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G. P. A.

ROOM SUITS,

TRACKS, FOLD-

CHINA CLOSETS.

DR SUITS

IN THE SOUTH.

300 LAWN SET-

OR SUITS ON

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING JULY 9, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WE HAVE JUST FINISHED OUR

FIND THAT WE HAVE ENTIRELY

An aggregation of fine Laces, Embroideries, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Art Goods, Ribbons, Ginghams, Pineapple Tissues. Figured Lawns, White Organdies, Swisses, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Underwear, Hosiery, Silks, Black and Colored Woolen Dress Goods, Ladies' Suits, Shirt Waists, Curtains, Portieres, Art Squares, Shoes, Corsets, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Ladies' Collars and Cuff Sets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc., which we will not carry over to another

Monday morning the slaughter sale begins in earnest. New York cost ignored.

season if we can get some price for them.

We only want to move them, and 25c on the dollar will be sufficient for many things.

\$10,000 worth of fine Zephyr Ginhams, Organdies, Muslins, Lawns, Batistes, Cheviots, tc, comprising the finest selection of Wash Dress Fabrics ever shown in Atlanta we hrow on the market tomorrow at less than manufacturers' cost.

\$20,000 in Silks which must be sold withn the next 30 days. Half-price is all we ask.

\$15,000 worth of Woolen Dress Goods. You can save money by buying and putting away at the slaughter price these goods are offered.

\$12,000 Lace and Embroidey stock, enirely too large. We must reduce it within he next 30 days. Prices cut in half.

\$10,000 in Gents' Furnishing Goods, early one-third of this amount in Neglige hirts. See! The prices go down to about c on the dollar.

Are not more beautiful than the wonderful bargains now being offered by

AT 58 PEACHTREE ST.

00 new and beautiful Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets combined, containg the follow-

ing pieces: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Breakfast Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 TeaPlates,

1 Fowl Platter, 1 Steak Platter, 1 covered Vegetable Dish, 1 Baking Dish, 1 Salad

bowl, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Sugar Dish, 1 Cream Pot, 1 Pickle Dish, 6 Ice Cream Plates, 6 Ind. Butters, 6 Cups and Saucers. These sets are simply wonderful, each piece is charmingly decorated in delicate wild flowers with rich gold bands 200 Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets combined, containing same number of pieces as above, best Crown Porcelain, a set...... 4 48 100 White and Gold Tea Sets, containing 56 pieces best Opaque French China, a set.. 6 00 200 dozen genuine Cut Glass Crystal Tumblers at 200 dozen full size Crystal Goblets, V avenue shape, at..... 200 dozen French Crystal Water Bottles at....... 200 dozen French Crystal 1-gallon Water Pitcher at 200 dozen French Crystal Cake Stands at 150 full size Porcelain Slop Jars at 50-2-gallon Water Coolers, fine decoration, at....... 100 Pink and Gold, Blue and Gold Chamber Sets at 2 50 100 dozen English Dinner Plates at..... 100 dozen English Tea Plates at.....

For Next Week Only.

100 sets triple-plated Knives and Forks, guaranteed for 5 years, J. Russell & Co.'s pecial make. Everybody asks \$5.70 set, our price \$3.25 set.

We are the pioneers of low prices on Crockery for this city, and if you need anything

and cartage to any depot in the city.

Mason's quart Fruit Jars are 8tc each. Mason's 1-gallon Fruit Jars are 10c each.

57 PEACHTREE ST.

You can talk by Telephone direct to the following towns, on Metallic Circuit Lines, for five minutes, or less conversation with same party:

TOWN.	RATE.	TOWN.	RATE.
Decatur	10 Cts.	Bolton	10 Cts
Ingleside		Marietta	
Clarkston	15 "	Fairburn	
Stone Mountain	25 "	Palmetto	
Lithonia	25 "	Newnan	ACT TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Conyers	25 "	Jonesboro	Committee of the Commit
Covington	25 "	Hampton	
Griffin	25 "	Lovejoy	

You can ordinarily get the party to deliver your message and receive your answer in one or two

Atlanta Telephone Exchange

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.





READ THIS CAREFI

And then paste it in your hat for future reference, and don't forget that our prices for drugs, chemicals and patent medicines are the lowest of any similar establishment in Georgia or the Southern States.

Take our list of prices for Drugs and Chemicals and put it side by side with any other price list published; select the most important items, such as Insect Powder, Herbs, Carbolic Acid, Borax, Glycerine, Gum Arabic, Soap, Bark, Carbonate of Magnesia, Bromide of Potash, Cod Liver Oil, Hops, Quinine, etc., and compare the prices carefully. If any other dealer is cheaper than we, throw away our price list and give him your custom: If, on the other hand, you find we average cheaper, give us your custom. This seems to us to be a fair and business-like propo-

So much for Drugs; now for prescriptions. Of course we cannot quote a price for a prescription until we see the prescription itself. If you have had a prescription put up at some other store and wish to get it renewed, go to the druggist and ask him for a copy of it; then bring it to us and get our price for it. If our price is not cheaper, you don't have to get it compounded. Fair comparison of goods and prices is all that is needed to make you come to us.

Take Care of the Dimes, and the Dollars Will Take Care of Themselves.

Ayer's Pills
Ayer's Hair Vigor
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ATLANTA, GA.

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MR. WILLIAM OWENS, THE TENOR,

Whose Exceptional Musical Ability Has Declared Him Without a Peer in the South-Other Musical Matters.

For its population Atlanta has a large number of well qualified musicians whose unquestioned ability would secure them recognition in any community. In this direction we have progressed in a marked degree within the past few years and there have developed among us or have come to us many persons who have attained a very high stan-dard in this artistic profession whose pres-ence would adorn a city of more musical pre-

Prominent among Atlanta's most distin-guished singers is Mr. William Owens, whose ability alone has made for him a reputation that must indeed be gratifying. Coming to this city somewhat over two years ago, unheralded and unknown, he is today one of the most popular vocalists and Instructors in the south. This gentleman has a large number of credentials and complimentary notices which he received in other cities, but has never allowed them to should be the criterion for success or the



MR. WILLIAM GWENS.

lack of it. Perhaps Mr. Owens is too modest in this respect, but the success that has been his is sufficient evidence that reputation must be supported by ability or it

Mr. Owens has studied faithfully under the best masters, the Italian, for a number years and has produced a tone that is indeed rare. It is clear, pure, wibrating, sympathetic and absolutely free from false power and when heard in the Grand a few power and when heard in the Grand a few months ago he occasioned many prophesies as to whether he would fill such an audi-torium. Those who attended were sur-prised beyond measure, for, without flattery, it can be safely said that every niche and corner rang with melody and in consequence received almost an ovation. This remark-able carrying power is due to the superb control and position of tone which when

able carrying power is due to the superb control and position of tone, which, when aided by his perfect breathing, gives the tone an impetus which makes it travel.

When asked recently what principle he taught he said: "Breath from the daphragm, tone focused in the front part of the mouth and a perfectly open throat are the three cardinal principles which must be mastered ere one can began to attain the more artistic acquirements of singing."

Mr. Owens has a superb throat developmore artistic acquirements of singing." Mr. Owens has a superb throat development and when singing it is opened to such an extent that it fills out like the throat of a bird. Capanini, Whitny, Tamagno and, in fact all effective male singers have this peculiar fullness of the throat when singing and with it comes the rotundity and breadth of tone which distinguishes a thoroughly cultivated singer from an amateur. Mr. Owens's method of vocalization has been observed critically and it is gratifying to say that it is correct and thoroughly scientific.

The severe climate of the northern cities rove Mr. Owens south and he has been a The severe climate of the northern cities drove Mr. Owens south and he has been a resident of Atlanta, as has been stated, about two years. He thinks the climate is the best in America as far as his experience is concerned and he has traveled from Maine to Mexico. The most positive proof of a correct method is the enormous amount of vocal work Mr. Owens does. He is the tenor of the Pirst Baptist church and of the Lawish even of the Jewish synagogue, two positions which require considerable singing, but which are insignificant when compared to the wear and tear of teaching a very large and prosperous vocal class. Yet in spite of this his voice is continually improving and is much fuller and wicher than it was when he first came to Atlanta. This is the evidence of pure method. Voices that break down and become harsh, dissonant or husky when the general system is in its prime are the results of unscientific treatment.

The most practical illustration and the most convincing proof of any method is the effect it has upon the one who teaches it continuously. If under the strain above mentioned a voice grows and evelops you can ask for no better evidence as to scientific correctness of its use.

When questioned as to what caused the beautiful vibration which characterizes his voice Mr. Owens stated that it was the result of protracted vocalization on scientific principles which are bound to produce it in any voice if properly understood, but almost universally instead of vibration there is produced in voices a shake or wabble which is simply the result of false training by persons who have no scientific knowledge of the Jewish synagogue, two positions which

almost universally instead of vibration there is produced in voices a shake or wabble which is simply the result of false training by persons who have no scientific knowledge of the vocal apparatus.

Mr. Owens has been heard in oratorio, operatic and the better class of ballad music here and he has never attempted anything which was not rendered in a thoroughly artistic and capable style. He shows breadth, delicacy and refinement in everything he sings.

thing he sings.

Mr. Owens, preferring the retirements of private life to the allurements of the stage, for which he has had several flattering offers, it can be only hoped that he will continue to achieve that success to which his musical soul and artistic ability justly entitle him.

Among the more youthful singers of Atlanta none is worthy of more consideration than Mr. Randolph Rose, the basso of St. Philip's choir. It is but recently that this gentleman has appeared as a vocalist, but his success has been, to say the least, conspicuous. His voice is a fine rounded baritone full of pathos and feeling. It has improved wonderfully since he was first



Of perfect purity—
Of great atrength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicate

heard in public and will undoubtedly make for its owner a reputation musically. One of its chief characteristics is its pathetic effectiveness and the sympathy which it communicates to the audience. It is understood that this gentleman is still a student and can extend to him the most sincere, encouragement. Recently he has developed more dramatic effect and power, which are essential to the greatest success of any singer. With this element Mr. Rose may well feel proud of an unusually fine voice with excellent range and of such individuality as will make him distinctive as a singer, which is certainly a future much to be prized.

Contralto voices are in the main unusual just as are profound bass voices. Mrs. Sheridan, of the First Methodist choir, has a pure contralto voice of superb quality. It is rich, soulful, pervading and inspiring and fills with ease and perfect satisfaction a most important place in this choir. Her voice is remarkable for its breadth. It is a deviation from ordinary contralto tone in that it possesses more than usual capacity of volume and strength. Mrs. Sheridan has been before the Atlanta musical public for a number of years and her hearers, who have been numerous and critical, have declared her voice worthy of great admiration. She is also contralto of the Jewish synagogue choir and her solo work has been highly complimented on all sides. Mrs. Sheridan is by nature of a retiring disposition and whenever she is announced to sing in public much interest is manifested throughout musical circles. throughout musical circles.

Mr. Kay, the former basso of the Second Mr. Kay, the former basso of the Second Baptist church, has one of the few bass voices with a full ringing F and which he uses to such excellent advantage. The F is the goal of the basso and but very few attain it with any degree of timbre or power. This gentleman was until the dissolution of the Second Baptist choir its popular basso for years. He has had fine advantages and a broad exprience in the musical world. and a broad experience in the musical world. His voice is replete with dramatic power which would render him very effective in oratorio or the heavier compositions. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kay will be heard more in the future, for cultivated voices of this type are rare.

Miss Kate Darby, one of Atlanta's most delightful lady soloists and who has frequently been heard in public, promises to be one of the finest supranos of the city. She has a fine musical education and is naturally gifted with a good voice extending in range over two and one-half octaves. She is an enthusi-astic musician vocally and other-wise and if you are appreciative in this respect her brilliant and attractive manner of singing will captivate you immediately of singing will captivate you immediately. Her voice is exceptionally musical and it is free from any of the tantalizing tones that is so often heard in the majority of Miss Darby bids fair to compete with

the best lady singers in Atlanta and with her ambition she will not be very long in doing what has often been predicted of her. Mr. 'Gene Hardeman, the basso of the

Mr. 'Gene Hardeman, the basso of the First Baptist church choir, is recognized as one of the best vocalists in the city. Mr. Hardeman does not appear very often in public as a soloist, but his place in the choir mentioned could not very easily be filled. He reads music at sight and is of a thoroughly artistic temperament. Mr. Hardeman has been singing at this church for many years and the satisfaction which he has given is a full guarantee in what way his fine organ is appreciated.

LUCIEN LOFTON.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

How She Gets Along in Several Profession

Great and Small.

America had in 1890, 2,700,000 breadwinning women and girls working outside of their own homes. There were 110 lawyers, 163 ministers, 320 authors; 588 Journalists, 2,601 artists, 2,136 architects, chemists, pharmacists, 2,105 stock raisens and ranchers, 5,135 government cierks, 2,488 physicians and surgeons, 13,182 professional musicians, 56,800 farmers and planters, 21,071 ciercs and bookkeepers, 14,465 heads of commercial houses, 150,000 public school teachers (based on the ceusus of 1880).

Philadelphia has a woman architect who has given great satisfaction to a large number of persons for whom she has designed houses. Her work has included clubhouses, factories, stores, seaside cottages and handsome city dwellings. She also superintends severy detail in the erection of the buildings she plans.

A custom is rapidly gaining ground in France, and especially in Toulon and certain other towns, which, it may safely be prophesied will not find much imitation in this country. This is the employment of women as street shoeblacks.

The French women shoeblacks are most coquetishly gotten up, and as to their caps and frilis, have somewhat the appearance of hospital nurses, and it is surprising that, though their occupation is a tollerably dirty one, they always seem clean and tidy; some of them are doing the polishing in gaunter gloves.

glores.

Blind women as masseuses to give the massage treatment have been tried in London, and are favorably reported. They, of course, must be guided about a strange house, but their friends in London are always ready to their friends in London are always ready to see them off from any station, and the railway officials are most kind to them. But if the blind masseuses are thus weighted, they have also distinct advantages in the pursuit of their calling. Firstly, the deprivation of sight, even though it be recent, gives delicacy to the sense of touch, so much required in massage, while the blind masseuse has every inducement to concentrate has mixed.

cacy to the sense of touch, so much required in massage, while the blind masseuse has every inducement to concentrate her mind upon her work, having few or no distractions.

Women have made a special success in the training school for librarians that has resuited from the present system in vogne by the conductors of the state library at Albany. Three of the great popular institutions of instruction—the Pratt, in Brooklyn; the Drexel, in Fhiladelphia, and the Armour, in Chicago—have all secured both chief librarians and assistants from the recent graduates of the State Library school. During the past month requests for librarians came not only from several parts of New York state, but also from Tennessee, Minnesota, Indiana, California, Montana, two from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and three from lilinois. Propositions were received elso from New England states regarding three others. One of the young woman crupleyed at the state library has accepted a position as assistant librarian in Philadelphia, and another leaves this week to become an assistant in the Helena, Mont., public l'brary. Few of the general public know of this new avenue open for women's work, or that such a profession has evolved a regular school for training its members.

Proper Food for Business Women A woman physician, eminent in her profession, who has made this subject a study, declares that, according to The New York Ledger, at least haif of the breaking down and nerrousness of women with occupations is due to improper food; or, to state it more clearly, to a lack of sufficient amount of nutritious

to a lack of sufficient amount of nutritious food.

Many of these women either board themselves, or live in third or fourth-rate boarding houses, where food that is really appetizing rarely comes to the table. They take some weak coffee, baker's bread, whatever of the hastily prepared breakfast they think they can manage—which, as a rule, is little enough, goodness knows—then rush off to their work. At noon they either club together and make a cup of tea, with more bread and butter, or else they eat cakes tarts, cookies, crackers and the like, and then are at work again. At night it is no better. There is really nothing at the boarding house that tempts them, and if they prepare their own food, they are too tired and spiritless to fix anything nourishing, and simply aggravate worn-out nature by more tea and baker's bread.

It would be a good idea if some benevolent person would take the matter in hand and furnish business women with suitable meals at reasonable prices.

A Friend in Distress

From The Washington Star.

"I'm goin' home," said Colonel Kyarter:
"I'm goin' home, and if anybody wants me to serve my country, sah, he'll have to send fo me, sah."

"Why, you expected to stay a good while longer." longer."
"I know it." replied the colonel cheerly.
"Dut circumstances after cases. I don't mind telling you that it's a case of finance with

telling you that it's a case of finance with me."

"But you counted over a lot of money in my presence ouly last night."

"That's a fact. But I met a friend in distress, and I nevah went back on a friend in distress. Why, sah, the may was in actual need and I divided with him."

"Did he ask you for the money?" inquired the colonel's friend suspiciously.

"No, sah. I didn't wait to be asked."

"Then how did you know he needed it?"

"I borrowed his corkscrew and when I took the state of the colonel."

"I borrowed his corkscrew and when I took the colonel."

Mr. R. A. Hemphill Divides Sixty Dollars Between Storm Sufferers.

THE "PRETTY" PICTURE BEING MAILED.

A Letter of Thanks to All Who Have Contributed to Forwarding This
Worthy Movement,

For The Constitution.

Mr. Hemphill came out last Saturday
and turned over to Messrs. Webb and
Weaver sixty dollars that he has received from donators to their relief. He will come

from donators to their relief. He will come again soon and turn over to them whatever the total may be in full.

Before you read this the picture of Plunkett will be mailed and donators will have it to see for themselves how "pretty" it is. It would be out of reason for me to notice each contributor separately, but individually and collectively you shall ever be held in memory by myself and all who have been connected with the matter, and I feel sure that the good Lord will smile upon and bless you, which is best of all.

It is bard for sufferers removed from railroads to receive benefits which are common with city folks in a time of great ca-

mon with city folks in a time of great calamity. An old farmer or two hid away in the backwoods is naturally overlooked in these misfortunes, while his fellow suf ferers of the towns are cared for amply. I in these mistortunes, while his fellow sufferers of the towns are cared for amply. I
am happy that the letters before me demonstrate that it is no drawing of lines between country and town that makes this
so. Good people with great true hearts
only have to know of these sufferers hid
away in the shadow of the woods to respond to their needs. In this connection I
will be excused for making special mention
of a class in Atlanta who were the first to
get in their donations to this fund. I mean
the Western Union telegraph employes of
the city of Atlanta. These Western Union
boys being located in the Constitution building were the very first to get to Mr. Hemphill with their donations. As they always
are, so they were with these old farmer
sufferers. Generous and swift in action,
their purses are as open to any good cause

ing were the very first to get to Mr. Hemphill with their donations. As they always are, so they were with these old farmer sufferers. Generous and swift in action, their purses are so open to any good cause as is the latch string of the Irishman that hangs out the door. By the letter heads in this mass of correspondence I see that the professions are well represented. Especially are lawyers conspicuous, without intent of being so. I mention this because it is happy, and it is an evidence that no class is arrayed against class and that all the world is close akin.

Of course, I should say something sweet of the little children who have sent in their dimes, though they are like their mothers—don't need it. One little miss touches un my good qualities with such delicate sweetness that I fain would write a verse to her alone, but I desist. Another says that she knows the scent of strong drink nor the poison of profanity was ever upon my lips. Right you are, little miss: thank you. Another of these makes mention of how nicely I write of the birds and of the flowers in the spring time, and incidentally remarks that she knows that I am a sweet, good old man. You are right, too, little miss. thank you.

Mr. Bob Hemphill receives the thanks of many Christian people for the opportunity of giving their "mites" through him. This is so much deserved that I cannot refrain from adding my thanks with theirs. His was a cold, business part of this work. No sentiment, no poetry, could cover over the stern ligures of the counting room. In it all, though, Mr. Hemphill threw so much of that spirit which is his—a spirit which makes easy a work of love—that he drew from it a full share of that peace which comes to men of his stripe when it is said, "Well done, thou good and faithful segvent." The managing editor of The Constitution, through me, is asked to receive the heartfelt thanks of Messrs. Webb and Measylver. Mr. Howell held the key to the wiole matter, and he turned it with an impulse as generous as it was void of display. To

writes that she has been saving money to go to the world's fair, but that she will spare a dime of it to send to Georgia. A kansas boy says that he sawed wood for a quarter, paid out one dime of it for some large "ring" marbles and agate "taws" sends one dime to Georgia and has a nickel left for "seed." Some Marietta street Atlanta gentieman sends his dime and signs, "One of the Real 'Poof' Yankees." This man got "poor" instead of "good" yankees. The tone of this note is a little piqued, I think, so I hasten to inform him that I was never so ignorant as to suppose there were fany real "poor" yankees, but I knew there were many real "good" ones.

All in all, the effort has been a happy success, not only in a financial way in the face of these hard times, but it has brought us into closer touch and kindlier feelings. From Texas to Virginia, kind letters have been written; Arkansas, Louisiana Mississippi and Alabama have all been heard from generously; Kentucky and Tennessee joined with Florida to help old Georgia from falling behind the three southwesters states. I am proud of little Florida, especially, for I thought it was too hot down there for people to think about being good. The two Carolinas vied with each other, and it was nip and tuck with them as to which did the best; honors are so near equal that I shall keep the secret.

did the best; honors are so near equal that I shall keep the secret.

In closing this letter, I wish to impress every one that it is as much my desire that every one of you shall receive your picture, as it is your wish to have them. Therefore, if any one who requested a picture fails to receive it, please let me know, and I will see that you be sent another.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

JUDGE SPEER'S OPINION.

The views of Judge Speer on the much-discussed question of the validity of the 42,000 shares of Central stock.

The views of Judge Speer on the much-discussed question of the validity of the 42,000 shares of Central stock owned by the Terminal company are pretty familiar to the people of Georgia in a general way, but the full text of his decision will, in view of the diversity of opinion between Justice Jackson and himself, prove highly interesting reading.

ly interesting reading.

This opinion was delivered from the bench

This opinion was delivered from the bench in Savannah at the same time that Justice Jackson delivered his famous decision reinstating the 42,000 shares to their full voting power and removing the injunction against them. This decision was printed in full in The Constitution.

Judge Speer takes the opposite view of the case. In his opinion, he said:

With very great decembe to the views of my learned brother, I am nevertheless constrained to briefly express my dissent to the conclusions he has reached.

"he bill of Mrs. Rowena Clarke was not only meritorious, but indispensable The 'endire propecties were in unlawful control. Under the guise of a pretended lease to the Georgia Pacific Rallroad Company the Richmond and Danville Rallroad Company, without even the semblance of authority, written or verbal, had taken possession of many millions of property of stockholders in the Central Rallroad and Banking Company, had been operating it for many mouths, had been collecting and diverting to their own uses all of its revenues, and were making remarkable progress in reducing it to condition where it would be without value to fits true owners, without the means of paying either its operating expenses or its fixed charges, and where it would be the prey of the first combination of cridions to bring it to the block. Those them of highest durinty, the ways of high transfer and the collary tools for the maintenance of the collary tools for the collary tools for the maintenance of the collary tools for the collary tools for the maintenance of the collary tools for the collary tools

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"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases.

Do you realize what this disfigura. tion means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success.

Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when Doctors fail,

Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to

cure or even relieve. It is an easy matter to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics,

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success. There are cases that they cannot cure,

but they are few indeed. It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a cake of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove more convincing than a page of advertisement.

In short CUTICURA works wonders, And its cures are simply marvellous.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Kesolvent, \$1. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" mailed free.

NECESSITY

Knows No Law. WE MUST AND WILL

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Of All Styles and Quality.

Pocketbooks, Collar and Cuff Boxes, a full line of Toilet Cases and Tourist Outfits.

Lieberman & Kaufmann

92-94 Whitehall St.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pluts, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, wesh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed. prices. Orders promptly filed. TERMS CASH.

The Alaska Refrigerator

Is No Doubtful Experiment.

It has stood the test of years and becomes more popular every season. Thousands now in daily use prove the truth of our claims, that the "ALASKA" is the best refrigerator in the world.

They are perfect in principle and construction.

Economical in the use of Ice. Satisfactory in all Results.

The air in the provision chamber is ALWAYS COLD.

Absolutely Pure and "Dry as a Bone."

"ALASKAS" are stronger and more durable than other makes.

They "will not fall to pieces" after the first season's use.

There are more "Alaskas" in Georgia today than all other refrigerators combined and every single one pleases the owner.

This is the record! Come and see!

DOBBS, WEY & CO. Sole Agents, - - - 61 Penchtree St.

Who Said Money is Tight?

Not so! If you need any money call on the New York loan office, who will lend you many for any length of time at a low rate of interest. All transactions strictly confidential.

HENRY H. SCHAUL, pune 20-2m

NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1803.—This is to notify the public that the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of August, 1893, will make application to Hon. Will Amazon Will make application to Hon. Will Amazon commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state

SUMMER RESORT

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Pacific and E. T., V. & C. R. R. Girects
We are better prepared to accommon sands of friends and patrons than everconvenience. Elegant modern bath had the famous Bromide-Lithia Waters as made. Competent Physicians. High table and accommodations maintain waters served fresh from springs. Oce Lovely lawns. Broad, cool verandas, full information. Bowden Lithia Waters wereywhere. E. W. MARSH & CO.,

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Hotel Marlboro Occupies the entire block on Brone

Between 36th and 37th Str NEW YORK CITY?

Room

American and European plans, class accommodations at fair prices. Baggage conveyed from boat of free of charge. Leave your checked office. LOUIS L. TODA apr23-3msun Propri

Columbia Hote Corner 31st and State Sta CHICAGO, ILL.



The most central and conveniently hotel in Chicago. Everything new and class. Street cars and railroads to the fair grounds pass by the door. Regain on the American plan. No increase ni special attention given to parties world's fair. Mr. J. C. S. Timberia well known throughout the south is of the managers. Write and engage room. Timberlake & Holsapple, Mana

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Tennessees Great Pleasure Re Under New Management

Culsine and Service Unexcelled. Sanitary Arrangements Perfect. Abundant Supply of Spring Was For terms and pamphlets giving tell

2,300 Feet Above Sea

formation address D. B. PLUMER, Mans Lookout Inn. Lookout Mountain, may 7-2m sun tues thurs

Sweet Mountain Air. 000 o o o Pure Spring W 2.000 FEET

HOLLAND HALL COUNTY CEORGIA. SPRING

SEASON OF 1893. Opens June First. Closes October FAVORABLE RATES. For Particulars, address
H. A. DANIELS, Manag

Warm Springs, Ga.

Will be open again on June 15th, with nificent new hotel built on best moders signs and equipped with all convenience of the control of the c

STRICKLAND HOTEL

The Strickland is an ideal hotel with comodations for 500 guests and located in most fashionable residence district of city. Plassenger and haggage elements are the cold water throughout, gus and electric in call and return call bells, fire alarm, with baths, public baths, barber shop, board for the accommodation of the species of the cold water throughout. The pure drinking water from Wankeshangtene Mineral Springs used. Write to june 28. 15t

The Hotel Tybe On the famous Tybee Beach, having under its new management thorous renovated and improved, is now

OPEN FOR THE SEASO The cuisine will be first-class, an unlisupply of fish, shrimps and crabs helped and surf bathing.

Excellent opportunity for fishing, trained and surf bathing.

Cobb's well-known orchestra has been aged for the season.

Rates—Day, \$2.50 and \$3; week, \$12.50 \, \$15; breakfast or supper, 50c.; dinner, Reduced rates with round trip ticket coupon for week's board, on applicate agent Central railroad.

BOHAN, COWAN & DEAST

HALE'S SPRINGS

THE

A Little Brig

A STORY OF TH A Brave Bri

It was in the d

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Captain tain A. P. John ping away to ail. On her stood a stiff litt wept the horizon "Mr. Wharton Ar. wharton A thin, knock across the poop "Yes, sir."
"I've opened ton."

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The lieutenamicaptain had bee hood. They ha joined the naviench other's faffeet were on the the service structure of them and less whordinate. Of subordinate. Dapper from his unfolded it.
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AT THE

and 37th Str RK CITY? Room

Inn," Tennes

SPRING

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rings, Ga.

June 15th, with a convenient of the state of the complete, waterworks baths, best in Ammining pools is the stant streams of woring flowing four flutte. Cures dy ill kidney and con a spur of bove sea level, thfully cool, dry ria, musquitoes,

HOTE ed. Write to

Tybe E SEASO

PRINGS

THE SLAPPING SAL

A Little Brig Which Was a Terror to

A STORY OF THE SEAS OF LONG AGO.

The Outrageous Ensign with the Red Cap-A Brave Briton-By Consat Doyle, Author of "The Refugees," Etc.

It was in the days when France's power was already broken upon the seas, and when more of her three-deckers lay rotting in the Medway than were to be found in Brest harbor. But her frigates and corvettes still scoured the ocean, closely followed ever by those of her rival. At the uttermost ends of the earth these dainty

wessels, with sweet uames of girls or of flowers, mangled and shattered each other for the honor of the four yards of bunting that flapped from ther gaffs.

It had blown hard in the night, but the wind had dropped with the dawning, and now the rising sun tinted the fringe of the storm wrack as it dwindled into the west, and glinted on the endless crests of the long green waves. To north and south and west lay a skyline which was unbroken save by the spout of foam when two of the great Atlantic seas dashed each other into spray. To the east was a rocky island jutting out into craggy points, with a few scattered clumps of palm trees and a pennant of mist streaming out from the bare conical bill which capped it. A heavy surf beat upin the shore, and at a safe distance from it the British thirty-two-gun frigate Leda, Cap-

"That's Hairy Hudson on the after-rail, sir."

"The low, impertinent blackguard! He'll play some other antics before we are done with him. Could you reach him with the long eighteen. Mr. Smeaton?"

"Another cable length will do it, sir."

The brig yawed as they spoke, and as she came round a spurt of smoke whifted out from her quarter. It was a pure plece of bravado, for the gun could scarcely carry half way. Then with a jaunty swing the little ship came into wiad again and shot round a tresh curve of the winding channel. "The water's shoaling rapidly, sir," reported the second lieutenant.

"There's six fathoms by the chart."

"Four by the lead, sir."

"When we clear this point we shall see how we lie. Ha! I thought as much! Lay her to, Mr. Wharton. Now we have got her at our mercy."

The figute was quite out of sight of the

Mr. Wharton. Now we have got her at our mercy."

The frigate was quite out of sight of the sea now at the head of this river-like estuary. As she came round the curve the two shores were seen to converge at a point about a mile distant. In the angle, as near shore as she could get, the brig was lying with her broadside towards her pursuer and a wisp of black cloth streaming from her mizzen. The lean lieutenant, who had reappeared upon deck with a cutlass strapped to his side and two pistols rammed into his belt, peered curiously at the ensign.

"Is it the Jolly Roger, sir?" he asked.

But the captain was furious. "He may hang where his breeches are hanging before I have done with him." said he. "What boats will you want, Mr. Wharton?"

"We should do it with the launch and the jolly boat."

jolly boat."
"Take four and make a clean job of it.
Pipe away the crews at once and I'll work
her in and help you with the long eighteens."

tain A. P. Johnson, raised her black, glisgain A. P. Jonnson, raised her black, gistening side upon the crest of a wave, or swooped down into an emerald valley, dipping away to the nor ard under easy sail. On her snow-white quarter deck stood a stiff little brown-faced man, who swept the horizon with his glass.

"Mr. Wharton," he cried, with a voice

ike a rusty hinge.

A thin, knock-kneed officer shambled across the poop to him.

"Yes, sir."

"I've opened the sealed orders, Mr. Whar-

A glimmer of curiosity shone upon the meager features of the first lieutenant. The Leda had sailed with her consort, the Dido, from Antigua, the week before, and the admiral's orders had been contained in a

"We were to open them on reaching the deserted island of Sombriero, lying in north latitude 18 degrees, 36 minutes, west longitude 63 degrees, 28 minutes. Sombriero bore four miles to the northeast from our bore four miles to the northeast from our port bow when the gale cleared, Mr. Whar-

ton."

The lieutenant bowed stiffly. He and the captain had been bosom friends from chidhood. They had gone to school together, joined the navy together and married into each other's families, but as long as their feet were on the poop the iron discipline of the service struck all that was human out of them and left only the superior and the subordinate, Captain Johnson took a blue paper from his pocket which crackled as he unfolded it.

subordinate. Captain Johnson took a blue paper from his pocket which crackled as he unfolded it.

The thirty-two-gun frigates Leda and Dido (Captain A. P. Johnson and James Munroe) are to cruise from the point at which these instructions are read to the month of the Caribbean sea in the hope of encountering the French frigate La Gloire (48), which has recently harassed our merchant ships in that quarter. H. M. frigates are also directed to hunt down the piratical craft known sometimes as the "Slapping Sal" and sometimes as the "Harry Hudson," which has plundered the British ships as per margin, inflicting barbarities upon their crews. She is a small brig carrying ten light guns with one tweny-four-pound carronade forward. She was last seen upon the 23d ultimo to the mortheast of the Island of Sombriero.

(Signed.) JAMES MONTGOMERY, Rear Admiral.

H. M. S. Colossus, Antigna.

"We appear to have lost our consort," said Captain Johnson, folding up his instructions and again sweeping the horizon with his glass. "She drew away after we reefed down. It would be a pity if we met this heavy Frenchman without the Dido, Mr. Wharton—eh?"

The lieutenant twinkled and smiled.

"She has eighteen-pounders on the main and twelves on the poon, sir," said the captain. "She carries 400 to our 231. Captain de Milon is the smartest man in the French service. Oh, Bobby boy, I'd give my hopes of my flag to rub my side up against her." He turned on his heel, ashamed of his momentary lapse. "Mr. Wharton," said he, looking back sternly over his shoulder, "get those square sails shaken out and bear away a point more to the west."

"A brig on the port bow," came a voice from the forecastle.

"A brig on the port bow," said the lieutenant.

The captain sprang up on the bulwarks and held on to the mizzen shrouds, a strange, and held on to the mizzen shrouds, a strange, and held on to the mizzen shrouds, a strange

laughing middles, and in the sheets of each

laughing middles, and in the sheets of each the senior officers with their stern school-master faces. The captain, his elbows on the binnacle, still watched the distant brig. Her crew were tricing up the boarding neting, dragging round the starboard guns, knocking new portholes for them, and making every preparation for a desperate resistance. In the thick or it all a huge man, bearded to the eyes, with a red night cap upon his head, was straining and stooping and hauling. The captain watched him with a sour smile and then, snapping up his glass, he turned upon his heel. For an instant he stood staring.

"Call back the boats!" he cried in his thin, creaking voice. "Clear away for action there! Cast loose those main-deek guns. Brace back the yards, Mr. Smeaton, and stand by to go about when she has weigh enough."

Round the curve of the estuary was coming a huge vessel. Her great yellow bowsprit and white-winged figure-head were jutting out from the cluster of palm trees, while high above them towered three immense masts with the tri-color flag floating superbly from the mizzen. Round she came, the deep blue water creaming under her fore foot, until her long, curving black side, her line of shining copper breath and of snow-white hammocks above, and the thick clusters of men who peered over her bulwarks, were all in full view. Her lower yards were slung, her ports triced up and her guns run out all ready for action. Lying behind one of the promontories of the island the lookout men of the Gloire upon the shore had seen the cul-de-sac into which the British frigate had headed, so that Captain de Milon had served the Leda as Captain Johnson had the Slapping Sal.

But the splendid discipline of the British service was at its best in such a crisis. The boats flew back, their crews clustered abourd, they were swung up at the davits, and the fall ropes made fast. Hammocks were bourds.

But the spiendid discipline of the British service was at its best in such a crisis. The boats flew back, their crews clustered aboard, they were swung up at the davits, and the fall ropes made fast. Hammocks were brought up and stowed, bulkheads sent down, ports and magazines opened, the fires put out in the galley and the drums beat to quarters. Swarms of men set the headsalis and brought the frigate round, while the gun crews threw off their jackets and shirts, tightened their belts and ran out their eighteen-pounders, peering through the open portholes at the stately Frenchman. The wind was very light. Hardly a ripple showed itself upon the clear blue water, but the salls blew gently out as the breeze came over the wooded banks. The Frenchman had gone about also and both ships were now heading slowly for the sea under fore-and-aft canvas, the Gloire 100 yards in advance. She luffed up to cross the Leda's bows, but the British ship came round also and the two rippled slowly on in such a silence that the ringing of the ramrods as the French marines drove home their charges clanged quite loudly upon the ear.

"Not much sea room, Mr. Wharton," remarked the captain.

"Have fought actions in less, sh."

"We must keep our distance and trust to

"I have fought actions in less, sir."

"We must keep our distance and trust to our gunnery. She is very heavily manned and if she gets alongside we might find ourselves in trouble."

"I see the shakes of soldiers aboard of her."

"I see the shakoes of soldiers aboard of her."

"Two companies of light infantry from Martinique. Now we have her. Hard a port, and let her have it as we cross her stern."

The keen eye of the little commander had seen the surface ripple, which told of a passing breeze. He had used it to dart across behind the big Frenchman and to rake her with every gun as he passed. But once passed her the Leda had to come back into the wind to keep out of shoal water. The maneuver brought her on to the starboard side of the Frenchman, and the trim little frigate seemed to heel right over under the crashing broadside, which burst from the gaping ports. A moment later her toppen were swarming aloft to set her topsalls and royals and she strove to cross the Gloire's bows and rake her again. The French captain, however, brought his frigate's head round, and the two rode side by side within easy pistol shot, pouring broadsides into each other in one of those murderous duels which, could they all be recorded, would mottle our charts with blood.

In that heavy tropical air, with so faint

Freechman and the trim little "figure such the forecastle."
The captain sprang up on the bulwarks and held on the mizes shrouds, a strange little figure with flying skirts and pickwesters. The lean littlement should an advantage little figure with flying skirts and pickwesters. The lean littlement the second, while and whispered to make the second, while and whispered to see her the seament of the seament of

"Cutiasses, lads, cutiasses!" roared Wharton.

"Hold your voiley till they touch!" cried the captain of marines.

The huge loom of the Frenchman was seen bursting through the smoke. Thick clusters of boarders hung upon her sides and shrouds. A final broadside leaped from her ports and the mainmast of the Leda snapping short off a few feet above deck, spun into the air and crashed down upon the port guns, killing ten men and putting the whole battery out of action. An instant later the two ships scraped together and the starboard bower anchor of the Gioire caught the mizzen chain of the Leda upon the port side. With a yell the black swarm of boarders steadled themselves for a spring.

But their feet were never to reach that bloodstained deck. From somewhere there came a well-aimed whiff of grape, and another, and another. The English marines and seamen, waiting with cutiass and musket behird the silent guns, saw with amazement the dark masses thinning and shredding away. At the same time the port boarders of the Frenchman burst into a roar.

"Clear away the wreck," roared the captain. "What the devil are they firing at?"

"Get the guns clear!" panted the lieutenant. "We'll do them yet, boys!"

The wreckage was torn and hacked and splintered until first one gun and then another roared into action again. The Frenchman's anchor had been cut away and the Leda had worked herself free from that fatal hug. But now suddenly there was a scurry up the shrouds of the Glorle and a hundred Englishmen were shouting themselves hoarse.

"They're running! They're running! They're running!"

"They're running! They're running! They're running!"
And it was true. The Frenchman had ceased to fire, and was intent only upon clapping on every sall that she could carry.
But that shouting hundred could not claim it all as their own. As the smoke cleared it was not difficult to see the reason. The ships had gained the mouth of the estuary during the fight, and there about four miles out to sea was the Leda's consort bearing down under full sall to the sound of the guns. Captain de Milon had done his part for one day and presently the Gloire was drawing off swiftly to the north, while the Dido was bowling along at her skirts rattling away with her bowchasers, until a headland hid them from view.

bowling along at her skirts rattling away with her bowchasers, until a headland hid them from view.

Bhe the Leda lay sorely stricken with her mainmast gone, her bulwarks shattered, her mizzenmast and gaff shot away, her sails like a beggar's rags and a hundred of her crew dead and wounded. Close beside her a mass of wreekage floated upon the waves. It was the stern post of a mangled vessel, and across it in white letters on a black ground was printed "The Slapping Sal."

"By the Lord it was the brig that saved us!" cried Mr. Wharton. "Hudson brought her into action with the Frenchman and was blown out of the water by a broadside."

The little captain turned on his heel and preed up and down the deck. Already his crew were plugging the shotholes, knotting and splicing and mending. When he came back the lieutenant saw a softening of the stern lines about his mouth and eyes."

"Are they all gone?"

"Every man. They must have sunk with the wreck."

The two officers looked down at the sinister

"Every man. They must have sunk with the wreck."

The two officers looked down at the sinister name and at the stump of wreckage which floated in the discolored water. Something black washed to and fro beside a splintered gaff and a tangle of halliards. It was the outrageous ensign, and near it a scarlet cap was floating.

"He was a villain, but he was a Britton," said the captain at last. "He lived like a dog, but by God he died like a man."

A. CONAN DOYLE.

From The San Francisco Chronicle. "Big Jim" Cartter, the famous Nevada fighter, died the other day. Mark Twain in "Roughing It" tells a story of his prowess. Twain's account well illustrates the quiet but deep determination of the man. One evening Cartter entered a restaurant and unintention-ally sat down on the hat of a tall and athletic

ally sat down on the hat of a tall and athletic hot-blooded young gentleman, who was with two or three other equally high-spirited companions.

When Cartter realized what he had done he apologized, straightened the hat out to the best of his ability, and gave his assurance on his honor as a gentleman that it was not an intentional affront, and in a few modest words endeavored to appease the wrath of the young man, who was, in fact, a worthy citizen, though a trifle inexpertenced. The man with the broken hat insisted that it was an outrage that could not be forgiven, and, taking off his cost, challenged the stranger to combat. 'If we must fight, we must, I suppose,'' said

If we must fight, we must, I suppose," said Cartter, slowly, as if undecided what to do. "I don't like the idea, though, for I don't beliève the whole lot of you would have any chance with me. Let me show you some-

Quietly sitting down at the big table he took hold of it with his teeth, and bracing his knees against the lower part of the table, raised it and its contents, a big dinner for four, roast and all, and with his horse load stood erect. When he put the table to the floor without

there was an oppressive silence, which he broke by saying:
"I have already apologized. My name is Cartter. Let's all take a drink." Nobody refused.

Real Forty Rod Goods. Frim The Indianapolis Journal.
"Whisky in Kansas, an' all them prohybition states is a corker," said the man with the greenish beard.

"So I've heard," assented the grocer. "I'll tell you. Onct I was a settin' in ole Doc Sawson's drug store out there when a feller f'm up the crick come in an' asted fer some of old Doc's best. Doc, he sez: 'How

some of old Doc's best. Doc, he sez: 'How much?'

"Oh, 'bout a gallon of that 'ere dollar goods,' the feller sez, 'an' if you don't mind, I'll take a drink of it right here.'

"Doc, he sez that he didn't mind and the feller poured out a big slug of the stuff, and what do you think? That there booze was so flery that the heat of it comin' through his neck set his Sally Lloyd collar on fire, an' nigh most burned his head off 'fore he could put out the blaze."

She Would Hasten.

From Good News.

From Good News.
Old Lady—"And so you expect to get married when you grow up?"
Little Girl—"Of tourse. Everybody gets married. I won't say, 'no,' like Aunt Lucy did, and be an old maid—no, indeedy."
"Perhaps you won't like those who ask you?"
"Oh, yes I will, I guess. I feel real sure that when a real nice little grown-up boy comes to ask me to get married, I'il be so happy I won't wait to run down stairs to meet him. I'll just silde down the banisters."

The peculiar medical properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla are soon apparent after taking it. One lady says: "It shows its good effects quicker than any other medicine I ever saw." Try it.

A LONG PROCESSION
of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It prevents them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up needed flesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biljousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Discases, it is the only remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

About Catarrib. No matter what you'vo

About Catarrh. No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

CO

M F O

Is Caused by Catarrh in the Middle Ear.

Mr. Charles Klassett, of 155 West Fair street, is another well known resident of Atlanta. He states that the catarrh in his case had extended until his stomach and bowels were affected. Often for weeks at a time he could eat but very little and could not keep down the food he had eaten. He says:



MR. CHAS. KLASSETT, 155 W.Fair St. "At last a severe cough came of. I lost steadily in weight. I went to one physician and treated several months without experiencing any benefit. Finally, I went to Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland, and it was not long before my friends began telling me how well I was looking. I am more than satisfied with the results of the treatment, and I can conscientiously recommend these physicians to all patients suffering as I was."

AN OLD ATLANTIAN.

Tells How He Regained Health and Hearing Under the Care of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland.

"I had catarrh about seven years and am now sixty-two years old," said Mr. Thomas J. Winn. "I would often take cold in the head and my nose would run and become stopped up, which caused me to breathe through my mouth, and this affected my ears and lungs—air taken in through the mouth is not prepared for the lungs and middle ear and will set up a diseased condition in either of these organs; hence, I began to have noises in my ears and grew deaf; my lungs became involved and I had pains in the chest and between the shoulders. When I applied for treatment at the office of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland, I was entirely deaf in one



MR. THOMAS J. WINN, 95 SMITH STREET. ear and it was discharging an offensive matter. My throat would become dry and I would hawk up hard lumps occasionally. The unnatural secretions of the throat found its way into my stomach, from thence into the bowels and caused constinuation.

thence into the bowels and caused consti-pation.

"Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland I have regained my health. I eat and sleep well. My hearing is as sound and clear as it ever was and my head is all right. My stomach is all right and my throat well. I need not say any more. These physicians are all that is claimed for them."

BOME TREATMENT.

Unexcelled treatment by mail. Diseases diagnosed by symptom blank. Questions about all chronic diseases cheerfully answered. Write for symptom blank.

Consultation and Examination Free.

\$5 A MONTH.

ALL DISEASES TREATED AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF \$5 A MONTH. REMEMBER THIS INCLUDES CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MEDICINE FOR ALL DISEASES AND ALL PATIENTS.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases,

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. E. D. PORTER, DR. W. H. MILHOLLAND, Physicians. PERMANENT OFFICES IN

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NEW AND STYLISH SUMMER FOOTWEAR

We are Prepared to Fit 0 Any Foot with

Shoes at Popular Prices.

27 Whitehall Street.

And See the Prettiest Selection of

IMONDS

IN THE CITY.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW

MAIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.

Work Commences

On our building tomorrow morning. Goods must be moved out of the reach of dust and dirt.

To do this quickly we have offered our entire stock at cost or less. If interested, see us at once.

Douglas,

Thomas &

Davison.

decessors recessors FURNITURE AT AUCTION

Whitehall

Messrs. Steve Johnston & Co. have received positive instructions to sell out at auction to the highest bidder the stock of Furniture of M. Haverty, com-prising Parlor Suits, Chiffoniers, Tables, Hat Racks, Beds, Mattresses, Chairs, Baby Carriages, Etc.

Sale to Commence Tuesday Morning AT II O'CLOCK,

and to continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of. Ladies are especially invited.

A. B. GROSSMAN,

RECEIVER FOR M. HAVERTY, 77 WHITEHALL STREET.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS (Formerly DAUGHTERS) COLLEGE,

W. S. McNEAL'S

PAINTANDGLASSSTORE 114 and 116 Whitehall Street,

Whol esale and Retail. Paints and Oils Ols, and Morter Stains. For large contracts, very low prices will be made to own-tic, contractors and builders. Larger Cages and Sand Bellows always for sale,

HIGH SPEED

The Development of Speed Coequal with That of Safety,

GREAT POWER OF MODERN LOCOMOTIVES

Evolution of the Steamship-From the Sirius and Great Western to the | Lucania-Best Track Record

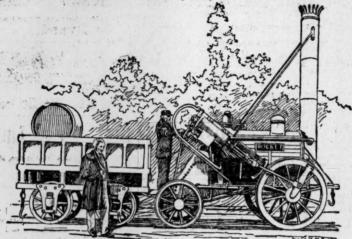
New York, June 28.-It may be true that the race is not always to the swift, but it is also true that the nations that have laid out the best roads and built the fastest ships have been dominant since the dawn of history.

In these later times, when the struggle for national supremacy is almost entirely along commercial and industrial lines, it is the same. The two most powerful and enlightened governments of the earth today are those of the United States and Great Britain, and it is the Englishman and the yankee who have brought the railroad and the steamship to their highest development Add Germany and France, whose ships and railroads are second only to those of England and the United States, and you have the four nations that have been in the van of progress for generations, not only in material matters but in literature, science and the arts. It is a noteworthy fact that the amusements, which attract the most general enthusiasm in all lands where the Engine Strand was made by an and Reading, in spoken, are trials of speed of one kind or

Jersey, were put on, the average rate maintained by them between termini being 45.5 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania trains between the same points run a trifle slower, both roads making the distance in practically five hours time. Both roads run trains between New York and Philadelphia, finety-two miles, in a little over two hours. The best regular run for a long distance is now made by the famous Empire State express, which runs daily on the New York Central railroad, from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 439 1-2 miles in eight hours and forty minutes. This calls for an average speed of fifty-two and a half miles an hour, and of course for daily dashes that are much faster. The train rarely reaches Buffalo behind the schedule, though on some days it has had to make up as much as half an hour of lost time. Its recent phenomenal performance began on May 9th of the present year, shortly after the much talked of engine 999 was put in commission. On that day the train had lost twenty-five minutes when it reached Syracuse; no phenomenal speed was made between Syracuse and Rochester, but from Rochester to Buffalo, sixty-nine miles, the average speed was more than a mile a minute, the time between stations being sixty-eight minutes. The five miles between Looneyville and Grimesville were made in three and a half minutes, and one mile between Grimesville and the Forks in thirty-five seconds, or faster than 102 miles an hour. Singularly enough on the same day a heavy train on the Pennsylvania covered the ninety-two miles between Phiadelphia and New York in 100 minutes. On May 11th, 999 broke her own record, doing a mile in thirty-two seconds, a speed which continued for an hour would reach 112 1-2 miles. continued for an hour would reach 112 1-2

miles.

The best recorded single mile before the Empire State's recent performances was made by an engine on the Philadelphia and Reading, in 1891, which did a mile in thirty-nine and three-fourths seconds, a



GEORGE STEPHENSON AND "THE ROCKET." AS ORIGINALLY BUILT.
Published Through the Courtesy of "Locomotive Engineering."

The Evolution of Ratiway Speed.

another. Enormous sums are expended yearly in all those countries for the promotion of horse racing and trotting matches, bicycle races, rowing races, etc.; and their horses, their men and their pleasure crast are as far in advance of those of the rest of the world are in the world over.

The development of the present hish rates of speed and high civilization are coexistent the world over.

The development of the present hish rates of speed has taken place entirely within the present century. The first passenger railway, was operated between Stockton and Darlington, England, in 1825, a Stephenson locomotive being used. The road was styleylve miles one and the try one way was opened in 1829 the famous locomotive, his must be added the general but stealy improvement of the roadded or, as the more perfect construction of engines. The boiler capacity and the grate surface of the new only was promptly frowned down. When the first try, rap regularly at a rate of twelvy miles an hour on her trial trip, rap regularly at a rate of twelvy first try, rap regularly at a rate of twelve miles and the proper of the season of the continued of road trains are heavier than English ones, and the extra pair of drivers gives the extra adhesion necessary to pull the greater load. There is probably some loss of motion and power in engines with connected drivers, because of slight friction variation between the two pairs of wheels, which, with the light trains of the English, might more than offset the advantage of increased tractive power.

The Evolution of Rasilway Speed.

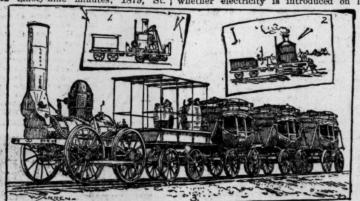
The early types of American locomotives differed radically from early English machines and some very strange looking engines were produced on this side of the water, notably the "grasshoppers" and "orabs" rin on the Boston and Ohio during the first few years of its existence.

Speed records have never been carefully kept, by the railroads, but at least forty years ago the mile a minute rate had been reached in more than one instance. Here are some records that have been preserved:

1853—Albany to New York, 144 miles in 169 minutes; 1854, Baddington to Slough, England, special train eighteen miles in affteen minutes; 1864, Hamburg to Buffalo, N. Y., on the Erie, ten miles in eight trains of the English, might more than offset the advantage of increased tractive power.

The trucks of American engines are swiveled—they call them "bosies" in England—so as to give the machine greater flexibility in making the curves of our lines. The cb-given of using the new compound locomotives, in which the steam is used once in a small vylinder and expanded for a second use in a larger one, about which so much has been printed of late, is not principally to gain making speed is that she has less weight of coal to carry in her tender. The use of steam expansively does not necessarily increase the piston speed, which is, of course, the first requisite to increased speed of drivers and train.

It is now only a question of time and inprovement of roadbeds when most railroads will run far faster regular trains than have hitherto been operated. This is true, whether electricity is introduced on long



A TRIO OF ANTIQUITIES. Engine. 2. Winan's Orab ("Herding Cows.") 3. The De Witt Clinton Train, 1831.

mas to Victoria. Canada, 118 miles in minutes, including eight minute' stops water; 1876, New York to San France, 3,317 miles, eighty-three hours and noty-seven minutes, actual time forty and hour; 1885, Elast Buffalo to Weeken, N. J., in seven hours and twenty-se minutes or fifty-six miles an hour, any three miles an hour having been le at some ponts on this trip; 1888, its of speed between east and west it lines from London to Edinburgh, west st lines of rail or not, for outside of three or four of the trunk lines the rails are not heavy enough, nor the ballast good enough nor the billes straight enough, to warrant the highest rates of speed attainable by the possent locomotives. There is no doubt that locomotives may be operated by electricity at as great speed as by steam, for it is a misnominer. The power is still furnished primarily by steam or water, and electricity is merely the medium through which the power is applied.

The Growth of the steamship, Thomas to Victoria, Canada, 118 miles in 120 minutes, including eight minute' stops for water: 1876, New York to San Francisco, 3,317 miles, eighty-three hours and twenty-seven minutes, actual time forty miles an hour; 1885. East Buffalo to Weehawken, N. J., in seven hours and twenty-three miles an hour having been made at some ponts on this trip; 1888, trials of speed between east and west coast lines from London to Edinburgh, west coast lines from London to Edinburgh, west coast line 400 miles, east coast 392; won by west coast line in seven hours and twenty-five minutes, the average speed being 52.6 miles an hour, with short spurts of seventy-twe. This rate or thereabouts was thereafter regularly maintained. It was not until 1891 that regular runs at all approaching these speeds were made in America, when the Royal Blue line trains over the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading and Central railroad of New

The crowth of the steamship,

There have been far more radical changes in the application of steam power to Lcomotion on the water than on the land. The first working steamboat was built by Hobert Fulton in 1807, as all the world knews, and river navigation developed rapidly.

Ocean navigation by steam was not accom-

ished, however, for several years after that

The first trans-Atlantic steam voyage was made by the Savannah, a New York built ship, from Savannah, Ga., in 1818. This ship used sails as well as steam, which was applied by side-wheels, and consumed twenty-two days in making the voyage. She was a queer craft, and made such slow time at such great expense, that she hever made a second voyage. The Royal William crossed the Atlantic from Quebec in 1831, but she was not a success either. In fact, no successful trans-Atlantic voyages were made until 1838, whan the Sirius, built at London, and the Great Western, built at Bristol, crossed, both arriving in New York April 23, 1838. The Sirius had used 450 tons of coal, all her spare spars and forty-three barrels of rosin, for fuel in making the voyage, and after her return to England was taken off the ocean, but piled for many years between Dublin and Cork. The Great Western, however, did better and made thirty-seven voyages before she was taken off. Both ships were received in New York with many demonstrations of delight, and the Great Western was speeded on her homeward voyage by a concourse of 100,000 persons. Sixty-six took passage on her at \$140 for first cabin and \$80 for second cabin fare. The first successful regular trans-Atlantic trips were made in 1840 by the ships of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet line, founded by Samuel Cunard, of Halifax. It is a mercy that this string of words has since been, by general consent, dispinced by the Cunard Line, under which title its marvelous vessels still ply between Liverpool and New York, and Liverpool and Boston. The Cunard ships did not at first make New York but chose Boston for the American terminus, stopping both ways at Halifax. The Britania, Acadia, Caledonia and Columbia made regular trips, the Britania ferminus, stopping both ways at the Britania ferminus, stopping both ways at the Cunard ferminus, stopping both ways at the Britania ferminus, stopping both ways at the Britania ferminus and the Great Eastern, the Culimb boats averaged e

STAMBOUL, 21074

gine power. She was 680 feet long, with eighty-two feet breadth of beam, while her engines were capable of developing but 7,650 horse power. The Umbria is 501 1-2 feet long, with a beam of 57.2 feet, and her engines develop 14,321 horse power. The Paris is 560 feet long, with 63 feet beam and 20,660 horse power, and the Campania and the Lucania, the Cunard company's new monster shlps, with a length of 620 feet and 65.3 feet beam, have engines of about 30,000 horse power. The Campania is now the fastest craft afloat, as she showed by her recent east-bound trip in five days, seventeen hours and twenty-seven minutes. The best east-bound time before this was made by the New York in five days, nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes, in August, 1892.

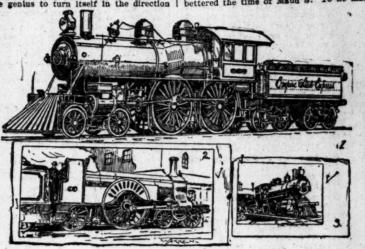
Records of Ocean Speed.

ple won't say how much—has a gross tonnage of 12,500, and will carry 400 saloon, 180 second cabin and 540 steerage passengers, or 1,180 all told, besides her crow.

A rough diagram appended shows the relative size of the Great Western and the Campania and how the latter would company in size with a row of New York buildings if she were set down in front of them. Her stacks are twenty-one feet inside diameter and a carriage and pair might be driven through them. A lot of comparative statistics might be prepared concerning her, but one example must suffice. Allowing fifty passengers to the car it would take two trains of seven cars each and one of eight to carry her full complement of passengers, if they should all desire to continue their journey to the city of the world's fair on her next arrival in New York.

The increased speed of ocean vessels has been brought about by the substitution of the screw for the sidewheel, the compound or double engine for the single, iron for wood, and steel for iron in hull construction, the triple for the double engine, the double for the single screw, improved boilers and furnaces and increased power from time to time. It is of course folly in these days to say that the development of anything has reached its maximum, but there must be a limit to the shortening of the time on the transatiantic ferry, and we may reasonably look for inventive genius to turn itself in the direction

Maud S., W. W. Bair, Chicago Driving park, September 18, 1880, 2:10 3-4.
Maud S., W. W. Bair, Pittsburg, Pa., July 13, 1881, 2:10 1-2.
Maud S., W. W. Bair, Rochester, N. Y., August 11, 1881, 2:10 1-4.
Jay-Eye-See, Edwin Bither, Providence, B. I., August 11, 1881, 2:10.
Maud S., W. W. Bair, Cleveland, O., August 2, 1884, 2:99 3-4.
Maud S., W. W. Bair, Cleveland, O., July 30, 1885, 2:08 3-4.
Maud S., W. W. Bair, Cleveland, O., July 30, 1885, 2:08 3-4.
Sunol, Charles Marvin, Stockton, Cal., October 20, 1891, 2:08 1-4.
Nancy Hanks, Budd Noble, Chicago, August 17, 1892, 2:07 1-4.
Nancy Hanks, Budd Doble, Independence, Ia., August 31, 1891, 2:05 1-4.
Nancy Hanks, Budd Doble, Terre Haute, Ind., September 28, 1892, 2:04.
The rapid reduction of time during 1892 was undoubtedly due to the introduction of the kite-shaped track, in which much more of the course is straight than in the old round or oval tracks and the so-called "bicycle" sulky, in which pneumatic tires and ball bearings are used. Sunol's time, 2:08 1-4, is still the best with the ordinary sulky and it is hardly likely that under similar conditions Nancy Hanks, though a wonderful mare, could have bettered the time of Maud S. To no man in



A TRIO OF MODERN ENGINES.

1. "909," Empire State Express, 1803. 2. Great Northern Railway Flyer, English. 3. Compound Engine, Central R. R. of New Jersey.

of further coal economy and perhaps the application of some power other than steam rather than to continued efforts for greate ocean speed.

The Speed of Horses.

Of all contests of speed for amusement those of horses are undoubtedly the most popular. Running races have always been the favorite form of horse speeding in Eugland and on the continent, and trotting has never secured a foothold in any of the English colondes. In the United States it has had its entire development and that during the last fifty years.

Lady Suffolk was the first trotter to electrify the sporting world by a phenomenally fast mile over a measured course, which she did in 1845. The following table, kindly furnished by Mr. Busby, of The Spirit of the Times, shows how the trotting time has since been reduced:

Horse. Driver. Date. Course. Time.

Lady Suffolk. David Bryan. Beacon, Hoboken, October 13, 1845, 2:29 1-2.

Pelham, William Whelen, Centerville, N. Y., July 2, 1849, 2:28.

Highland Maid, F. J. Nodine, Centerville, N. Y., June 15, 1853, 2:27.

ENGINES.

America does the trotting turf owe so much as to Robert Bonner, though, when he bought a record-breaker, he never allowed the animal to trot again for money. But he has devoted years of time and thousands of dollars to the breeding of fast trotters, and his study of the horse's foot has led to far more scientific shoeing and consequent increase of trotting speed than was before practiced.

The pacer is nearly allied to the trotter, but there has not been the same interest in pacing contests as in trotting, nor have the records been kept so carefully. Last year, however, much interest was aroused in the minds of all horsemen by the wonderful pacing time of 2:04, made on September 29th by the bay gelding Mascot, and it is likely that attempts to break this record at this gait will be made during the present year. The stallion record for trotting is held by Stamboul at 2:07 1-2.

It is not possible in the space at command to give so complete a table of the best records are not so carefully kept in England as in America, and the running horse is at his best in England. The best recorded mile records are not so carefully kept in England. On the same track August 13, 1892, Kildeer made a mile on a straight track in 1:35 1-2. at four years, carrying inety-one pounds, made a mile on a circular track in 1:39 1-5.

At Columbus, Ga., November 2:1892, Helen Nichols at two years, carrying eighty-seven pounds, made a mile on a circular track in 1:39 1-5.

At Columbus, Ga., November 2:1892, Helen Nichols at two years, carrying eighty-seven pounds, made a mile on a circular track in 1:41 1-2 best time for that age.

Although the United States is the home of the trotter, running is the more popular form of the country than trotting; the famous trotting tracks are allo located in this belf. Running tracks are also found in almost all cities where there are trotting tracks and the location of the most famous courses in the rich, are known to all readers of the current newspaper press.

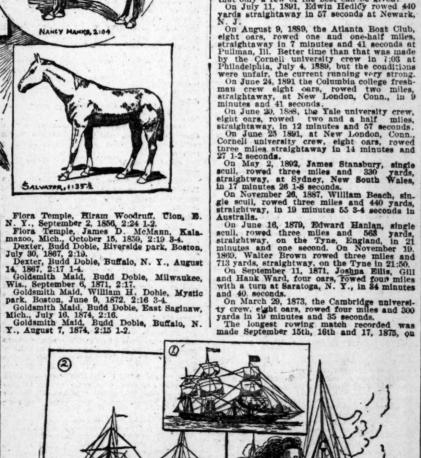
Speed in Rowing.

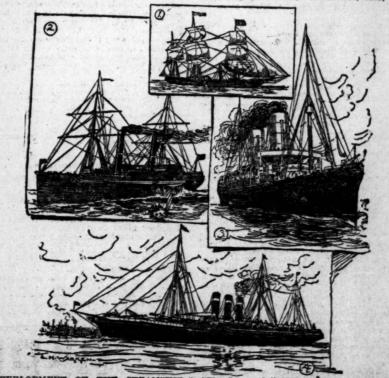
Of speed contest

Speed in Rowing. Of speed in Rowing.

Of speed contests between men rowing is perhaps the most popular. Crew racing and especially college crew racing, undoubtedly draws larger crowds than any other aquatic struggies. The records are so voluminous that only a few of the best can be given.

On July 11, 1891, Edwin Hedley rowed 440 yards straightaway in 57 seconds at Newark, N. J.





"The Savannah," 1819. 2. "The Adriatic," DEVELOPMENT Collins Line. 3.

ngust 12, 18 St. Julies, (11 84. 80, 2:11 1-4.

on made on made seconds, in New seconds are quirk my second at Parecord at Par

ly 1, 1806, at Boston

d made at Cleveland, O., Ja in 9 45 seconds. W. G. Geor best one mile record made in and, August 23, 1886, in 4:12 3-4. holds the best two mile record hester, England, August 1,

records made in long distance matches at a ning and walking.

The best bloycle records are equally volume out. They have all been made within record or course. The first mile record or ordinary high wheel was made in October 1877, in five minutes and two seconds, by



R. Pitman, and this was gradually reduced to minutes twenty-five and three-fifth second

B. Pitman, and this was gradually reduced to minutes twenty-five and three-fifth second which speed was attained September 15, 18) by W. Windle, at Peorla, Ill. On the safety wheel W. Windle made a mile in two minutes, 1801. On September 10th of the same read. A. Zimmerman dupliate! this record Springfield, Mass. On October 7, 1891, mile was made in two minutes fifteen second by Windle at Springfield. H. C. Tyler made a standing mile in 2:08 4-5.

In the noble sport of yaching, both sail and steam, America and England hold the pair. There are many yachts and much sailing there of in the waters of both Germany and France but the boats of neither of these valings are equal to the yankee and English craft. The mere mention of the old America and in numerous international races that have been sailed for the grants cup, first won by hand now held in this country, is enough it raise the enthusiasm of every one who has ever seen a contest of white-winged yachn. It is expected that there will be another struggle for this famous cup during the coming autumn, and all true sportsmen will be guitted to see the best boat bear it away in triumph.

A FEW RECENT VICTORIES

Of Pe-ru-na, The Tonic. Restorative, Nerva Invigorator and Blood Purifier.

Are you afflicted with any chronic disease!

If so, read the following testimonials, as lected from the great multitude of lected from the great multitude of tests monials constantly pouring in from all parts of the land. Further particulars can be obtained by writing them and enclosing stamp for reply:

Nervous, prostration: "Pe-ru-na cure me perfectly"—Mrs. C. C. Filer, 174 Eas Rich street, Columbus, O.; neuralgia of the stomach cured, Mrs. N. Richey, Pine Appla Ala.; chronic female complaint cured at last, Mrs. M. J. Gales, Vernon, Texas Bright's disease of the kidneys cured, Mrs. Mary A. Shear, Jennings, La.; cured of consumption, Mrs. Anna Harmening, Mass. Manie, Dane county, Wis.; also Mrs. Saral Ellis, New Plymouth, Vinton county, 0. Ellis, New Plymouth, Vinton county, Occured of catarrhal deafness, W. D. Stoke, Baton Rouge, Ln.; cured of catarrhal deafness, the head, Charles Lemen, 130 West street, Madison, Ind.; cured of chronic diarrhoea, Charles Betts, Burr Oak, Mich.; cured of dyspepsia, W. W. Strasler, Hortons, Pa.

An excellent treatise on medicine, describing the causes and cures of the various allments to which humanity is subject in

ments to which humanity is subject, is being sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Colum-

Eelgant and Cheap Trip to New York, Bes ton and Baltimore

Round trip rate including meals and state room Atlanta, Ga., to New York, \$42.30; Boston, \$42.30; Baltimore, \$34.30 vta. Central railroad, Savannah and steamers. Finest ships carrying the American rables supplied from best markets in

may16-3m tues thur sun. Notice.

The Cook house, Lithia Springs, Ga., is now open. Rates \$30 per month. Everything bright and clean. Table above criticism. New and perfect sanitary system. The best of everything in all respects, including the manager. S. Woodall. What more could you ask for?

june25-2w-e o d

St. Louis manufactures increased more rapidly during the eighties than those of any eastern city and it is the home of sereral of the largest and best equipped factories in the world. Visitors to the world's fair should make their arrangements so as to visit St. Louis on the way and remain in the city at least long, enough to see its in the city at least long enough to see its magnificent commercial and other buildings, and partake of the hospitality which has made the city famous throughout the entire continent.

The Monut Airy Inn, Mount Airy, G .. This delightful resort is 1,700 feet above sea level; has all the modern improvements and is now the most popular resort in the mountains. Average temperature in winmountains. Average temperature in winter 48 degrees; in summer, 70 degrees. This house has been thoroughly renovated, refitted and refurnished and is under the management of Mr. C. Gresham, proprietor of the celebrated meal station on the Richmond and Danville railroad at Central, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. He will give the Mount Airy inn his personal attention and will spare no expense in making it the most comfortable family home in the mountains. Round trip tickets on sale at all principal points. Atlanta to Mount Airy \$4, good until October 31st. Ten (10) trip tickets, good for one year, \$16. Although the weather has been cool, the Mount Airy inn is now being rapidly filled. june 18-19t sun thur

No other organs in the human economy perform a more important function than the Kidneys.

The bood cannot be kept pure unless the kidneys are healthy and active.

Many a bright intellect has been cut down in the full flower of life because the Kidneys were neglected, and the blood was thereby permitted to become poisoned and diseased. Every derangement of the Kidneys are danger signals, and should be be promptly heeded and promptly treated.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a true Kidney tonic, and acts promptly on the Kidneys, Bladder and the whole Urinary tract. Thousands of testimonials can be furnished from those who have test-ed its virtues. Read the following:

Greenesboro, Ga.—After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART GIN AND BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other remedy I have ever taken. I cheerfully recommend it those in need of a reliable Kidner, Bladds and Urinary remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

He Does

Silver

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"I am afraid," said Mr. Braithwait, with a smile, "that the sympathy extended with such small discretion has little market value. But let us pass that by and glauce at the disagreeable side of your profession. For instance, this night you have walked from the city, the nearest point of which is three miles.

plotting your capture; you are compelled seat, drink and sleep among vile associatos and tulgar surroundings, and all for a pitiful \$3,000 a year! By heavens! it is worth \$30,000 a year!

"Permit me," said Graham, leaning over the table and speaking with much force, "to call your attention to the fact that we are bright enough to keep society eternally on the defen-

The Belt Line an Assured Fact.

No matter into whose hands the Central railroad falls the building of the Belt railroad is a certainty. They own 1,700 acres of land and the subscribers own 355 acres between Van Winkles and East Point, thus forming a strip of land varying in width from a few hundred feet to nearly one mile. When this belt railroad is built every acre of this land will sell for from \$600 to \$1,000. Money is plenty, but hard to get and I must have some. Consequently I will sell a part or all of my land for less than one-third its real value—3 acres near Chattahoochee electric line at \$250 per acre: 22 acres at tear Simpson street road at \$200 per acre. The above tracts are but 2 1-2 miles from the city limits. On the Sandtown road 2 miles from West End I offer 2 pieces, one of 9 1-4 acres and the other 12 acres, at \$200 per acre. South of West View cemetery 230 acres at \$250 per acre. The Lithia Springs electric railroad will run through this and will be in operation within 4 months. Will sell each tract separately or will sell the whole. To the right party would prefer to sell an undivided 1-2 interest. The above are the only lands on the Bell line to be bonght at any price. Terms 1-2 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 7 per cent. Any real estate agent is hereby authorized to sell the above. J. H. MOUNTAIN.

P. S.—\$33,500 of Atlanta Traction stock at a bargain or will exchange for rent paying property.

July-9-sun-tues Pabet Beer.

This celebrated Milwaukee beer on draught at Steinau's, 11 South Broad street and at the Executive, 46 Wall street. Pabet is the best beer in the world.

Hint This a Rare Price Week

FURNITURE

CARPETS

We have cut the price on every article in Furni niture, Carpets and Upholstery Goods in the building. Come and compare prices and compary values, and we will sell you. We need room fo fall stocks.

NEW MATTINGS.

WA new lot just arrived. Auction prices are all we ask for them.

NEW SILKS. 50 pieces New India and China Silks, worth \$1.3 choice patterns, 75c a yard. Thousands of yards of French Novelty Silks, worth \$2 to \$4.50, at \$1.50 a yard.

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS Our 15c, 20c and 25c Check and Stripe Nain and Mulis at 9c a yard.

LADIES' WAISTS. Go they will this time. Sateen. Percales, Lawns, Satistes, White Lawns in all the latest styles, worth \$1 to \$2.75; go at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 each.

Scotch Ginghams. 50 pleces 3te Ginghams, best styles, at

15c a yard. LADIES.

See the Fast Black Stockings we sell this week at 3 pair for 57c. They are worth 25c a pair.

ORGANDIES. 20 pleces of New French Organdies just received ratty new patterns.

MOTHER'S Friend Shirt Waists, with parent belt, this week

At 49c.

Editor Constitution: Poultry can be raised on a large scale, cheaper here in Georgia than it can be done in the northern and northeastern states, for the following reasons:

Our mild open winters in northern Georgia, which allow the poultry to be outdoors nearly every day in winter, the freedom from snow, the abundance of green food which can be grown cheaply the year round, make the conditions for successful poultry raising far more favorable for us than our northern friends.

The southern hen, under the above favorable conditions, can be made to lay more eggs in winter, when prices are high, at less cost—and more of the eggs will be fertile, that is will hatch chicks, which is lar more important—than her northern sister, living amongs lee and snow, and with the mercury at zero or below, for many days during the winter. I have always maintained that the south should ship poultry and eggs to northern markets of consupption in winter, and our southern, fanciers should furnish northern breeders with eggs for hatching in early spring, and there is money to be made at it. The amount of capital required to raise poultry on a large scale is small; but the intelligent labor required is immense; it is a business of details, and not one detail can be neglected without great loss to the capital invested.

The above is not a theory, but is the result of a practical experiment tried near Atlanta. There is a poultry farm in Marietta, Ga., where annually for the last four years, between two and three thousands chickens have been hatched in incubators during the winter months and raised in brooders heated by the hot large poultry raisers in the north. The highest on horiers thus raised have had a bridge and have had a FANS, FANS, FANS. We will close out a few hundred of 25c Japanese 15c each this week, months and raised in brooders heated by the large poultry raisers in the north. The chickens or broi.ers thus raised have had a ready sale in Atlanta at prices equaling those obtained in Boston, New York and Chicago markets. Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished.

J. F. CLARKE.

LADIES The GREATEST Minaris of Modern Discourse RATE-GUNE. Here to FORETER remove Deposition State State County for solid international Acts County for solid international Acts County for Solid State New York

Seven Dollars Practial illustrations of the superior facilities and financial condition of the city of Atlanta are being constantly developed. In the midst of the general financial depression which prevails throughout the country it has been regarded as characteristic of the enterprising spirit of Atlasta that her business men should at this time have inaugurated such a movement as the Manufacturers Aid Association. A more pointed illustration of this enterprising spirit is found in the new important industries recently announced. Among these Fifty Cents

is what we have marked the rest of those "one-ofdustries recently announced. Among these there is none of more significance than the organization of a new company under the name of the Atlanta Lithographing Company, which has just been organized and hear, where the theory of the central transfer of the central transf a-kind" suits that we sold the past few weeks at 9800



has purchased the outfit and complete plant of the Budden Lithograph Company. This new company is composed of young business men in the vigor and prime of life. The officials of the new company are Mr. S. B. Hurman, president; Mr. Blenett Lee, vice president: Messrs. Hillyer & Lee, attorneys, and Mr. Warren Boyd, general manager.

The equipment of the plant, in its machinery, valuable stones and extensive variety of borders, vignettes, headings, etc., is superior to that of any similar institution to be found in the south. The work of the old company was recognized to be equal in why TEN DOLLARS buys any Fifteen and many Eighteen Dollar

to be found in the south. The work of the old company was recognized to be equal in design, variety and finish to any produced in America. In attestation of the character of work done, the books of the company show orders for stocks and bonds shipped to various business centers from Lynn, Mass.. to Florida, Alabama and Texas, and from Richmond, Va., to Oklahoma City.

The late issue of bonds by the cities of Atlanta. Anniston, Birmingham, Cartersville and others were supplied by this concern, which is also getting up the new county map at a cost of \$1,000.

This is the only lithographing house south of Richmond and if patronized wilk keep in Georgia several hundred thousand dollars which goes to New York and St. Louis for this kind of work.

Atlanta is to be congratulated upon the Suits now, too. We will give you the best of any trade. ROSENFELD | WHITEHALL

OF COURSE, ALABAMA ST SUMMER RESORTS.

PORTER SPRINGS,

Queen of the Mountains. Queen of the Mountains.
Situated 28 miles from Gainesville, Ga., one mile from top of Blue Ridge, 3,000 feet above, sea level. Hacks leave Gainesville on arrival of morning train from Atlanta erery Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving before night. Fare \$2, trunks \$1, valies 25 cents. Board \$28 per month. No extras. Bath, billiards and ten pins free. Jersey cows on rich clover pastures, yield unlimited supply of delicious milk and butter. Table fare as good as heretofore, and we refer confidently to all who have been there the last three or four years. Postoffice in hotel. Dally mail. For particulars address

HENRY P. FARROW.

july 9-1m sun tues thur 100 CHET LIVED LIVED

Buy None but the Genuine Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OFTICAL PACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headkarters for the United States, 12 White-hall street, Established twenty-three years

FOR VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, EMIS-SIONS OR HYDROCELE, "PROBLE, " THE PARTY V.

ARP ON FINANCES.

He Doesn't Understand Much About the Situation.

BUT THINKS WE NEED A STATESMAN

To Straighten Out Matters and Untangle the Financial Skein-A Demand for Farm Products Is Needed.

Silver and gold. I wish that I did understand it. I have said so much about bimettallism and demonetizing and free coinage and the Sherman act and the purchase of bullion and what congress should do and shouldn't do that it all makes my head swim and I lose confidence in Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle and everybody else. The whole thing seems to be in a tongle. Have we no great statesmen, no great financiers to back up to? Are the editors of the papers to box the thing about forever and ever and keep the people in a quandary? Is partisan politics to curse the country while it is suffering from a financial panic that is paralyzing every industry and creating a general distrust. There is cal panic that is paralyzing every industry and creating a general distrust. There is not a republican paper but what would rather the democrats would make a blunder than to bring reijef. They are a heartless set—these politicians. They are everlastingly machining around to keep in office or to get in and the democrats are nearly as bad as the republicans. I have heard so much in the last two weeks about machine politics that I am sick. I never conceived how many bargains and trades had to be made to get an office; how many traps and triggers and how the patronage and spoils and perquisites had to be didvided out to suit the congressmen and keep them in ochie. Not alt the congressmen, of course, for thank heaven we have some there who have no machine and who would not fear to have every act of their political life laid open to the people, but with some of them a public office is a private trust. They say, "This is my office. I worked for it, stooped for it, lied for it, and I'm going to make all I'can out of it." It has been that way always I reckon and we can't help it, but I do wish we had some great thinkers and leaders like Calhoun and Webster and De Witt Clinton of the olden times. I wish that we had Justice Jackson in congress, for I do believe that a man who could untangle the Central railroad as quickly as he did could untangle all this money business and tell the country what to do to restore confidence. That is all that is wanted they say. Confidence! I want come myself. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom. My-sold friend Cicero Strong told me the other day that the way to settle the trouble was to take the 100,00,000 of reserved gold that was in the treasury and use it, for it had been there for years and years doing no good and they might just as well fill up the bags with iron or lead or copper and nobody would ever know the difference, for it is never counted, but is weighed twice a year. It could be fixed up in the night by the treasurer and one or two men to help. "Maybe the go not a republican paper but what would rather the democrats would make a blue

aing, both sail and hold the pain, much sailing there many and France these vations are made and the state of the state of

D. MARSHALL.

Restorative, Nerve Blood Purifier. any chronic disease!

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having tried va-and also several use of STUART it has given be-tremedy I have recommend it

Cicero, and he looked solemn, like he, too, had lost confidence.

During the last great political excitement when the people's party was cavorting around, a little preacher over in East Tennessee mounted a wagon body at a justice court ground and harangued the boys on the silver question. "Free silver!" he cried. "Free silver! Blessed be the prospect. When our party gets in power, my brethren, there will be no more want, no more poverty, no more hands to hang down or feeble knees to shake, but everybody will have silver. Bless the Lord! We will run every mine to its full capacity day and night, and we will open a thousand new ones and ship the shining ore to the mints and melt and mold and stamp and then ship it all over the country by the carload, and when our share gets here we will load it in wagons and drive out on every road, and as the wagons move along we will shovel it out and scatter it far and wide, and even the women and children will get some, bless the Lord! Free silver; come quickly and buy without money and without price, oh ye of little faith," and the people said "amen."

That wasn't much worse than a speech that I heard George Francis Train make at Rochester about twenty years ago. He grew sublimely eloquent about the government issuing millions and billions and trilgrew sublimely eloquent about the government issuing millions and billions and trillions and quintrillions of paper money and lending everybody just as much as they wanted. "Keep the paper mills running day and night and the printing machines, and let the bright, new bills flood the land and then I will have a pocketful and feel like a gentleman, and my country friend over there will have his saddle bags full, and that good old woman will have her apron full and we will build docks and canals and railroads and meeting houses and ships and factories and everybody will have plenty to do at big prices, and the poor will become rich and those who are now rich will become poor, for their old-fashioned money will be good no more, and we will all be happy as if the m'nennium had come." "Hold on, Train," said one of his hearers; "hold on a minute." "What's the matter?" said Train. "Wouldn't the whole thing collapse and bust up after a while?" said his hearer. Train looked at him with soverign contempt, and said: "Why, of course, it would; any fool might know that. There would be an awful bust up, but all these hotels and canals and railroads and factories wouldn't bust up—they would be there. Don't you see?"

There is some truth in all this, even if a crank did say it. Go to Decatur and Anniston and Boyce's and Sheffield and Florence and Bridgeport. Go anywhere where there was a boom a few years ago and see the big houses and stores and factories that are empty. They are all there, but the collapse came and the builders have scattered to parts unknown.

You can't force prosperity by a boom,

lapse came and the builders have scattered to parts unknown.

You can't force prosperity by a boom, neither can it be forced by legislation at Washington. They may grease the wagon so that it will run easier, but no permanent relief will come until there is a demand for the products of industry, whether they come from the factories, the mills, the furnaces or the soil. There has been an over-production in almost everything and there has been too much extravagance at home. If a man too much extravagance at home. If a man gomandizes himself he gets sick and has to take medicine. Just so most everybody has been living beyond their means—buying too much on a credit because credit was offered and goods were cheap, and now when the shut-down comes we are not prepared. the shut-down comes we are not prepared for it. That's the way it is at my house, and all I can do is to lay it on this financial business and tell my folks it is lack of confidence. It is all right, and we are taking our medicine. Chicago has gone up the spout at my house—thank the good Lord.

BILL ARP.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pilis, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers.

That Arithmetic Class.

You lose an opportunity of rare occurence, if you fail to take advantage of my twenty-day select school of arithmetic.

If you, old or young, can take it, I can put a knowledge of easy, practical business arithmetic in your heads in less time and with less trouble to you than you can imagine.

imagine. Class begins Monday next, 66 1-2 White-hall street. Price \$10 for twenty lessons. Lessons from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning Address for circular, G. C. Looney, 66 1-2 Whitehall street.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1800.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant or our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine.

AND A GENTLEMAN

As a usual thing when they cracked a one of the three remained outside to warn with a whistle, or some other previously concerted signal, his companions inside. But on this occasion when Jim Baxter opened the simple catch that fas-tened the woodshed door and thence gained access to the interior of the house, Wilson Graham and Harry Montgomery followed cranam and Harry Monigomery Monower softly after him. This breach of burglarious custom was probably due to the fact that the Braithwait mansion was in the suburbs, some distance from the road and suburbs, which and the road and suburbs. several hundred rods from the nearest

house. Once inside, Mr. Graham lighted the gas, and it was then the work of a very few minutes to open the sideboard and subtract therefrom the family silver and place it in a bag, brought for that purpose. While this operation was taking place Montgomery made a tour of the upper rooms.
"I don't exactly like to trust Harry up

stairs," remarked Baxter in a surly tone, after he had securely tied the mouth of the bag. "He is too soft. Like as not he'll go and git sentimental over a picture or some-thin', or maybe git a-thinkin' of his mother, and leave half the ornaments."

Graham, who had just opened a pearl inlaid secretaire and was possessing himself of numerous valuable trinkets, laughed softly as he replied:

"I don't think so, Jim. Only yesterday I gave the boy a good talking to, and he promised to attend strictly to business in the future. You must remember he is young, and unless we give him a chance how is ne to learn? Of course, if there was a young girl in the house-but there isn t," he added, quickly, observing the wrathful frown on his companion's face. "I made certain that the omy people who sleep in the house are Mr. Braithwait and the housekeeper, who is rather old and hearly deat. The rest of the state of the sleep in the rest of the sleep in the sleep in the rest of the sleep in the sleep in the rest of the sleep in the sleep i the housekeeper, who is rather old and hearly dear; the rest of the family are in Florida for their health. It brathwait makes a disjurbance 1 reckon Harry can settle him without any senumental hon-

"To settle him," muttered Baxter, surily.
"You're savage, Jim," said Graham, reproachfully. "Tow often have I tood you that there is no virtue in violence? Mayen't I convinced you that the easy way is the safe way?"

"Yah! Don't give me no more of that!" said Baxter contemptuously. "I min't no

"Yah! Don't give me no more of that!" said Baxter contemptuously. "I ain't no missionary."

At this juncture, when the argument threatened to develop into a quarrel, peace was restored by the reappearance of the young burglar carrying a considerable quantity of jewelry loose and in boxes while he softly whistled "M'Appari,"

"Not a bad haul," observed Graham, turning over the plunder as it lay on the table. "Two watches!"

"They're them little tickers what the girls carry," said Baxter, scornfully. "We won't get \$2 apiece for 'em."

"Won't we, though," said Graham, smiling. "They are gold and there is an inscription on each; that means a fancy reward or I don't know human feminine nature. Two brooches, a necklace—h'm—h'm—very good indeed."

"There was no money," remarked Harry, adjusting his necktie before the mirror and giving his small blonde moustache a curl.
"I expected as much," commented Graham, storing away the trinkets in his pockets. Braithwait has a hundred with him, I dare say, but it isn't worth the risk. If we kill a man in the city it's soon forgotten, but in the suburbs it creates a regular panic. The neighbors hire detectives and follow a man all over creation and you can't buy them off or compromise the matter—money is no object. That's why I keep telling Jim—"

"Let up. will ye!" exclaimed Baxter, roughly. "I ain't killing nobody, am I?"
"Certainly not, but I only say—"
"Say nothin'. Where's the feed box?"
Mr. Graham groaned and looked at his young accomplice in comical alarm.
"I knew how it would be, Jim. These

young accomplies in conical alarm.
"I knew how it would be, Jim. These luncheons will be the ruin of us all some "Can't help it." retorted Baxter, doggedly. "It's a good four mile walk from the city and as much back and we hadn't any thing

but a snack for supper. A man's got to eat and when I'm hungry—.
"Well, well," said the other, with a gesture of impatience, "if it must be, it must. Harry, see to the wine, and we will find the substantials. Now, Jim, do be careful

the substantials. Now, Jim, do be careful of the dishes, and don't grunt and puff while you're eating. It's vulgar."

Jim Baxter grunted and puffed at this, but made no other reply as he busied himself spreading the contents of the refrigerator on the dimining room table, while Harry, from the sideboard, produced a decanter of whisky and three bottles of classes. There was a nice piece of cold har

ry, from the sideboard, produced a decanter of whisky and three bottles of claret. There was a nice piece of cold ham, some tongue, cheese and pickles, bread and butter, anchovies and sardines, a bottle of olives and the remains of an oystep pie.

"Quiet a layout," remarked Baxter with a ravenous chuckle. "D'ye remember the house at Barleytown where there wasn't nothin' but graham crackers and vinegar in the box?"

"I should say so," exclaimed Graham, with a look of disgust.

"Some people are too mean to live," returned Baxer savagely. "Come, shove over the decanter and let's pitch in. Fingers, gents, 'cause there ain't nothin' but silver knives and forks in this house, unless I take 'em out of the bag, which I ain't doin'. Here's luck!"

"Excelent claret, Wilson," said the young burglar, holding his glass up to the light.

"Genuine Medoc," returned Graham, with the air of a connoisseur. "That's the

iight.

"Genuine Medoc," returned Graham, with
the air of a connoisseur. "That's the
worst of this business; not one gentleman
out of ten is the judge of wine. Now the
whisky—"

whisky—"
"The whisky's all right," interrupted
Baxter, curtly. "All whisky's good;
some's better than others, but it's all good.
Blow claret."
"No style about Jim," said Harry, with

a smile that was half a sneer.

"No, you bet there ain't," said Baxter stolidly. "You oughter call me old business, 'cause that's what I am. Pass them pickles."

ness, 'cause that's what I am. Pass them pickles."

It was a most interesting sight. At the head of the table sat Graham, a smooth-faced, well-fed man of forty, who might have passed for a prosperous banker or a man living on an annuity; to his right reclined, rather than sat, young Montgomery, a spruce and slender fellow, with soft blue eyes, tremulous lips and light hair, neatly brushed, while opposite Graham sat Baxter, a coarse, shaggy, grimy man of uncertain age, with small. Sifty eyes, a heavy beard and a general air of brutal strength. Had it not been for the fact that each man wore his hat and that the bag of stolen goods lay on one corner of the table it might have been taken for a small stag party. Graham personating the host to perfection.

The resemblance was lost, however, a moment later. The door leading to the back stairway directly behind Jim Baxter opened and revealed a spare man wearing gold eye-glasses and a flowered dressing gown.

Graham was the first to see the intruder

gown.
Graham was the first to see the intruder and his exclamation of astonishment caused Baxter to turn his/head. In an instant that worthy was on his feet with a pistol in his hand. Graham was quicker, however, and before his companion could raise the weapon he seized his arm and pushed him aside.

"No violence, Jim," he said, sternly.
"I warn't goin' to shoot," growled Jim.
"I was only goin' to give him a crack on
the head."
"I won't have it." returned Graham, authoritatively. "Sit down."
Baxter pdt up his pistoi and sat dowa.
Graham hea turned to the mare centi-

Hignest of all in Leavening Power,-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

man, who had not moved from the doorway during this episode.

"Mr. Braithwait, I presume?"

"That is my name," was the composed reply. "Burgiars, I presume?"

"The presumption is correct. Will you take a seat?"

Mr. Braithwait sat down opposite young Montgomery, to whom he bowed gravely. There was then a moment of silence broken by Graham, who had resumed his place at the head of the table.

"I am sorry," said he, "you have made your appearance, as we can't very well apologize for our intrusion."

"No, I suppose not," said Mr. Braithwait, smiling, "yet I am rather pleased that I fid come, since I always enjoy an unusual experience."

"Glad you enjoy it," muttered Baxter, but no one listened to him.

"I was aroused by the reflection of the gas light in the upper hall," explained Mr. Braithwait, "and I supposed that the house-keeper had left it burning—she has done so more than once. I came down o extinguish it. I heard voices in this 'oom and I entered."

"At the risk of your life," observed Graham with a significant glance at Baxter,

I entered."
"At the risk of your life," observed Graham with a significant glance at Baxter, who had resumed eating.
"I did not think of that," said Mr. Braithwait, simply. "My life has been threatened so often—you know I am a railroad man—that I give little thought to the risk of an undertaking. Professionals, I supnose?"

or an undertaking. Processional, 2 of pose 2"

He looked at Montgomery, who nodded nonchalantly and lighted a cigarette.

'Mr. Braithwait coughed.

"I wish you wouldn't," he said, deprecatingly. "Apart from the looks, I can't bear cigarette smoke. There's a box of fine conchas on the sideboard—thank you—" to Graham—"if you will join me—thank you ngain."

to Graham—"It you will join me—thank you again"

"I like you," he said frankly, "and I am sorry that, in the line of business"—He waved his cigar at the bag.

"Of course; yes, of course, I know that can't be helped," said Mr. Braithwait, smoking away easily, "and that's another reason why I'm glad I came. I suppose you have in that bag some trinkets belonging to my wife and daughters, that have a special value as mementoes. I hear that you gentlemen are frequently forced to sell your plunder at a simply ruinous sacrifice, and it occurred to me that if we could come to some arrangement—you understand?"

"Perfectly," answered Graham. "It can "Perfectly," answered Graham. "It can

Perfectly, answered Graham. It can be done, and I will open negotiations at an early date. Provided, of course," he added, severely, "that you play fair."
"That is understood. As a business man I accept the situation. My loss is your rain."

gain."
At this the youngest burglar broke silence for the first time.
"You are a philospher," he said, in a tone of admiration.

"What sensible man is not?" responded "What sensible man is not?" responded Mr. Braithwait, cheerfully. "I suppose it is capable of proof that the accumulated wisdom of the ancients amounts simply to the homely proverb, "What can't be cured must be endured." My business is a sort of war, and I have my defeats as well as my victories. I must bear them both with equanimity."

both with equanimity."
"So is ours," said the youngest burglar.
"As Horace says in his Epistles: 'Chedimur,
'et totidem plagis consumus hostem.'
"Permit me," returned Mr. Braithwait,
"to reply with Catullus: 'Nil nihi tam valde
placeat Rhamnusia virgo, quod temere
invitis engeiniatur heris."

placeat Rhamnusia virgo, quod temere invitis suscipiatur heris."

Montgomery flushed slightly and Baxter growled an incoherent protest against the use of foreign languages.

"Of course I do not claim that I enjoy being robbed," continued Mr. Braithwait, "but I realize that it is not so bad as it might be. Last week you would have caught me with \$2,000 in cash in the house and last month you would have horribly scared my wife and daughters."

"Not for worlds," murmured Mr. Montgomery.

"Well, you might have done so, wemen "Well, you might have done so, women have such a detestation of robbers, except when they are in jail. The pleasure of your visit—I hinted that I could extract pleasure from adversity—lies in the fact that it brings me in contact with a profession I have previously known only by hearsay. I suppose I may take it for granted you gentlemen are experts?"

"We've been there before," said Baxter convests.

"If an experience of fourteen years is

"If an experience of fourteen years is any guaranty, then I am an expert," said Graham, with a certain air of pride in his tones. "Our friend there," nodding at Baxter, "has, I believe, been in the profession since childhood, while Mr.—" indicating Montgomery with his cigar—"you'll excuse my but mentioning names—is a beginner. A skilled workman, I admit, but this is ally his second year." this is only his second year."
"I don't wonder that he," and Mr. Braith-wait glaced slightly at Baxter, "remains in the business, but that you should follow the

vocation for fourteen years surprises greatly." queried Graham with perceptible stiffness. "Why?"
"Because you appear to be a sensible man and I should not think the business would Day. What is your annual income as a burglar?"

"On an avearge I should say three thousand a year."

"And you are an expert! I receive six thousand a year and I am only assistant general freight agent and have been but twelve years in the business. Then I may

infer that these two gentlemen make, much

twelve years in the business. Then I may infer that these two gentlemen make, much less than three thousand?"

"I've seen the week when I didn't make hodcarriers' wages," growled Baxter, who had now finished eating and was preparing to smoke a black wooden pipe.

"You are not sensible as I thought," rejoined Mr. Braithwait, frankly, "I can easily imagine a man exposing himself of dreadful dangers and cruel privations when there is a great prize in view. An explorer like Stanley, a pioneer like Pike or Fremont, a conqueror like Cortez, or a revolutionist like Washington could well brave hardship and peril when success meant wealth as well as the plaudits of their fellow men. The early settlers of this and every other country, the gold hunters of '49, the pirates who ravished the seas, all were actuated by the hope of a fortune at one swoop; but to risk prison, to say nothing of life itself, for a day laborer's wages."

at one swoop; but to risk prison, to say nothing of life itself, for a day laborer's wages—"

"But." spoke up Montgomery, quickly, "there is fame, if not future."

"Pardon me. In what way?".

"In the usual way." Who has not heard of Hickey, the man who cracked twenty banks before they tripped him up; Peters, the New England crackman; Brouthers, the Chicago expert?"

"I hope," said Mr. Braithwait, gently, "I won't offend you when I say I never heard of these gentlemen."

"Is it possible?"

"Honestly, I never did."

"You have sure heard of Red Leary?"

"I can't reball his 'name."

"George Post? Louis Ludium? Pete Mo-Cartney? Miles Ogle?"

"Don't know them."

"Perhaps," sarcast cally, "you don't read the papers?"

"Yes, I do, and I have a good memory. I can say without boasting that I have on my tongue's end all the professional, literary and artistic names in America, and many in Europe. In my library I have many biographies, but none of which a burglar is the theme, nor do I recall the

DRPRICE'S

Geam Baking Powder.

AT WHOLESALE BY 2 HE TRADE GENERALLY. name of a celebrated criminal, unless," pleasantly, "he has been hung."
"Yet there are famous names in our proversation-" cried Graham, advancing threatening and comming on a special train to my assistance," said Mr. Braithwait, taking a second cigar.

"Dumn you!" exclaimed Baxter, threatenfession," persisted the young burglar, somewhat sullenly.

"Oh, yes," admitted Mr. Braithwait, taking a small drink of claret, "Literature has preserved Claude Duval, Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin—all hung—Fra Diavolo, who ing a second cigar.

"Damm you!" exclaimed Baxter, threateningly.

"Stop!" cried Graham, interposing. "We have no time for that. Let us run!"

"Don't!" said the host, warningly. "The house is surrounded and you will certainly be shot. Accept the situation as I did. You gentiemen have been my guests this evening and I have been highly entertained. May I hope that the pleasure has been mutual?"

Before any one could answer the door feeding to the woodshed was thrown open and four policemen appeared on the threshold. Montgomery sank helplessly into a chair, Baxter made a dash for the door, while Graham remained impassive, but all were alike handenffed epeditiously.

"Sit," said Graham, taking a cigar from the box, "our misfortune is directly due to the uncontrollable appetite of our companion, but none the less I congratulate you upon your ingenuity."

"Thanks," said Mr. Braithwait. "Did I not tell you that you were stupid?"

Mr. Graham bowed.

"You have taught us a lesson," he said gravely. "I think it is time to abandon the business."

"Well, I'll be—" Baxter gasped and could

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Baking

well, I'll oe Baxter gasped and could say no more.
"We are disgraced!" exclaimed the young-est burglar, bitterly.
Mr. Braithwait waved his hand.
"I am sleepy," he said, with a yawn, "Gentlemen, goodnight, I will see you again—in court."

well, I'll be—" Baxter gasped and could

Marietta, Ga.

ATLANTA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Reorganization of the Budden Lithograph Company.

Practial illustrations of the superior fa-

has purchased the outfit and complete

Atlanta is to be congratulated upon the reorganization of this plant upon a basis that insures it to become an institution to

which any city might point with pride, and an active factor in carrying the name of Atlanta, its advantages and enterprise, to all points of the country.

The Belt Line an Assured Fact.

has preserved Claude Duval, Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin—all hung—Fra Davolo, who was shot, and even our own James and Younger brothers, and I have heard vaguely one Billy the Kid, somewhere out west. In a general sense literature and the drama is satuated with bandits, brigands and outlaws, sometimes heroic, but you will excuse me if I maintain that you stand on a different footing. Those fellows always had a poetical backing, somebody or something had driven them to their illegal calling, but you can scarcely make a similar claim."

"I don't know about that," protested Baxter, doggrdly. "Who'd give me a job?"

"No; nor I ain't goin' to!"

"As I supposed! alonest work is plentiful, therefore, you are absolutely witnout excuse. No one has usurped your name and fortune, stolen your ancestral home or intended bride; neither have you been outlawed for your political or religious beliefs, or unjustly accused of crime."

The big burglar looked extremely blank at this pointed address, and took a grumbling drink of whisky. Mr. Graham promptly came to his companions' relief.

"You have made out a prima facie case, as the lawyers say, but the fact remains that there is a fascination in the life we lead, and some romance. There is mystery about it, for one thing, and danger for another. Then we certainly have the sympathy of a certain class of society when we are prisoners."

thy of a certain class of society when we are prisoners."

"Is not the sympathy to which you allude confined to murderers, especially those who kill their wives?"

"As a rule, yes," admitted Graham, "but the people who have sympathy for murderers generally have such a superabundance that they can spare a little for us. I have known burglars to receive six bouquets in a single day, and from real ladies, too."

"I am afraid," said Mr. Braithwait, with

from the city, the nearest point of which is three miles.

"We come four," growled Baxter.

"Well, four; and four back is eight. It could not have been a pleasant walk, as the night is cloudy and the roads are heavy from recent rains."

"There warn't no choice," said Baxter, savagely, "we had to walk." Braithwait, triumphantly, "you had to walk. Now, I didn't have to walk; I ride in the train or my carriage at any hour of the day or night. No honest man has to walk, if he has money—and of course you, have.

"The point," admitted Mr. Graham, reluctantly, "is well taken."

"I feel certain of it. Nor is this the only instance in which your pleasure is marred by fear. The very fame for which you strive is a constant bar to your enjoyment. If you take lodding at a hotel you are ejected; you may be refused admittance to any respectable theater; in any place of entertainment except the very lowest you cannot make a new acquaintance for fear he may be a detective plotting your capture; you are compelled.

ship with the property of the house, so the property of the pr

table and speaking with much force, "to call your attention to the fact that we are bright enough to keep society eternally on the defensive."

"Granted," said Mr. Braithwait.

"Small in numbers though we are, we necessitate the employment of a police force in every village, town and city in the union, to say nothing of special constables and private watchmen. We force every bank and corporation to sink thousands in costly safes, locks and other safeguards, and no household is ever free from apprehension on our account. We are one against many, so to speak, but we make the many tremble! Could we exercise this power without brains?"

"Ay! could we?" supplemented Montgomery, with flashing eyes.

"Granted, again," said Mr. Braithwait, cheerfully, "but quite foreign to the point at issue. Society is terrorized through its inertness, and when society enters on an active warfare you gentlemen cannot make a show of resistance. And, even under our present policy of passive resistance, there is but one thing that will save a criminal from the eventrul clutch of the law, and that is—death."

The younger burglar turned white, and Baxter cursed softly.

"You cannot, with all your brightness, commit a crime without leaving a trace," went on Mr. Braithwait, impassively, "and every modega appliance is a stumbling block in your path. The modern bank, safe, equipped with time-locks, is impregnable, the electric light has made our streets as safe by night as day, and the telegraph has lengthened the arm of justice until it encircles the globe."

"And yet," retorted Graham, with a slight sneer, "you have been robbed." repeated Mr. Braithwait, calmly. "Without interfering sadly with my comfort and ease, I cannot make my house a bank or surround myself with an army of watchmen. And I don't like dogs. So I have been robbed. Yet—"Mr. Braithwait, calmly. "Without interfering sadly with my comfort and ease, I cannot make my house abank or surround myself with an army of watchmen. And I don't like dogs. So I have been robbed. Yet—"Mr. B

ROXBURY'S DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN-

A Visit to the Home of Dr. Edward Everett Hale-His Valuable Collection of Autographs-Reminiscences.

Boston, July 7.—When General Ward drown the British out of Roxbury in the reign of George the Third, the valuation of the town was about sixty thousand dollars. I do not know at what high figures the historic city that guards the ashes of John Ellot is held now-but I do know that in this age of rapa-cious corporations and untrustworthy irusts genius outranks gold, and that Roxbury receives no small increment of her value from the fact that Edward E. Hale is one of her most distinguished citizens. To one fond of perceiving the innate or accidental fitness of things, it is perhaps more than a coincidence that Dr. Hale lives on Highland street and that his bouse reminds one, with its massive front and Ionic columns, of a

This large house was built about sixty years ago by Mr. Bradford for his brotherin-law, Rev. Mr. Kent, and was used for a young ladies' boarding school. Even now on some of the upper panes girls' names and girlish sentiments are to be read. When Dr. Hale took the house some twenty years ago, he introduced a carpenter to make what are called "modern improvements".

he introduced a carpenter to make what are called "modern improvements."

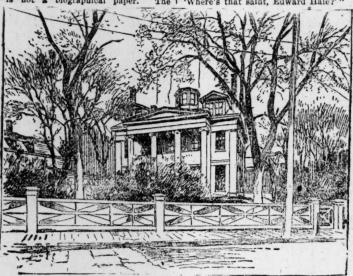
"Mr. Hale," said the carpenter, after a thorough inspection, "you are fortunate in your bargain. This house was built on honor." Mr. Hale has had a great mind to make this reply the motto over his doorwhy.

When Dr. Hale once described his house to an eminent editor of one of our leading magazines, he said: "You cannot mistake it; it is a Greek temple just above Eliot square." The editor, with the gentle blush that frisky memory will bring to the checks of the staidest, quickly answered: "Yes, I have often worshiped there."

meet Emerson?"

"Let me see. I first heard Emerson when I was eleven years old. He was delivering his lecture on Mahomet. I first spoke to him in Harvard college chapel when a mutual acquaintance had just taken the highest honors. Emerson said of him with his keenest look:

"I didn't know he was so fine a fellow. Now if some misfortune can only happen to him; if he could be turned out of college, or could be unpopular in his class, or his father could fall in business, all would be well with him."



THE HOME OF E. E. HALE

readers of The Atlantic will remember Dr. Hale's description of his father, the first of New England's great railrond pioneers. Every one knows that our Mr. Hale was named after his uncle, the great Edward Everett; but perhaps it is not so generally known that Mrs. Hale is the grandiaughter of Lyman Beecher and the niece of Mrs. Stowe. What may not be expected of Dr. Hale's boys, with Beecher, Hale and Everett blood in their veins? There is no better selection and the problem is an interesting one.

But, to many of us the most interesting of Dr. Hale's connections is his distant relation, Heten Kellar. The first that that wonderful blind, deaf-mute child, then hot eight years old, came to his home, there happened to be an Egyptian statuette of the god Zerminus outside the plazza steps. The child touched it, and with her marvelous discernment, starting back, said in her own way: "Oh, the ugly old man."

Helen was then taken to the beautiful alto-relievo of Bernini, representing the infants, Christ and John, playing together. It is a little thing, and slowly the child ran her eye-fingers over the chubby babes. Suddenly her sightless face lighted with the rarest smile. Her soul had understood the significance of the holy group by an intuition that science cannot gauge, and she bent over and kissed the sacred children.

After all, every home exhibits a clinging pananthropism, if one may be permitted to coin the word. Books and pictures and statuary are the man, just as much as his style. They are his most subtie expression.

They are his unlying interpreters. As you walk into Dr. Haie's parior, resting upon the floor, there confronts you a realistic colored photograph of the competling Matterhorn. That picture, with its glacier, its precipices and its summit, conquered only by co-operative achievement, is a fit emblem of a family climbing from height to height. They are his unlying interpreters

We left the table and Lyman Beecher's We left the table and Lyman Beecher's splendid portrait that formed a strong background for Dr. Haie's impressive head, and stopped for a moment in the boys' study, opposite the parlor. There is the portrait of Edward Everett, by Stuart Newton; of Alexander Everett, by Alexander, and of Mrs. Hale, by Ransom, and a striking picture of the doctor himself. How many of these sedate portraits have been shocked by shuttle-cock and bumped by footballs at the hands of Dr. Haie's rollicking boys, tolly one of whom, Robert, of rising literary reputation, is left with his father in the home. Across the narrow back hall, one takes a

nands of Whom, Robert, of rising literary reputation, is left with his father in the home.

Across the narrow back halt, one takes a quick glimpse of the four phases of the moon on the stairway, then of hundreds of volumes lining the walls. Billows of books, breaking upon one everywhere—5,000 of them.

"That is Thomas Arnod's portrait-father of Matthew," said Dr. Hale, pointing from his sofa, and then settling back into reminiscences. "Longfellow over there and—Dean Stanley, T liked Stanley, and I think Stanley liked me. We were on very cordial terms. He sat at the desk where you are, and I gave him Gladstone's article on America, published that fall. There was a carriage at the door. I was to show him some historical places. It was October and cold. I told the boys to bring some rugs. They came to the carriage with a lot of Arab shawis. Stanley had just come from the desert, and with narvelous dexterity he wound a shawl about him se that he looked an Arab shiek. I got a little frightened at the oriental look of it, and said: "On, we shall all be in the newspapers." With reluctance he consented to throw a cape over his shoulders instead. But I always regretted that I did not allow him to go through the streets as an Arab dean. When I bade him goodby that night, he said, with his 'wonted thoughtfulness, 'Let me pay for this carriage; you would never have had it if it hadn't been for me.

"No,! said I, 'when I go to Westminster you shall pay for me. When you are in Bos.

you would never have had it if it hadn't been for me.'

"No,! said I, 'when I go to Westminster you shall pay for me. When you are in Boston, I shall pay for you.'

"When we got out to the carriage the hackman took off his hat and said: 'If the carriage were mine, you shouldn't pay a cent. Dr. Stanley is a good and great man, and I am proud to have carried him.' That's pretty good for a Boston hackman."

As my eyes roamed over the mass of portfolios stacked in an orderly manner in the case at the foot of his lounge my imagination conjured many an interview that Mr. Hale must have had with immortals, contemporaries and friends of the man before me.

And what invaluable letters must those portfolios contain! Dr. Hale evidently caught my curiosity and my glance.

"You would like to see some autographs?" he generously asked.

"Yes, indeed, but I am afraid there is not time now. Tell me about some of your most interesting."

Then it was proved that Dr. Hale had had advantage to

time now. Tell me about some of your most interesting."

Then it was proved that Dr. Hale had had advantages in the line of presidential autographs, because of his eminent and political ancestry. His collection in this respect is complete, and in this way he says he began it.

"I was sitting one evening tearing no old papers after my father's death, and among them noticed a letter on the character of Washington. Not considering it worth keeping I took it to tear it up, when out jumped a yellow paper, ancient and faded. It proved to be a letter of George Washington himself, which had been enclosed in the other letter by my father, evidently to illustrate a point in character, which the writer had raised.

"Then and there I resolved to make a collection of presidential autographs. I don't dare to tell you how many family commissions I hold in my portfolio. To me the collection is almost the history of my family. I have been tempted to publish a couple of volumes of national history of the missateenth

him; if be could be turned out of college, or could be unpopular in his class, or his father could fall in business, all would be well with him.

"This seemed at the time cynical, but when I read of the hardships of Emerson's early life and heard of the unhappy end of the man of college honors I understood it and was astounded at his penetration.

"I have a letter of Emerson's (and you can take a copy of it if you like) which cleared up an suecdote that was told of him at the time. It was said that on one of his ocean trips he committed 'Alaric,' or some other long poem to memory, in order to while away a few otherwise unprofitable days. It proved to be Taycidas, and I never heard of any one else who has committed 'Lycidas' to memory on an ocean trip for pastime. Who else but Emerson's would have thought of it."

"Concord, January 23.—My Dear Hale: I know by much experience of my own what it is to have Everett on the brain, and you, who have it in the blood, may easily believe that it could only be 'Alaric' that I was crooning at sea. But it was not that, but Milton's 'Lycidas,' which I told of in a lecture in memory, to which I must thluk you refer; though nothing of it was ever printed, or reported that I know, and it must have been read it. e., the lecture, when you were very young. I ought to be proud that the anecdote could reach you, but the mystery of the memory about Stirling's pamphlet, which I hope will come speedily to you. I do not recall the title, but it was perhaps, 'Remarks on Mr. Hurley's Protoplasm.' Your.

"Here's another story of Emerson," continued my hoat, with a twinkle, "that reminds me of the story of a man who said he couldn't make a speech like Henry Clay, but he had once held his hat when Clay was speaking. When Mr. Emerson delivered his second Phl Beta address, the desk had been removed from the pulpit of the church, so that he had, at the beginning to kneel uncomfortably to read his manuscript. I went boack in the vestry and found the desk, and in the first nause fo Emerson's addre

"Have you any special reminiscence of Hawthorne?"
"Hardly any at all. Personally Hawthorne was very reticent in society. My own recollections of him when I first saw him, were that he hardly spoke a word to anybody. This little scrap of Hawthorne's, which you may use, if you care to, was sent to The Boston Miscellany, a magazine that my brother edited, and to which all young America at that time contributed. Lowell published his first stories and articles in The Miscellany, after those in Harvardiana.
"But with Lowell my relations were singularly intimate. He was also intimate with my brother Nathan. Our room in college was convenient for him as his was at a distance from recitations. He was a class in advance of me. Those were the days when we lent Emerson's volume of Tennyson's first poems and copied the poems in our scrapbooks. Lowell was deep in the old dramatists then, and read papers on them in the Alpha Delta, which was the literary club to which we both belonged. The intimacy which was the fire intimacy which was the fire there.

begun lasted through our lives. He edited The Atiantic when I published my first stories there.

"By the way, it is reported that Ruskin will be made poet laureate! My candidate, however, is Jean Ingelow. The queen ought to have named a woman. Talking on the subject, I have seen with these eyes the criginal correspondence with which Prince Albert offered the laureateship to Samuel Rogers. Rogers was greatly pleased, but after consideration declined, because he was so old. The prince then wrote to Rogers to ask him to name the laureate. Rogers named Tennyson. Len came a letter from the prime minister in which he said: 'We are not Acquainted with the works of this gentleman, and will you be good enough to let me know whether he has ever writter anything which would make it impreper yet woman to name him for this post?"

Mr. Hale stopped and laughed heartily. 'Just think of that!' he added with glee. After some skirmishing about the bush, for the office of "interlocutor" is not very familiar to me, I asked Dr. Hale:

"What do you consider the best thing you ever did?" He did not seem annoyed or perplexed by the question. He thrust his arms behind his head, extended himself the full length of the lounge, and regarded me with deep-set eyes. Dr. Hale's face wrinkles in a curious way around his eyes. These are the features of his face. They are fine, deep, sad, careless of human ppinion, except it has to be conciliated for a high purpose—and alert as a boy's, ready for a truth or for a friend. I believe that a divine physiognomist would read Dr. Hale's career in his

"How did you come to write as an author,"
"Until 1861 I was only known in Boston as an energetic minister of an active church. I didn't want anything else. I believe now, as then, that if anything is going to be done, it is to be done through that agency. Then the war came along, I was in the Massachusetts Rifle corps, and," he said this with a pardonable twinkle of pride, "I have drilled a major general. Then T was on the sanitary commission. To save the country-that brought me into public life, and I have never got back into simple parish life again. Then came 'The Man Without a Country.' In 1871. Ten Times One Is Ten' was published. From that book came a peculiarity of my life. It brought me into close contact with all parts of the world. From it sprang the Lend a Hand and the King's Daughters, and a dozen such working societies, and indirectly the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor. They copied the idea with many of my mottoes."

The doctor stopped while the writer pondered how many a girl, from east to west and north to south, carried upon her throat a plain silver cross tied with a purple ribbon, her proudest ornament. It is an inspiring picture and comes quickly to call. To make an era in Christian self-surrender, to girdle the world with unselfsh crosses, to hammer high purposes into young souls, that is a better ife than to have written the best movel of the decade.

"Yes," said Dr. Hale, with the authority of his three score years and eleven, "the parish is af the basis of my life, and takes five-sixths of my time. All this would have been impossible without it."

In these days when some of our eminent critics consider a moral purpose detrimental to the literary value of a story, it is refreshing to learn from the mouth of one of our most popular authors that his success is due entirely to the Inspiration of a Christian ideal. It takes the modern school of critics to pat the Lord Jesus Christ upon the back. Charles Kingsley and Dr. Hale will not be snuffed out by them because they have chosen t

will not be sauffed out by them because they have chosen to Christianize their literary work.

Ine most practical business in the worn. The theory that the minister speads his mornings reading Hebrew and his afternoons praying with dying old women, is exploded in his career. He knocks about in the most active city life. It came out that the day before I called he went up to the statehouse to argue in favor of an honest bill of some kind. He then signed the lease of the "Noonday Rest," a club where working girls are to get good food. He made himself responsible for \$1,500 a year because the poor girls had to be cared for, and he "knew it would come back to him all right." Then the duties of vice president of the Industrial Ald called for his attention. "I am the man of business," he said with flashing eyes. Of such is the charities of his life.

Even while the writer was sitting in the chair that Dean Stanley occupied and revolving the problem whether Dr. Hale summoned from some other planet the time in which to write his sermons, we were interrupted by a messenger from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who came for about fifty pounds of stories which Dr. Hale had read in order to determine the four winners of prizes.

"I was a little taken in," he said with a boyish laugh after the messenger, stunned dumb by that kindly reception of Dr. Hale's which is denied to no one—had departed staggering, "I thought they were to be short stories and they turned out to be 60,000-word books."

Dr. Hale's study, which he calls his office, was once used as the schoolroom for day scholars and had a plazza on one side of it. This Mr. Hale has boarded up and uses the space—three feet wide—for his thousands of pamphlets. I stepped in there while the messenger from the society with the long name was occupying our host's attention, and, for all the world, it seemed like a touch from Dickens, or a section from the Athenaeum. That pamphlet hicove, narrow, musty, yet busy, a composite of the stage cond days and our

"I have written twenty-five books, but I "I have written twenty-live books, but I am not an author; I am a parish minister. I don't care a snap for the difference between Balzae and Daudet. That isn't important in life. I do care about the difference between the classes of men who migrate to this country of mine."

Here I interrupted him:

"Is it better to do twenty things than one?"

"Is it better to do twenty things than one?"
"Not best for every one; but for a man who writes forty sermons a year, it is better not to get into one rut. To write those sermons well he must come into touch with forty things or forty men. As a man of letters, I say the same thing. An author must be an all around man and take a many-sided view of life. My iriends think it harms me. I say it does not."
Aithough I was burning to ask a vital and perhaps an impertinent question, for as he was so kind to me I wished not to be intrusive. I waited while he chatted about his connection with Harvard. with Harvard.

It is one of Dr. Hale's happiest memories It is one of Dr. Hale's happiest memories that he was an overseer of Harvard university when the modern plan was introduced of having more than one person to take charge of the chapel services. The new custom was initiated by appointing the clerical members of the overseers and faculty to take the chapel in turn. Dr. Hale thinks there were nine

the overseers and faculty to take the chapel in turn. Dr. Hale thinks there were nine of them. So he took a ninth part. That system in turn gave way to the present system by which five or six men are appointed annually. Each in turn is given a room in college so as to enter into incomate pastoral relationship with the boys. This system has proved wonderfully successful. In the inauguration of each of its phases Dr. Hale was sentor in the board are heavily influential in the working of one experiment. It is not to be wondered at that of the experiences of his long life he values making the accuminance of a "couple of thousand of as fine young men as the day can produce."

This is only another illustration of Dr. Hale's wide sweep and influence.

"Dr. Hale, you yourself have hinted at it, namely, that the worst thing your friends say about you is, that you have too many irons in the fire. Do you think that thereby you have missed an opportunity in life"

"I am glad you asked that mestion." He reassured me with his most winning smile. "I don't think I have." he said slowly. "I might have written better verses; by the



E. E. HALE IN HIS STUDY.

gray eyes and their high ramparts, "Why, the young man's head has an entirely different shape," said the elder Darwin of his son Charles, on the young man's return from his voyage in the "Beagle." It struck me oddiy that in a like manner Dr. Hale's eyes had been a mirror of his life.
"I think," began Dr. Hale, thoughtfully, "that 'In His Name, as a bit of literary work, is to be regarded as the best book if ever wrote. The story of 'The Man Without a Country' has circulated in much larger numbers. It was forged in the fire, and I think its great popularity is due to the subjects."

way"—I thought he was changing the sub-ject—"I am just editing a collection of my verses for Roberts Brothers, to be called For Fifty Years.' On the title page this quotation from the Ingham Papers' will be printed as a notto for the poems. Read it aloud ti me.

motto for the poems. Read it aloud ti me.
Judge how I was moved as I read the following words to him:
"Poor Ingham was plainfully conscious that
he had no peculiar genius for one duty rather
than another. If it were his duty to write
verses, he wrote verses; to lay telegraph, he
laid telegraph; to light slavers, he fought
slavers; to preach sermons, he preached sermons. And he did one of these things with
just as much alacrity as the other; the moral
purpose entirely controlling such mental aptness or physical habits as he could bring to
bear."

As my voice died away among the volumes

bear."

As my voice died away among the volumes it flashed across me that in these words could be found Dr. Hale's mental and spiritual biography.
"Is this your epitaph?" I asked very soberly.
"I am willing to stand by this as my epitaph," he repeated after me in his gravest tones.

"I am willing to stand by this as my castaph," he repeated after me in his gravest tones.

Now this scene was not an interview, but a revelation, shd I felt that it "was good to be there." But, 2s an engagement called us to go out together, we arose.

"I wish you could have seen more of my parish work," he said, as he walked in the

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rain. He recurred to his favorite topic eagerly, "for that is my real life."
"Sermons?" The word started him off.
"I have no patience with the idea that it takes six days of grinding to write a sermon. What nonsense! A sermon consists of about 2.500 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast and write about six pages—that is 650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1,500 words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add 500 or 600 words, and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to pages."

Although I have written a sermon or two myself, and had a different experience, I did not argue the point. I have a faint suspicion that it would take most people fifty years of experience to arrive at such a wonderful facility.

Power? Where did Dr. Hale get the

Although I have written experience, I did not argue the point. I have a faint suspicion that it would take most people fifty years of experience to arrive at such a wonderful facility.

Power? Where did Dr. Hale get the strength to carry through his hundred duties?—diting—writing—agiling public work and public and private charities—correspondence—for he is the busiest man in Boston, and his business increases upon him week by week in an appailing ratio.

"How on earth do you do it all? Where do you get the power? What is it?"

"The simple truth is," and I quote his words exactly, "that any child of God, who in any adequate way, believes that he can partake of the divine an ature, knows that he has strength enough for any business which looks the right way, that is, which helps to bring God's kingdom into the world. Well, if you are working with Aladdin's lamp, or with Monte Cristo's treasures, you are not apt to think you will fail. Far less will you think you will fail if you are working with the omnipotence of the Lord God behind you, When people talk to me ther fore, about optimism, or good spirits, or expecting success, if I know them well enough, I say that I ampromised infinite power to work with, and that whenever I have trusted it fairly and squarely I have found that the promise was true."

He stopped, and under the shelter of a high steeple we separated; and the parish priest, the author, the eager citizen, the helper of poor girls and struggling young men, the man of, power, the Christian cosmopolitan strode down the street, and was lost in the mist. I could not help calling to mind a pretty story told of him while he was traveling in the west. As the train stopped at some foresiken hamlet in California, twenty girls were seen upon the platform. On hearing that Edward E. Hale was to pass through, they had begged off from school in order to greet him. They were "King's Daughters" and Dr. Haie was their inspiration and their chief. Each gard was loaded with a different flower with which she garlanded h

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HE WON HIS CASE.

A Suit Involving the Ownership of One Fourth of a Louislana Lottery Ticket.

From the New Orleans, La., Daily Item. John J. Kelly vs. People's Bank et al. Plaintiff began this suit by seizing a lot-tery ticket, one-twentieth of a whole ticket, which had won \$15,000 and had been forwarded to the People's bank for collection and in which he claimed one-fourth interest as owner. By consent, the ticket was cashed, and the unclaimed three-quarters were withdrawn, leaving the occasions purchased five fractions of lot-claimed by John W. Fellow, under control

of the court.
The parties live in St. Louis and have The parties live in St. Louis and have been quite unfortunate. In 1891, Fenlow, Kelly, Noreland, O'Keefe and Connors formed a quasi club, and on three or four occassions purchased five fractions of lottery tickets, said fractions costing \$1 each, and each member contributing his proportion of the price, was equally interested in the winnings. Fenlow generally was charged with charged with purchasing the tickets and held

charged with purchasing the tickets and held them until the drawing.

The members usually paid their contributions before the drawings and Fenlow paid the lottery ticket vender.

In April, 1892, they invested (Connors had dropped out). All paid except Kelly, who had agreed to pay his dollar on the day preceding the drawing.

The tickets had been selected by Noreland There was no further intercourse between the members of the club until after the drawing on Tuesday, April 12th, when it was learned that one of the four tickets had won \$15,000. The tickets have been paid for by Fenlow and the question for the court to decide is whether Fenlow paid for account of Kelly, one dollar, or whether it was for his own account.

The day after the drawing Kelly tendered his dollar, but was told that he was "too late" and thet was "too late" and th

it was for his own account.

The day after the drawing Kelly tendered his dollar, but was told that he was "too late." and that he was "too late." The court concludes that Fenlow gave Kelly to understand that he (Fenlow) would see that Kelly's interest in the ticket would be paid for.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of John J. Kelly against John W. Fenlow decreeing Kelly to have been the owner of an undivided one-fourth interest in the lottery ticket and that plaintiff-receive and collect \$3,750, representing the one-fourth of the proceeds of the lottery ticket now on deposit.

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have 23-28t-col Latest Style

and th

w York, July the fair maid morning's dip, coror of her ga d black alpaca.
There is very

t Suits Have P nds has had l

BLACK G ark. Epaulettes rrow, according earer, and puffed ort, is the latest The The most appropriate in one piece, and firm band of its of Proceed in this way.

Proceed in this wat drawers separate to the same a this belt are see at in the band of iles. The skirt shack just below the skirt shack the skirt shack the skirt shack the skirt shack green and from the skirt shack green and from the skirt shack green and from the skirt shack green and skirt shack green as separate Black Gree Graen for those who no

For those who programmed suits are had fetching dress ack gross grain silery narrow white ade with a point at the full war all rows of the brand finished with a he skirt has four m. A short full with this suit is fleta hat with a seame shade is at tied under the hat into a quar hat into a quality bewitching the is under the b

Embroid A black surah roidered in white the waist; the sleeves as akirt, at the manufacture similar similar. Meta cap is worker it, coquettishief of the same

A black alpaca ay-blue alpaca and the blue trim indkerchief worm the many red he many red surf.

With a sigh of familiar blue in to be the hing suits. The and a deep is tabs of blue in the sight of the sigh

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s University. UE FREE.

FEMALE COLLEGE MACON, GA. September 20th, iterature, Music h and domestic home for girls.

BASS, Pres. College,

Art, Normal d art first-class. jul, retired. nnasjum. baths, d with faculty. singing taught. p. 20, 1893.

W. SMITH, PRES-2ot thur. sun. LLEGE

Roanoke, Va.
Va. Opens Sepeautiful and atildings, among
n improvements.
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MY. Location, in Staugton, Virginia-h Military Training. ., Fort Defiance, Va.

HILL

BATHING SUITS.

and the Material.

KACTLY HOW TO MAKE A SUIT.

Surah and Gros Grain the Fashion able Wear-Several Patterns for the Beautiful Garments.

New York, July 6 .- "In silken attire" rips the fair maiden down the sands for er morning's dip, and somber enough is

Black surah, heavy black gros grain, and black alpaca are the favored materi-is. There is very little trimming or braidof a contrasting shade used. When it it is most sparingly done. The absence f trimming is considered comme il faut.
The objective point of the costume, the touch of color, is given by the bright handkerchief worn as the Irish peaswears her headgear—folded three-cor-way and tied in a knot under the

es way and tied in a knot under the hin.

A well substantiated theory has existed gainst the wearing of black under a hot ty; it is said to attract the fierce rays the sun, and to so concentrate the heat, hat sunburn of a painful nature is usually be result of violating the rule. But who an gainsay fashion's decrees? We may all against them, but usually submission, become and complete, is the ignominious ading to all our talk; and, as in the case fore us, fashion's fiat having gone forth, here is no appeal, and black bathing gowns the order of the day.

There is much to be said in favor of iffice and silk for this purpose; these marials shed the water readily and do not any so limp and closely molded to the gure when wet as flannel is to do.

Alvara, is remarkably, sessionals.

ato do.

Alpaca is remarkably serviceable for car, and in price is all that can be dered. The silk suits "come high," but say appearance indicates that they will a much worn. t Suits Have Puffed Sleeves and Revers

The day has passed for baggy, uncouth thing garments. The smart woman exclass as much care in the fit of her bather suit as she devotes to her tailor-made wm. They are things of beauty and ic, and apt to prove as great a joy to the holder as to the wearer herself, which is ring much, for heretofore the fianeur on a sands has had but scant opportunity to divine an elevated ideal of the human military.

On bathing costumes, as on everything



BLACK GROS GRAIN, hite Soutache, Red Olled-Taffeta Hat. Epaulettes and revers, deep and, according to the taste of the and puffed sleeves both long and is the latest edict.

The Best Plan.

The Best Plan.

The most approved cut for these garaents is a combination of blouse and drawn in one piece, and skirt separate and on firm band of its own.

Proceed in this way: Cut out the blouse and drawers separately, then gather the louse to the same band as the drawers. In this belt are securely sewn the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and in the band of the skirt are the buttons, and the band of the skirt are the buttons, and the skirt are an impossibility when esee directions are followed. Transparent as, green and frothy, may break over the add of the merry bathers without caustany of those laughter-provoking and emrassing episodes so often seen from the ore when the above combinations were rested: waist, and skirt joined with the lawers a separate quantity.

wers a separate quantity.

Black Gros Grain with Trimmings

Black Gros Grain with Trimmings.
For those who prefer a little relief from a monotony-of entire black a few simply immed suits are here described.

A fetching dress is composed of heavy ack gros grain silk relieved with rows of ary narrow white soutache braid. It is used with a pointed yoke into which is bested the full waist; on the yoke are several rows of the braid, and the neck is high ad finished with a rufle, also braid trimmed. He skirt has four rows of braid above the m. A short full puff forms the sleeve. With this suit is worn a bright red oiled fleta hat with a broad brim; a ribbon of a same shade is passed over the crown at tied under the chin in a bow, forming a hat into a quaint poke. The effect is ally bewitching when a pretty, youthful ice is under the brim.

Embroidered Black Surah.

A black surah suit has the shield em-

A black surah snit has the shield em-A black surah suit has the shield emmodered in white; large revers roll pointed
the waist; the collar is round at the
ack; the sleeves are full and long. Ou
he skirt, at the top of the hem, is white
mbroidery similar to that on the shield.
The skirt is finished with a pleated belt fastened at the side with a bow. A red oiled
affeta cap is worn to protect the hair, and
over it, coquettishly tied, is a silk handkerheif of the same shade.

Black Alpaca Trimmer with Elec.

Black Alpaca Trimmed with Blue A black alpaca is made with a shield of Polue alpaca and three narrow bias folds the blue trim the skirt. A blue silk anderchief worn tied under the chin will a chilling but havenonious contrast m a striking, but harmonious, contrast the many red heads bobbing about in

Blue Flannel,

Blue Flaunel.

With a sigh of relief one turns to the familiar blue flaunel which, after all, and the sight of the polka of the sight of the polka of flaunel around the bottom. White sight of the sight of the polka of flaunel around the bottom. White sight of the sight of the polka of flaunel around the bottom. White sight of the polka of flaunel around with blue, and with arrow blue silk ribbon crossed on the interpolation of the sight of the

rial, but is particularly well adapted to surah and alpace, has short circle sleeves and military epaniettes, albuily fulled over the shoulders. These circle sleeves are simply two circles of the material, one falling slightly below the other, resembling diminutive shoulder capes.

The sensible fashion of having the neck and arms covered is a great boon to the very slender women who formerly labored under a serious disadvantage when com-Latest Style for Their Make-Up



BLACK SURAH WHITE-EMBROIDERED pared with her plumper companions of the

Narragansett Suit of White India Silk.

Narragansett Suit of White India Silk.
But it is whispered sub rosa, that this severity of style does not appeal to the tastes of the Naragansett Lorelei, who I am told, is preparing some startling innovations with which to lure the stranded amateur mariner on the perilous shoais and rocks of matrimony.

One of these temptalions takes the form of white India silk, made with a full yoke and large epaulettes; a wide sash of the silk is folded around the waist with the ends snugly tucked in. The skirt is very full and is finished with a wide hem. A handkercifiel or poke, such as has been described, of bright-hued shk, gives the requisite bit of color to this daring departure. daring departure.

Vests and Corsets.

A very similar costume of black India

A very similar costume of black India silk is particularly smart.

Cachemire or silk tights will be worn under these suits. As the cachemire vests fit so closely and hold the figure well in shape, it will not be found necessary to wear 'corsets—so my fair Narragansett friend tells me.

For stout women, a new corset has appeared which is admirably adapted for wearing in the water. It consists of a broad waistband of strong jean or cotton corduroy molded to fit and support the bust, and is by far the most comfortable and appropriate thing of its kind which I have seen.

The sortie de bain presents no markedly new feature. It is renerally made of Turkish toweling, brocaded or striped, is of simple shape, being a straight breadth of two yards of wide material, and held together by a cord around the waist and at the neck.

The last French design for this very useful and indispensible garment is in the style of a Capunchin monk's gown. It has the hood and big sleeves with loose turned back cuffs, and twisted rope girdle. It is certainly picturesque and most comfortable.

For the young women who have slender ankles and high arched insteps, the stockings, with shoes combined, have no terrors; but for those not so symmetrically proportioned, the sandels will be found less trying.

portioned, the sandels will be found less trying.

The Hair and Complexion Great care should be taken to keep the hair dry. The rubber taffeta hats and caps, though not pretty in themselves, can be made to look very charming if tastefully arranged; and to the girl who never appears without a bang or a curl, the opportunity



TURKISH TOWELLING BATH ROBE.

is immense, as she can very scurely fasten her one Russian curl or bang to the edge of the cap and go forth to victhe edge of the cap and go forth to victory.

If she desires to remain victorious, she
will cultivate her complexion a trifle after exposing it to the hot sun during her
bath. A good way to do this is to follow
the example of South Sea island maidens;
for their massage is done in public and
in a friendly spirit of helpfulness they annoint one another with cocoanut oil which
exhibition of good will not be appreciated
by our effete eastern 'civilization. But
on retiring to her dressing room, the American girl, if wise, will proceed to daub her
face, neck and hands with some cooling
lotton, such as milk of cucumber and orris,
or better still, the toilet cerate so well
known for its soothing effect on a sunburned skin.

ISABEL DUNDAS.

ISABEL DUNDAS. Hundreds of people write, "It is impossible to describe the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me." It will be of equal help to you,

A Famous Old World Game to Be Tried in This Country.

DELSARTEAN GAMES FOR POSING.

New Wrinkles for Croquet-Physological Reasons for Its Popularity Over Ten-nis-Outdoor, Amusement.

The lawn game newest to us is golf. It is being played extensively in England and it has always been a national sport in Scotland. It will be tried here this season at various country houses and it will probably become popular. It has usually been thought of as a man's game, but many women abroad have been devoted to it. It was a favorite recreation with Mary, Queen of Scots. In fact we have had no game among us so dis-tinctively foreign in its atmosphere and

nomenclature as this golf.

The few among us who know how to play it are enthusiastic about it and another season—perhaps this—we may see golf clubs spring up like mushrooms in a single

night.

The game has one great advantage, that of moderate exercise, while at the same time there is the inspiration of matching skill. The directions, as one reads them, are the

simplest in the world and it would seem that any able-bodied mortal might learn to play, but I am fold by those who know that skillful playing is rare. The Golf Outfit.

Each player requires six clubs at the very least and experts demand even more, but only one ball is required for each. The signal flags are owned either by the clubs in common or by the owner of the ground.

In England and in Scotland men and servants trained for this especial purpose accompany the players to the ground, carry the burdensome clubs and run and fetch the balls; whether or not we shall follow in their lead or shall dispense with so much service remains to be seen.

According to the Scottish work of rules

the game is played by two sides, each playing its own ball. A side may have one or more persons.

The game consists of each side playing a ball from "a tee" into a succession of "holes" by successive strikes, and the victory is won by the side which bowls its ball

tory is won by the side which bowls its ball through with the fewest strikes.

The "tee" is the starting point. The entire number of holes, usually eighteen, is known as a "link," while the clubs boast the curious names of "Driver," "Brassy," "Withie," 'Putlerdæk," "Mashie" and the like. A set of six costs twenty-four dollars and together with the rest of the paraphernslia can be found at any of the leading dealers in sporting supplies.

But just how each club is to be used, and

country house. These, while they are for sale in many shops, require skill for their selection if they are to do the best work; so, unless you have the services of an expert at your command, go to some thoroughly reliable dealer in sporting supplies and trust to him to send all that you need. As a safe general rule the bow should equal the stature of the archer

rule the bow should equal the stature of the archer.

The best bows and arrows are made by either English makers or Americans, who have learned their method.

The amateur, though she may not be enabled to hit the bull's-eye, will certainly get exercise in controlling her limbs and her muscles, if she undertakes to "take aim" according to some old directions. "Stand with your left shoulder toward the target, your face looking straight over that shoulder, your legs straight but not stiff, your heels six inches apart and your toes turned well out. Now raise your bow in your left hand, draw your arrow four-fifths of its length, take aim with both eyes open by looking over the arrow point, finish drawing up the arrow and let fly."

With a bold Robin Hood or two at hand to steady the body, if need be, even "learning how" is not had fun.

Moderation in Tennis.

Some little time ago there occurred some

Some little time ago there occurred so some little time ago there occurred somewhere the statement over a noted physician's signature that excessive 'cycling was evolving a curvation of the shoulders hitherto unknown, whereupon a careful scrutiny of the riders with which the up-town avenues abound not only verified that statement, but suggested other dangers that arise from over-indulgence in athletics of any sort.

arise from over-induspents any sort.

Lawn tennis played with moderation is an excellent thing, and far be it from me to utter a disparaging word, but like many fascinating sports, it conceals dangers that often fail to be seen until the mischief is

fascinating sports, it conceats unigets can often fail to be seen until the mischief is done.

For young men and for boys it is all that a game should be and affords just that opportunity for movement and outdoor life which vigorous muscles and healthful frames demand; for women and for girls it is excellent only when kept within control. The rivalry match game is responsible for serious physical consequences. The constant, violent jumping and reaching are liable to produce strain, so that in the case of growing girls injuries are sometimes received from which recovery is slow.

Within my own personal acquaintance are three young women who will suffer to the end for excessive tennis playing and whose injuries are so subtle as to be beyond the reach of mortal help. One, the daushter of a multi-millionaire, spent three years upon her back suffering as only those afflicted with spinal injuries can do.

New Popularity of Croquet.

Croquet, which during the craze for tenders of the control of the control of the case of

New Popularity of Croquet.

Croquet, which during the craze for tennis and tennis only, was dubbed the pastime of flirts and idlers, has once more become the vogue, and will be played upon the lawns of '93 with scientific accuracy—in fact much greater attention will be paid to skill than in the games of years gone by.

In dressing for croquet, the only absolute requirement will be that the players shall make as effective pictures of themselves as is possible.

The ground shall be under trees, but no fruit trees, as the labor of keeping the spot free from litter in that case is too great; for really scientific play it must be "made" and rolled.

According to the latest rules the balls



TWO NOVEL SPORTS.

all the details of the much developed game, can only be learned by special study or from the experts who know it all. To the simple chroticler of facts such terms as "downy," "putting green," "jobble" and "loft" are unintelligible, and I can only refer the inquiring reader to such authorities as have penetrated more deeply into the mysteries than it has yet been my fortune to do.

must be of solid rubber instead of wood, as of old, and must have a diameter of three and a quarter inches. The mailets must be hard wood, the heads must be amarauth or box, and have rubber ends sewed on and secured by nickel bands.

Changes in Croquet.

There are some changes in the game, and while they are few, they are important,

to do. Grace Hoops, Battlerore and Baloon Tossing. I am told that several quiet games, old and new, will be in fashion this year, especially some that call for only moderate ex-ercise, and where the charm is not compe-tition, but the gracefulness and expertness

of the players.

This innovation is surely good sense for

This innovation is surely good sense for the heated mouths.

There is probably no game that gives fuller scope for Delsartean poses and individualties than the old-fashioned game of "grace hoops," played in true old style.

There is a modern variation of the game, very tame and uninteresting, fit only for little folks in kilts, where the hoops are tossed over a standard set in a heavy steadying block.

tossed over a standard set in a neary steadying block.

The true "grace hoop" is tossed by means of a pair of grace sticks a long distance and caught on another pair of sticks in the hands of the opposite player, as it comes flying through the air. If it is thrown so true as to fall over the head and crown of the opposite player, that is thought to be quite a pretty feat of skill. There is no competition. They are simply grace hoops, the means of exercising pretty, and the causes of various bewildering little springs and runs to catch the hoop from fallingfor it is a disgrace if the hoop falls to the ground.

and runs to catch the hoop from failingfor it is a disgrace if the hoop falls to the
ground.

The hoops are of bamboo, or are light
firm wood, and better left undecorated of
ribbons. The sticks may be as gayly painted as one pleases, and even have their bows
and tassels.

Back with the grace hoops of our mothers' youth come the battledores and shuttlecocks of the same simple period, especially calculated to show off a rounded arm
and a lissome, springing figure; on a green
lawn half a dozen girls in white at play
recall dryads in a Grecian landscape. But
when played with a will battledore requires
sufficient skill to entitle it to a place in the
regard of even the athletic young woman
of the present day.

Still another dainty lawn amusement requiring agility and alertness
without overstrain, is found in the
balloons used in some schools of physical
culture. These balloons are so pretty and
attractive that they find universal favor.
They are filled with air in place of gas, and
the "play" is, to keep them afloat. Their
bright hues dance in the light of a summer
day, their fairy shapes alight with an almost imperceptible touch, and the effort to
toss them without missing develops the
muscles to their very best, while every par
of the body is brought into movement. Old
and young own to finding the pastime most
fascinating.

The Archers.

Archery, too, is to be revived once more, and with it we shall hope to see young women again in trim Lincoln green, white vested, and scarlet quills in their caps. It vested, and scarlet quills in their caps. It is better than fencing or rowing for women. Like the old time lawn amusements just described, it requires no court, no elaborately made grounds, no expensive preparations. Any stretch of turf will do for a shooting ground, and a target is easily set up, and a bow and quiver of arrows, whether skilfully used or not, is a charming

as they tend to greater precision.

as they tend to greater precision.

There is no "rover" nor any "split shot," and the method of "making a start" is entirely changed.

Where once balls were placed between the stake and the first wicket, they are now started from the four corners of the ground, partners occupying diagonal points.

The first player whose ball stands at the left upper stake takes his first shot across the ground and aims to strike his partner's ball. If he succeeds two shots are his in which to make the first wicket, and he gains all the advantage; for the remaining gains all the advantage; for the remaining three players are entitled to only one shot each in which to reach, or attempt to reach, the wicket.

If he fails, however—which by the way

he often does—his opponent on the same side of the ground follows and aims for either the ball already played or its partner, which by this method is in close proximity. If he hits one or the other he takes his two strokes and aims to make the

imity. If he hits one or the other he takes his two strokes and aims to make the wicket.

If he fails player number three has two balls at a short distance, either of which he may attack, and in the event of success he has two shots.

If he in turn fails—which is hardly possible—the fourth player has all three balls upon which to work. Now if he succeeds the last man takes only his one shot. A process of play which certainly increases the difficulty of the game, but at the same time throws all the advantage with the early players should they succeed fairly well.

In the language of an expert, "croquet is not an athletic game, nor could it become giganic in size and ponderous in weight."

It is a game of skill, and the absence of the necessity for great physical exertion makes it an admirable hot weather amusement.

CLARE BUNCE.

14 years of severest tests, 14 years of great success.

> the value and usefulness of Platt's Chlorides

proves conclusively

as the proper household disinfectant.

May 20-2m sod, top col.n

COTTAGE LIGHTING.

How Illuminations for the Summer House Can Be Arranged.

THE NEW WAYS AND NEW LAMPS.

filumination of Piezzas and Approaches The Southern Lightwood Knot Plan for Lighting the Yards.

New York, July 7.—Turning on a flood of electric light by a simple twist of the wrist is one way of lighting your summer cottage and an easy way, but the majority of folk living in cottages are not fortunate enough to own an electric plant. Neither are they often the possessors of a gas gen-

Most must rely upon the various forms of lamps and candlesticks, but the shapes of



HANGING LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

these are now so beautiful as almost to compensate for the time and labor that go in their daily brightening and replenishing. In fact, the variety of "ways to light up" is indescribable and are not to be reduced to count. Between the primitive method employed, as I have seen it, in the fisher men's huts on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico—which is to stick a large piece of lighted driftwood into an iron ring in the wall—and the historic lamps of the old world hations now to be brought here, there is a large grant of the Hanging Moorish I—and the historic lamps of the old world hations now to be brought here, there is a large piece of lighted driftwood into an iron ring in the wall.

The Hanging Moorish I—and at a plumber's for \$1.75, and any one can screw them on the wall. A flat, ordinary glass lamp is used with them, with no globe at all, as it dulls the light. This is certainly to be used as a dressing room also. tions now to be brought here, there is a long, long show of good artistic devices, and each and all perfectly satisfactory as

regards their light-giving powers.

Lamps and a quantity of them are a neces sity, even where the cottage has a gas-house; but I have more than once known darkness to set in, enwrap all, and reign supreme in a house through some defect in pipes, within ten minutes after the hostess had been complimented on the perfect town appliances of her country

The big, old-fashioned glass lamp is no longer to be seen except in little hamlets far in the interior. We have instead, to say nothing of solid metal, Dresden china, Rockwood pottery and French porcelains in a most accommodating range of designs,

in a most accommodating range of designs, shapes and prices.

The Dresden china is better left to city homes. It is highly perishable and again it goes with white or gilded furniture and silken hangings. The Rockwood pottery lamps are wonderfully beautiful, with their dark vase-shaped stands and large shades and here and there a mysterious quality of harmonizing with all kinds of furnshings. But they are objects of art and very expensive.

Tokenabi Vases the Fad.

Perhaps the very best thing this sea-son for lamp service is the Tokenabi pot-

son for lamp service is the Tokenabl pot-tery.

The vases of this ware are tall, slender Japanese affairs, and, put to this use, they look exactly like what they are—a vase with a lamp stuck in it; and, too, this is what they amount to—for many people at times take out the burner and oil recepticle and use the stand or vase for long-stemmed races.

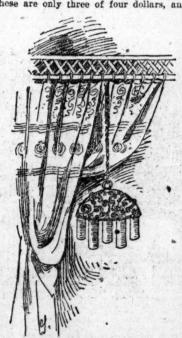
stemmed roses.

The name comes from the clay which is found only in Japan, and in certain spots there; it is very fine grained, the color exquisite and rich terra-cotta.

The vases vary in height, and are not expensive; the most popular have the characteristic sky dogs of Japan done on them in gold, or else have golden dragons. Some fastidious buyers search out those where the decoration is in semi-relief and all the picking out done in black; generally the dragon winds its length down about the vase, and then in a swirl of sand, through which he ploughs, which lends itself delightfully to the black treatment.

Cool Blue and White.

Cool Blue and White. Other lamps of good simple kinds are of Japanese porcelain in blue and white. These are only three of four dollars, and



TURKISH MOSQUE LAMP.

are truly "summer-looking." An artist fixing one for her bedroom made the fluffy shade of white China silk, which she painted the fac-simile of the designs on the lamp in the same tints of blue. Lamps Which Can Be Used for Flowers.

The taste this season seems to be for having all lamps constructed in vase shape; this is a practical fad, for one can have a fashionable lamp for little money by a simple plan.

Gather together all the inexpensive vases in the house and go down there and have

Gather together all the inexpensive vases in the house, and go down town and have them fitted with chimneys and burners with small oil tanks attached. This can be done at a cost of about 75 cents apiece. Get a small brass frame for a shade, which you can make yourself out of crinkled crepe paper or a remnant of china silk. The result is a lovely lamp for one dollar for which you would have had to pay anywhere from \$4 to \$14 in a store. Of course the value of the lamp depends on the vase.

Vase.

This is a happy flea for the woman who likes changing things about, as she can be the two sets of lamps, using some for a bottle.

vases and some for lighting purposes, securing her variety by changing the burner from one set to another; like a child I knew whose mother's saltcellars were little silver chickens, dogs, cats, etc., the heads unscrewing. It was the pet delight of this urchin to slip in before dinner and change heads, so that his mother's guests might be confronted upon sitting down with such a spectacle as a bulldog's head on the meekest-looking hen.

Another popular lamp has a stand of straight china candlestick-like receptacles that look like tonic pillars; on top of each is a small glass globe and burner; the globes corresponding in color to the stands. These are for sitting room lights, where the eyes are not taxed by any employment.

Light Proper for Each Room.

are not taxed by any employment.

Light Proper for Each Room.

One should remember when lighting a cottage that one kind and degree of light will not serve all purposes. Your drawing room should be dim, your library bright, your dining room soft and clear, while the bedroom and the kitchen must have the brightest lights.

I know of a lovely cottage at Oyster Bay on Long Island, where in the "fitting-out," every need of its occupants for summer lights was very carefully considered.

In the sitting room and drawing room combined the hostess has many table lampe, some made in the economical ways, just described with silk and paper shades, throwing enticing light over the eastern chairs and rugs.

In the dining room, from each corner

ing enticing light over the eastern chairs and rugs.

In the dining room, from each corner of the ceiling, which is of curled pine, are loosely swung four metal chains joining in the center. Swinging from each of these chains is a Turkish mosque lamp of open work hammered bronze ornamented with a ball or crescent; these have colored glass shades and a small glass lamp inside. The radiance is very soft, and when they do not light the table sufficiently a large Tokenabi lamp supplies the deficiency.

The kitchen has a large, swinging, iron lamp suspended from the center of the ceiling by chains which can be raised or lowered; this gives a splendidly full light; the butler's pantry has the same arrangement.

In the library there is a novel arrange-In the library there is a novel arrangement in the form of single brass arms coming from the sides of the wall, high up, and extending in a graceful curve about three feet out and holding each flat lamp with a large double burner. Four of these light the library perfectly and are better than students' lamps; for, if flying insects buzz around the light, they will be above the reader's head. They are better than a chandelier, because the light is diffused, not centered.

All the bedrooms have the lamps upon arms on either side of the dresser, giving a strong light for toilet purposes.

This woman has studied the ways and means of lighting cottages, and expresses herself content with her present arrangement.

ment.
These brass arms can be had at a plum-

In a Japanese establishment on Broadway they told me that while Japanese articles held their own, an invasion of Turkish ideas was beating in and that a good instance of it was found in the increasing call for mosque lamps. In these the light percolates through the open bronze work and glows from the red and green glass sides—the colors of Turkey.

Some of these mosque lamps are in the shape of a half moon with six or more glass



TOKENAHE VASE LAMPS
AND PRETTY CANDLESTICKS

cylinders jutting down almost their full length from the bottom. These cylinders are filled with perfumed oil and have burners attached to the tops, throwing the light through the sides of the half moon.

Their new Japanese rival is of rustic appearance, the square lantern of colored glass being enclosed by a framework of bronze exactly resembling bamboo. This is a fit thing for a summer cottage.

Both the lantern and mosque lamp are rather dim, perhaps; Americans like, Parisians, love light, while the idea of the orientals is beauty before usefulness.

Yet the orientals are not alone in their preference for a "dim, religious" light; in Germany one sees the loveliest little lamps that give out a most becoming glow. Small, open glass vessels, like service bowls, in different colors, are filled with scented oil with a small wick floating in it. The lighting is not sufficient for anything but courting purposes, but it is soft and rich; sometimes these bowls are put in wrought iron holders and suspended before pictures of the Virgin; in fact, they are used in all the cathedrals over there, and—to look at their practical aspect—are supposed to absorb the impurities of the atmosphere.

Locomotive Headlinhs Used.

One (brilliant and satisfying way of lighting a long piazza is by the use of a locomotive headlight.

This has been done twice that I know of and proved entirely effective.

Up in Confecticut a summer cottage stands close by a narrow bridge which spans a deep ravine full of turbulent water. If the night is dark a man, or horse and rider, might find it difficult to strike the bridge; therefore the humanitarian who lives in the house has placed the headlight of an old locomotive in the corner of the piazza, and every night the bridge is well-lighted. Ivy has grown over the frame, and in its bower green the old headlight is most picturesque, sending its clear floods of luster across the path.

Asouthern Way.

This question of piazza lighting calls up the way that many southern cottagers adopt; taking two six fe

them in front of the house with a large iron plaque or flat stone fastened on top, on which they pile fatwood knots, so that a light shines out far and wide, and as the doors and windows are open the whole house is illuminated by the vivid glow, especially is flat effective when by the sea, for the sails and boats thrown into relief make a weird, picturesque scene. It also allows the children more freedom and mothers less anxiety, for the beach is perfectly lighted. Also this form of light with its that stoke, keeps mosquitoes away.

A store of Japanese lanterns and col-

A store of Japanese lanterns and colored glass ones for lighting the grounds is a rightful part of the permanent furnishings of the summer cottage. They render the veranda dances and evening lawn parties comparatively easy and practicable on the spur of the moment.

A Supply of Falry Lamps.

Another wise investment for the cottage is to get several "fairy lamps" that cross between lamp and candlestick. In the tiny colored bowl is a large wax candle, and over this a round globe to correspond in color, and then the whole set down in a bed of smilax. Should you give a small dinner in your cottage on a very warm evening, place six of these fairy lamps, say in green, on the table, bedding them in smilax; set a silver or porcelian candelabrum at either end with green shades, the branches trimmed in smilax; place a glass bowl of fragrant apple-geranium leaves and ferns in the center, and after that keep the whole table in white, crystal and silver.

HARRY DELE HALLMARK.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS IN ONE SPOT.

He Is at His Place of Business Every Morning by 6 O'Clock, and Gives It His Own Personal Supervision.

There are few business men in Atlanta who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and make it a point to be at their stores before the larks have finished their breakfast.

Yet this is the record of Captain W. H. Brotherton, who is one of the pioneer merchant's of this city. He has usually accomplished nearly a half day's work before the business of the city has fairly commenced, while in addition to this he has taken into his lungs the cool, bracing air of the early morning, before it is tainted by the foul impurities of the day.

The wisdom of this rule, to which Captain Brotherton has faithfully adhered ever since

Brotherton has faithfully adhered ever since he has been in business, is attested, not only by the splendid success which has come to him as a merchant, but especially by the robust health which he has always enjoyed. There is not a man in the city who has passed the meridian of life and achieved the same degree of success who is more remarkably preserved. In spite of a rotund and weighty cargo of flesh, his step is quick and energetic, while his mind is just as active and as ready to comprehend every detail of his large business as when a youth of seventeen he first launched upon his career as a merchant

chaut.

If more of the business men of Atlanta would imitate Captain Brotherton in the matter of getting up early and of exercising a personal supervision over the details of their

Ga, about nine miles this dde of Dalton, and purchased the small dry goods stock of Humphreys Burns. Ao nerchant had everbeen known to succeed in this icculity, but the reason was in the mist art rather than in the situation. He opened his business, and his hopes were soon justified by the ample trade which he enjoyed. Unhappily, showever, the business of the country was conducted on the credit system, and when the war broke out, although he had made as much as \$4.000, it was all in the country, and scattered here and there throughout the section.

When the war broke out in 1861 Captain Brotherton was among the first to enlist. He went out from Dalton under the flag of the Thirty-ninth Georgia and as second ileutemant in Captain Ford's company. After the the command of General Kirby Smith, who was in charge of the army of the west, returned from Kentucky, the young lieutenant was promoted to the rank of captain. He was next in the slege of vicksburg and remained there until the surrender of that division of the army in 1863.

After the exchange of prisoners took place Captain Brotherton was assigned to post duty in Atlanta, Albany and West Point. He was stationed at the latter place when the war closed.

Directly after the surrender, which occurred

in Atlanta, Albany and West Point. He was stationed at the latter place when the war closed.

Directly after the surrender, which occurred in April, 1865, Captain Brotherton came to Atlanta. The corner which he now occupies was then held by Winter & Pi'timan, who were engaged in the dry goods business. A firm of suttlers belonging to the federal army hed turned over to these merchants a lot of goods to be sold on consignment. It was just at this time that Captain Brotherton made his appearance in search of employment. He stated to Messrs. Winter & Pittman, who were both his friends, that he was almost destitute of funds, and if they would use their influence to get him a part of the consigned goods he would make it profitable to the owners and realize a little for himself. The merchants very kindly consented to do what they could, and the result was that the consigned goods were turned over to Captain Brotherton.

His wife had kept for him during the war the little nest egg of \$260. This she presented to him when he started up in business, and with this sum he made a few direct purchases. For the balance of his merchandise, however, he was forced to make a return each night, and the suttlers claimed the privilege of demanding the stock at any time they desired. This was the way in which Captain Brotherton obtained his start in Atlanta and his little store was just in the rear of the



business, it would insure a large bank account and bring to the establishment a more distinct prosperity.

Captain Brotherton was born near Benton, in Polk county, East Tennessee, on the 8th day of February, 1839. His father was a Methodist preacher of stern discipline and rigid piety. He had a kind heart, but was a firm believer in the rod and would tolerate no disobedience of his orders. At a very early age he began to instill into his children the principles of right living, and to paint for them in glowing colors the true mobility of a Christian mannood. He exhorted them to be honest, no matter who it hurt, and to speak the truth at all hazards. The result of this domestic teachiag, which was supplemented by a plous example, was wholesome and beneficial. Captain Brotherton thus grew up in the knowledge of that inportant truth which no one ever learned too early, that character is dearer than reputation, and the duty of every man next to his divine allegiance, is to love his neighbor as himself.

It was during the year 1847 that the father of Captain Brotherton decided to move from Tennessee and to settle among the more inviting hills of north Georgia. He studied the situation carefully and, after taking into his counsel the good advice of several who had lived for many years below the mountains, he decided to pitch his itent and move his household wares into Whitneid county. This he did and after making ail of his arrangements to quit the old homestead he moved with his family of children to the little town of Daiton, and Captain Brotherton was at this time a small boy, and was scarcely more than ten years of age. He remembers the details of the trip distinctly, and his memory often reverts back to the time when the world first opened to his young ambition among the hills of his Georgia home. Like other boys he had his fun and amusement, his seasons for chasing the rabbit across the field and of angling for the trout in the adjacent streams. Still he was innred to hard work for the cares and responsibilitie

him and thank of the did by in the fall he after the crop was laid by in the fall he would then improve his leisure time by going to school. In this way he acquired the rudiments of a fair English education, and was able, with acute readiness, to read, write

ing to school. In this way he acquired the rudiments of a fair English education, and was able, with acute readiness, to read, write and clpher.

His first introduction to the business world in which he was destined to figure with such marked prominence, was at Varnell Station not far from Daiton. Here he began to clerk for a merchant by the name of John F. Centre, who owned and operated a small dry goods store. Mr. Centre employed the services of young Brotherton, agreeing to give him his board and \$5 a month. This was small compensation, but none of the subsequent gains which have come to him have seemed so large in their purchasing power as these first earnings of the boy.

Here he began to realize and to understand, in their fullest sense, the solemn responsibilities of the man. He saw that in order to succeed behind the counter as well as in the furrow it was necessary to wrok hard, and that no success was worth the getting that did not cost a brave effort. He liked merchandising. It appealed to his taste exactly, and from day to day he felt the strong desire to be a merchant prince awakening. He resolved, therefore, to push along this line, and if possible, by shrewd attention and unremitting energy, to gair the height to which his ardent young nature aspired.

He remained with Mr. Centre for about a year, and then went back to Dalton. Here he entered the establishment of Brown & Crawley, as a drug clerk, but remained with them for only a short while. He then entered the employ of Mr. C. B. Welborn, a prominent and popular dry goods merchant, who took a deep interest in him. Mr. Wellborn was a member of the state legislature from Whitefield county.

The State road at that time dominated the politics of the state. Governor Jenkins occupied the gubernatorial chair, and James M. Spurlock, of Rome Ga., was superintendent of the road. Through political influence Captain Brotherton was reduced. He refused to work for the road any longer after this and pulled at the road any longer after this and pulled at the s

one which he now occupies, and he began in a modest, economic way. He assumed a personal control of his business and made his expenses as light as possible. He made his expenses as light as possible. He made his to save his little earnings as the seed of greater profits. He began to prosper and soon found it easy sailing by reason of the shrewd, but always honest, methods which he adopted. He made his first purchases in Nashville, Tenn. On account of the destruction of the roads it was impossible to send the goods by rail any further than Cartersville, Ga. From this point they had to be hauled in wagons to the city. He continued to trade in Nashville for one or two seasons and then went to Louisville, Ky., to lay in his stock, Here he obtained a line of credit to the extent of \$37,000, and the money was promptly paid at maturity. The next time his purchases ran up to \$50,000 and these were promptly met. Thus he continued to extend his business and to share in his growing trade the renewed life and prosperity of the city.

Rains were everywhere visible when Captain Brotherton came to Atlauta. Nearly all of the handsome store houses were leveled with brick and ashes. It seemed as If a decade would be required simply to clear away the ruins. But under the quickening touch of labor a wonderful transformation took place in a very short while. Buildings began to ascend in beautiful columns, and the city, as if emulating the hope that swelled in the bosom of her citizens, began to bloom in the prophecy of a splendid revival.

Captain Brotherton, in the course of a short time, established himself on the corner of Mitchell and Whitehall streets, and there he has been steadily at work and always in a good humor, fore more than twenty-five years.

He is at his place of business every morning at 6 o'clock and remains until the doors are closed at night. He sees to all the details of his large establishment, and nothing escapes his attention.

"If I have succeeded in business," said Captain Brotherton, yesterday, "I ascribe

was living in Dalton at the time of her marriage.

Twelve children were the results of this happy union, nine of whom are still living-six boys and three daughters. Of those deceased one was a son and two were daughters. The eldest of the latter had just completed her education in Washington city, and after perfecting herself in the measure of a graceful and accomplished womanhood, she came home to breathe out the sweetness of her young life among the flowers she resembled.

Captain Brotherton has several times been

came home to breathe out the sweetness of her young life among the flowers she resembled.

Captain Brotherton has several times been honored with a seat in the legislative councils of the city, and he has always filled the position with marked ability and devotion to the city's interest. For two successive terms he filled the office of police commissioner, in addition to an unexpired term. In this, as in other positions, he was the same upright and honest citizen, careful of the good of the community. In als social life, Captain Brotherton is agreeable and pleasant. He is a man of strong ideas and decided views, and while he is always ready to listen to others and seeks all the light he can get on any given subject, he does his own reasoning and is usually correct. He is a pleasant talker and his conversation is fluent and genial, and sprinkled throughout with the sunshine of good humor. This is largely accountable for his good health and his robust constitution. His manner to his clerks is affable and kind, and while he exacts from them the full measure of duty, he is not by any means slow to bestow on merit the proper recognition. He is fond of young men and is always ready to give them a kind word and a helping hand.

Captain Brotherton is a member of Trinity Methodist church, and is also a trustee and a member of the board of stewards. He has always been devoted to his denomination, and has given with a liberality that has fitly emohasized his loyalty in this respect. His example as a citizen, a merchant and a Christian deserves to be carefully samed by the youth of the city, as it appeals to the best endeavors and the highest impulse of true

Does Not Prevent the Firemen from Taking Physical Culture.

THEY NOW DRILL TWICE A WEEK,

And Do Not Kick About the Little Extra Work-The Pompier Ladder and Net Drill.

Physical culture with the thermometer registering 98 degrees in the shade is anything but cool, but that is just what the Atlanta firemen are undergoing these warm

Every Tuesday and Friday of each week there is a regular fire-drill, in which the men are given instructions in ladder climbing, hose-laying, and other features con nected with fighting fire.

And a peculiar thing about this vigorous physical culture is that there is no kicking from the men, not a dissenting voice has ever been heard when the matter of the fire-drill is mentioned. In fact, the men enjoy it, for they know that it is a preparatory school in which their every sense is trained with a view to making fire-fighting

Until the new headquarters was built the firemen had no place to conduct these exercises, and in consequence Chief Joyner has but recently begun to put his men through the new routine. The drilling thus far has been confined to taking out extension ladder from the small truck at No. 1 and hoisting it into place, while the firemen take turn about climbing first up and then down it. This extension ladder is forty-five feet in length, and one of the firemen went up it and came down in thirty seconds, a very difficult feat unless there

has been previous practice.

After the climbing the hose is fastened to a convenient plug and carried up the ladder by a couple of firemen, and the water turned on. The drilling with the small extension ladder takes place on Tuesdays, and on Fridays the big Hayes truck from No. 2 is run over to the headquarters. The ladder is shot up sixty-five feet, and up this dizzy height the men are sent; and then the hosemen take up their pipe. After each man has gone up the ladder, it is taken in, and egain extended, that the men may become familiar with the easiest manner of getting the long ladder in place. The value of these exercises can not be underestimated, especially where the men take such interest in them.

Two Companies a Week.

The fiire drill has been in progress but comparatively a short while, and as a matter of course everything is not as well arranged as it soon will be. Chief Joyner intends that two companies

shall be exercised each week, and hopes to be able to begin this programme by next week at the latest. It will also amount to a kind of inspection, as none of the companies will have regular times, but will be subject to the orders of the chief.

There will be placed in the backyard of the headquarters within a few days a stationary ladder and this will be used a great deal. The men will be taught to climb it without using their feet, and to come down it using only one hand, as if carrying

A feature that will be added is the Pompier ladder drill. The Pompier ladder is very rarely used in Atlanta, but in the northern cities where the buildings are so tall, this ladder plays an important part in fighting fire. The Pompier ladder is made very light in order that it can be easily handled, and it is in every way perfectly suited to the emergencies which call for

When the extension ladder fails to reach the top of a building the Pompier ladder is taken out. It has a large iron hook at the upper end, but the remainder is all of wood. The iron hook is cought over a window sill, and the fireman climbs up into the window, a guard on the ladder protecting his hands. The ladder is then lifted after the climbing of a fireman, who hooks it on to the window above, repeating the opera-

ion as many times as is necessary.
"I expect to start this Pompier ladder drill in a few days," said Chief Joyner, "and I am going to have my men well-prepared to handle it in case it should become necessary to use it. Where the buildings are very tall the Pompier ladder is a ne-

With the Life-Saving Net. Another interesting feature of the firedrill will be the practice with the life-

Chief Joyner is having a dummy figure, made, which will weigh about 165 pounds, dressed as a man. This dummy figure will be carried to the top of the headquarters tower by a couple of firemen and dropped off the edge. The firemen holding the net will endeavor to catch the figure and prevent the net from being borne to the ground by the weight of it.

"I think that this drill is necessary," said Chief Joyner, commenting upon it, "because it is impossible to do anything in the line of a fireman's work without some practice. Many times the net is allowed to be carried to the ground, and the person jumping killed. I want to avoid this if we ever have to use the net."

There will also be a more extended drill in the laying of the hose, and the engines, too, will be given a chance at the fire drill.

Foreman Emmel Back from New York. Foreman Emmel, of hook and ladder No. 1, has only been back from New York a few days ago, and is very much pleased with the fire drill of the New York compa-nies. He saw the presentation of the medals to the brave firemen of that city,

By order of the chief Foreman Emmel took especial care to investigate the drill, and reports that he was very much taken the Pompier ladder exercise. He says that the firemen there exhibit great skill in the use of this ladder, and that it is frequently needed at the big fires. While in New York city Mr. Emmel was entertained by the Bushwick Democratic Club, of which organization he speaks very highly. He says that the clubrooms are simply

Letter from Cyrus W. Field, Jr.

B East 56th Street, New York, May 8, 1893.—Several times this winter I have suffered from severe colds on my lungs. Each time I have applied Allcock's Porous Plasters, and in every instance I have been quickly relieved by applying one across my chest and one on my back. My friends, through my advice, have tried the experiment and also found it most successful. I feel that I can recommend them most highly to any one who may see fit to try them. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.

Pubst Beer.

This celebrated Milwaukee beer on draught at Steinau's, 11 South Broad street and at the Executive, 46 Wall street. Pabst is the best beer in the world.

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From Elberton 8	30 am To	Elberton	. 3 65 pm
From Charleston. 6	45 pm To	Washington	. 5 06 pm
CENTRAL RA	ILROVI	OF GEORGI	A.
From Savannah., 7 4			
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GEORGIA RAILEGAD

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Sunday only 9 50 am To Cornella Sunday 9 50 pm
From Washigton 3 55 pm To Washington 700 pm
From Washigton 5 50 pm To Washington 700 pm

(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.) rom Birmingham 8 40 s.n. To Birmingham rom Greenville, 11 30 am To Greenville rom Tallapoosa. 5 25 pm To Tallapoosa	5 10 am 4 10 pm
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OEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE O IN EFFECT JULY 2, 1893. NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOU SOUTHBOUND. No. 38. No. 144 | Lastern Time, No. 127. No. 41,

Dany.	Dany.	Except Atlanta.	Dally.	Daily
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11 13 am	9 11 pm	Ar. Elberton Lv	5 77 am	4 03 pm
12 15 nm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 97 0 10	3 00 110
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1 10 pm	11 12 pm	Ar Clinton Ly	3 17 am	1 46 pm
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and the	11 03 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	
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	6 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Ly	9 42 am	
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*****	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	
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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ATLANTA AND WEST POINT BAILROAD CO. the frost direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Taxas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in cheet July 5th, 1893

SOUTH BOUND.		Daily.	Annual Control	No. 54. Daily.
Ar Newnan Ar LuGrange Ar W Point Ar Opelika	6 26 pm	11 18 pm		9 02 a m 10 92 a m 10 29 a m
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NORTH BOUND.	No. 5	L No. 54	27 2000	9 30 pm
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Daily exce Train No. 3 er from Ney	O carried York to	Pullian New O	vestibul	

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Albert L. Beck GOODE & BECK,

10-ROOM, new, 2-story residence on lot fronting 300 ft. on electric car line, with depth of 600 ft., high, level, rich, shaded, 31-2 miles from Kimbail house, good servant's house, nice orchard: a lovely suburban home; will self 150x000 ft. wacant for \$3,000. CE. FAIR ST., new, 2-story, 8-r. residence, all city conveniences, streets and walks paved, electric line in front, 4 blocks from new state capitol.

HIJLIARD ST., near Decatur st., new 6-r. 2-story residence on lot 33x106 ft., in good white neighborhood, \$2,500 on easy terms; will exchange for small farm or suburban property.

2-story residence on lot 33x105 ft., in kood white neighborhood, \$2,500 on easy terms; will exchange for small farm or suburban property.

PIELMONT HOTEL, Gainesville, Ga., 40 furnished rooms, 2 acres ground, on car line 2 blocks from Air-Line depot; hot and cold water, shade, good patronage every suninger; Gainesville delightful summer resort. \$9,000.

EDGEWOOD LOTS, choice, on or near the new electric line and Ga. R. R. trains; \$300 to \$750, on liberal terms; buy now and take your profit when money is easier.

ALEXANDER ST., 4-r. cottage, water, gas, paved streets, walks, lot 50x150 ft. good neighborhood, \$2,200.

ALEXANDER ST., 10-r., 2-story residence, water, gas, belgian block and brick pavements laid and paid for, lot 60x140 ft., \$3,750 on long time.

SMALL 3, 4 and 5-r. cottages on installments in different parts of the city, to 'suit ali salaried people and wage earners.

LOTS NEAR CAPITOL AVE., level, shaded, choice, 50x120 ft. to alicy, \$400 to \$500 each, one-third cash, remainder in 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest.

\$6,000, PAYABLE only \$500 cash and the balance \$50 a month, for a splendid 8-room, 2-story frame residence on prominent street on North side, in first-class neighborhood, 1-2 block from electric cars, let elevated and level, 60x150 feet; tile walk in yard, hot and cold water, gas and bathroom in the house; first-class none on the most liberal terms ever offered on a place of its value, this is your chance. The house would readily rent for \$30 to \$35 a month. Fossession given immediately; can get more lot in the rear if desired. Gall and let us show you the place.

\$2,000 For close in, 4-room house on Irwin st., right at two electric lines; elevated lot; very cheap; edsy terms.

\$6,00E & BECK.

Cor. Peachtree and Marietta sts.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Real Estate \$5,750-WILL buy 6 lots in 3-4 mile of center of city on paved st., an acre of ground, and it is better than any investment you can find.

can find. \$2,600—Beautiful, shaded Jackson st. lot 62 feet front; cheap. \$3,750—5 acres at South Kirkwood, as pretty property as a person ever saw. Cheap? Yes, cheap! \$4,600—For the cheapest home near in in the \$4,000-For the cheapest home near in in the city; 11-2 squares from the Aragon, on Ellis.
\$2,650-Houston st. lot near Jacksen to Cain st.
\$3,200-Lot 55-54 Eilis.

\$2,650—Houston st. lot near Jackson, through to Caln st.

\$3,200—Lot 55x160 to Adams st., on Highland ave., shaded.

\$5,600—9-room house on Boulevard, near Highland ave., on lot 64x160; cheaper than the vacant property is held at across the street per foot.

\$3,700—Houston st. house of 8 rooms on lot 50x150.

50x150. \$3,250—Beautiful 6-room cottage hear Fair street school. \$2,000-Nice, 5-room cottage on Pulliam st.; \$2,000—Nice, b-room cottage on Pulliam st.; cheap.
\$750—Nice lot on Larkin st., near Walker.
\$3,200—Inman Park lot on Edgewood ave.,
70x186.
\$8,750—Spring st. home, a beauty; close in.
Come see it.
DECATUR PROPERTY.
\$3,500—Beautiful 6-room cottage on corner lot
fronting Ga. R. R., a pretty home.
\$250—Per acre for property close to new electric line.

tric line. \$1,000—Beautiful shaded lot 3-4 acre on best street. 3.000-5-room cottage in center of town, lot 125x250. \$1,600-5-room cottage near institute; a baroffice 112 E. Alabama st. Telephone 263.

GEORGE WARE,

No. 2 South Broad Street. 20 PER CENT renting property, braud new 3 four-room houses in fine renting location, white settlement, only \$1,800, on easy torms.

\$55 PER ACRE-50 acres 41-2 miles out on car line, this a big snap. Come and see about it. \$17 PER FRONT FOOT—Ira st. near Richardson st., houses on this property would pay fine per cent rent or would sell well to good people.

\$1,000 FOR A LOT on Highland avenue; worth any man's \$2,000; on easy terms. Come at once.

\$400. PONCE DE LEON AVE.-50x175; this looks too cheap to be true; come and see about this; will give easy terms. \$5,000, GARNETT STREET-9-R. brick, 42x82, will sell for \$1,000 cash, balance monthly. \$2,200, STORE and dwelling combined, on corner, nice home, on easy terms. \$1,200, 4-R. brick house, close in. GEO. WARE, 2 S. Broad.

S. B. TURMAN.

Successor to Welch & Turman. OFFICE FOR RENT.

Choice office on ground floor, telephone, gas, janitor, etc., cheap and central. Phone No. 164. FOR SALE.

Hapeville—I have the choicest property in this beautiful suburb; close to depot, churches and school; can sell from one to twenty acres, or more; lies well and has nice shade; price from \$100 to \$300 per acre; will exchange in part for city property; some of it well suited for truck farming; neighborhood first-class; terms very low.

8. B. TURMAN,

8. Kimball House, Wall st.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President.

JAMES R. GRAT, Vice President. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cathlet.

American Trust & Banking C Undivided Profits, \$50,00 Capital, \$500,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS. DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harrason, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. E. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, Jax W. Eng. 3, Geo. W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Pe Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks. This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trust— for corporations and v. Inais, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, as a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

SAM'L YOUNG, Pres. M. C. KISER, Vice Pres. FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPAN

CAPITAL STOCK (Under State Jurisdic tion and Supervision.) CAPITAL STOCK.

This bunk is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Ad long and individuals. Confidential interviews Invited with parties contemplating on trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds kept separate insists of the bank.

Excange bought and sold on the leading etitles of the world. Discounts commenced to the sold on the leading etitles of the world. Discounts commenced to the sold on the leading etitles of the world. Discounts commenced to the sold of the sold of

R. F. MADDOX. J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLS Cashier. Assistant C

Maddox-Rucker Banking C Capital, \$160,000, Charter Liability, \$320,000

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or open accounts; lastic interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, is lows; 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent, if left six months.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF THE PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, 63,000,000.00.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and 8 ato investment.

San Francis has been said six Companies that it is time formed as to tions. To man and dread, a to tended to the formed as to tended to the formed highbinders.

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THEIR METH

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Humphreys Castl

13 East Alabama St.

Van-Winkle-Collins place, most suburban residence. Large lot, large splendid order, containing eight moclosets and bathrooms, wine room, lars, private gas and water supply street. Electric railroad pusses in frebles and outhouses. Located just be position mills on Marietta street. Terms easy. Here is your change splendid suburban home. In the countyet in town. Call and see me or was

Isaac Liebm

Real Estate, Renting

Loan Agent,

No. 28 Peachtree St

BONDS, STOCKS

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Special Barga In a piece of property molia street renting for \$24 per Belgian block, sidewalk and sewer a and p.id for. Call for price.
\$2,150 BUYS new 4-room, front reveranda, gas and excellent well of was suit purchaser. A chance to secure a \$2,500 BUYS 4-room house, lot 50x20, foot alley, on Woodward avenu; cash, balance easy.
\$1,700 BUYS 5-room house, lot 50x20, foot alley, on County Line restricted as \$1,500 BUYS 4-x125 to alley on 1 ave.

E. Fair st., 50x217, with little house, \$1,000 BUYS 4+x125 to alley on 1 ave. ave.

CHEAPEST corner on Edgewood ave.

CHEAPEST corner on Edgewood ave.

In: owner very anxious to sell, needs
190x160 TO alley, cor. of Atlanta as
ison avenues, fronting Grant park; e
\$1,300 BUYS 40x197 on Foundry
Haynes st., belgian block, sidewalk as
er down and paid for.
\$1,200 TO loan quick.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtr

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agent 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball a" non-resident and he instructs us Come see about it: It's not every day n a chance to buy such a desirable hom W. M. Scott & Co. ANGIER AVENUE.—New 7-room b home, furnished. Will sell or rent to ed tenant. Call and see us. W. M.

ed tenant. Call and see us. W. M. sc. Co.

HOW IS THIS?—3-room cottage on street, \$800—\$25 cash, \$7.50 each mon 30 months, This will be \$250, then who an the other \$500 for seven years at cent. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END.—Beautiful. elevated is sells avenue only two blocks from ear line, \$5x264, only \$700; \$40 cash, month. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR INMAN PARK—Choice elevate 50x176, \$300; \$20 cash and \$10 per m W. M. Scott & Co.

WOODVILLE—On the Soldiers' Homey line, beautiful shaded lot 60x164, \$550; \$20 cash and \$10 per month. W. Scott & Co.

Look, read and consider:
One of the most beautiful cottage homorth side, furnished and ready to more All you want is a set of dishes and table price complete, \$5,250. We want \$750 and \$750 yearly for six years. Why pay W. M. Scott & Co.

EXITAOR INTERPOLATION OF COUNTY FRUIT LAND SPALDING COUNTY FRUIT LAND \$2,150 Buys a highly cultivated far 100 acres, one mile south of Griffin, inclimprovements, 9-room house, 3 tenant begrain sheds, barns, etc., 15 acres in 10 acres, in peach orchard, 1 acre in plu acre in grapes, balance in cotton, corn, lish wainuts, wainuts, almonds, etc. place has a frontage of over 2,500 festine Central rallroad. Water—fine spris well; worth twice what is asked for it. \$5,000—7-room house and 1-3 acre of no prominent street north side; gas, sewer, electric car line, etc. Big bargain \$1,500 to \$4,500; several pieces of impropoperty on monthly payments. So that I can surely suit you.

G. W. ADAIR. Real Estate courts. It is differences be for the few of in our court red where a of some there is no e tempt to inc. a popularly enthority of cause to the fer counsels pavoided. It tration which that the Chin an imperium Under a decree of the United States I will sell on Tuesday, August 1st.

The Westmoreland Prope 47x105 feet, corner Marietta and streets, upon which is a splendid 3-story building.

NOTICE THE TERMS, one-third cash ance in one and two years, with 6 per interest.

The purchaser will get an absolutely petitle, free from all encumbrances.

Examine the property and remembed date.

G. W. ADAR Commission

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& Co.

Beautiful, elcynted by two blocks from e
only \$700; \$40 cash, \$
cott & Co.
PARK—Choice elevan
cash and \$10 per On the Soldiers' Home of shaded lot 60x164. d \$10 per month. W

D. NATHAN Street, Kimball

UNTY PRUIT LAND
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\$320,000. and loans made hanging or oper on demand,

etary and Gen. ASSOCIA THE SIX COMPANIES.

They Are Only Great Chinese Benevolent Institutions.

THEIR METHODS, HISTORY AND OFFICERS

Authoritative Statement by a Minister Who Has Lived for Nine Years Among the Chinese in California

San Francisco, July 3.—So much nonsense has been said and written about the Chinese fix Companies during the last twelve months that it is time the public mind was better informed as to the character of these corporations. To many they are objects of suspicion and dread, a nineteenth century star chamber, a secret tribunal enforcing its penal decrees and marking out for assassination such persons as are supposed to be intimical to its interests. It is evident that somebody has confused the Six Companies with the highbinders.

highbinders.
Others maintain that the Six Companies are the agencies of great slave holding cor-porations in China; that they import their chattels into the United States, command their services at all times, and derive en-ermous revenues from their wages, Others take a milder view and insist that these

ermous revenues from their wages. Others take a milder view and insist that these companies are trading organizations analagous to the once-existing East India Company or the present British North Borneo Company. During eight years spent among the Chinese in California as a missionary, the writer has satisfied himself that there is no foundation of fact for these statements.

A committee of the legislature of California investigated the question of Chinese slavery at great length several years ago, and reported itself convinced that the Chinese were not inported in any sense as slaves, but came here as voluntarily as any other emigrants. The Six Companies are not secret societies, not trading companies, but purely benevolent associations for mutual aid. The Chinese are a claunish race, and have learned better than any other people the principle that "milon is strength." The Cantonese are the only portion of that exclusive race who have shown any disposition to travel away from their homes. In the earlier days of Chinese emigration to America, Austria, the Phillipines and the Straits settlements, these emigrants formed what is called Woey Koons or guilds, being places of rendezvous for those who are united by tribal relationship, common speech and common interests.

The "Sons of St. George," the Caledonia

such as the second process of the second process of the filhernian Society and other associations are aimost exact counterparts of these hardeness are aimost exact counterparts of these hardeness are aimost exact counterparts of these hardeness of China- the province of Kwanging, where whole towns are occupied by the bound of Cohesion is stronger in these Chinese companies than in our ordinary clubs. The members of a company are related by the bound of cohesion is stronger in these Chinese companies than in our ordinary clubs. The members of a company are related by the same patriarchal relation to his constitution of the second property of the same patriarchal relation to his constitution of the second property of the same patriarchal relation to the second property of the second property of

Chinamen. These sums he is required to pay before he can obtain a permit to return home. This permit must be applied for at the office of his company and is not issued until a well-known firm guarantees that his lawful debts are paid, or accepts responsibility for the same. The steamship companies for some reason refuse to sell tickets to chinamen who have not procured these permits. At one time Chinese Christians who had received no help whatever from the Six Companies were compelled to pay these dues, and sometimes double the ordinary rate has been demanded before they could procure the necessary permit. This plece of tyranny and extortion was stopped about ten years ago when the question was brought up in congress by Mr. Albright. The steamship companies now recognize the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association as a seventh company and sell tickets to any Christian Chinaman who comes with a permit signed by a missionary. Considering the great services these companies have rendered their members it would be the grossest ingratitude for a Chinaman to refuse to pay these very moderate demands, while the permit system prevents many a rogue from giving his creditors the slip.

Eight dollars is the only demand made upon him though contributions are solicited from time to time for religious and benevolent objects, these, however, being voluntary offerings. It is plain that our sympathies for John Chinaman viewed as the victim of Six Companies' rapacity and oppression are decidedly misplaced.

Much criticism was passed on the action of the companies in recommending non-compilance with the registration law. It must be remembered that this was done on the advice of their American advisers and notably that of their lawyer, W. T. D. Riordan, who took the view that a law which discriminated against one class of emigrants to this country and imposed cruel and unusual punishments upon a people who had committed no crime recognized by divine or human law could not be constitutional. The fund of \$75,000, raised to employ s

EXPLOITS OF ARABIAN FAKIRS.

Eating Hot Coals, Cactus and Glass Is but Play to Them. Says an Observer.

From the Popular Science Monthly.
Four 'Aissayidya, with their sheik, squatted in eastern fashion on a carpeted platform, in the center of which stood a brazier of burning coals. The exhibition began with a monotonous sing song, the burden of which was the invocation of 'Aissa and Allah, accompanied by a sort of tambour-ine or tom-tom edged with bells. The music ine or tom-tom edged with bells. The music was at first slow and rather low, but soon went faster and grew louder until it rose to a fearful howl and furlous din. At this juncture one of the fakirs sprang up and, throwing off his upper garment, began to dance with his hands on hips, his head bent forward and his eyes intently fixed on the shelk.

This dance called Ishdeh became at

This dance, called Ishdeb, became at This dance, called Ishdeb, became at every moment wilder and the swaying motion of the dancer's body more violent, until he fell down in a fit of exhaustion, foaming at the mouth and his eyes in a "fine frenzy rolling." In this state he is supposed to be possessed by the spirit of 'Aissa and thereby rendered invulnerable to the sharpest wanners and proof against

posed to be possessed by the spirit of Aissa and thereby rendered invulnerable to the sharpest weapons and proof against the deadliest poisons. In a short time the fakir had sufficiently recovered from his trance to stand up, and when the shelk pointed to the brazier he thrust his hand into it, seized some of the live coals, blew them till they emitted sparks, bit off pieces of them as one would bite an apple, and eagerly ate them up.

He then went to a large prickly cactus which was standing on the platform, plucked a leaf armed with strong spines, bit off a piece and swallowed it. With equal avidity he crunched and consumed thin sheets of glass. Fragments of the cactus and the glass were handed to the spectators, who examined them and convinced themselves that they were really the substances they were represented to be. An attendant brought in a shovel, the iron part of which was red hot, so that a bit of paper thrown upon it flashed at once into a flame.

The fakir took the wooden handle of the shovel with his right hand, placed his left hand on the glowing plate, which he also licked with apparent relish, and then stood upon it with his bare feet until it became black. This last exploit filled the air with a faint odor of burnt horn. A sword, so sharp that it cut a piece of paper in two when drawn across the edge, was handed to the fakir, who thrust it with all his force against his throat, his breast and his sides.

The sword was then held in a horizontal

to the fakir, who thrust it with all his force against his throat, his breast and his sides.

The sword was then held in a horizontal position about three feet from the ground, with the edge upward, by the servant, who took hold of the point, which was wrapped in several folds of cloth for the protection of his hand, and by another 'Aissaui, who held it by the hilt. The fakir placed his hands on the shoulders of the two men and, leaping up barefoot on the edge of the sword, stood there for some seconds.

He then stripped, and resting his naked abdomen on the edge of the sword, balanced himself in the air without touching the floor with his feet, the sheik meanwhile pressing down upon the fakir's back with the whole weight of his body. The fakir also thrust a dagger from the inside of his mouth through his cheek, so that the point projected more than an inch. Finally, he took a serpent out of a box, and, after irritating it into fierce anger, let it bite various parts of his person; at last he himselb bit off the head of the venomous reptile and devoured nearly half of its body.

Having thus gorged his barbarous appetite, he resumed his dance in the same rapid measure in which he had finished it, but the movement became gradually slower, and in due time, after kissing the yellow turban of the sheik, he sat down again, "clothed and in his right mind." Another fakir danced himself into a trance and fedu upon snakes and scorpions, apparently relishing this limited but piquant bill of fare.

"clothed and in his right mind." Another fakir danced himself into a trance and fed upon snakes and scorpions, apparently relishing this limited but piquant bill of fare. In conclusion the sheik himself performed the most marvelous feat of all.

With the point of a dagger, he lifted his right eye out of its socket so that one could see into the cavity, the cornea assuming a dull, glassy appearance so long as the eye rested on the point of the dagger, but no sooner was it replaced and gently rubbed than it became clear again and seemed to be as serviceable as ever.

Several medical and scientific men examined the fakir throughout after the performance was over and unanimously declared that none of these feats left the slightest trace of a wound on any part of his body, nor did they draw a single drop of blood. They furthermore affirmed that, so far as they could discover, no jugglery or sleight of hand was practiced. That these things actually happened is as conclusively established as the occurrence of any event can be by human and even expert testimony.

Mental exhaustion or brain fatigue.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Headquarters for World's Fair Tiexets 48
Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. & G. R'y.

june 23-1-m.

All cases of weak or lame back, backachs, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladona Back-athe Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them. what line is the original World's Fair Route from the south?

A.—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

Haif Fare Tickets West
August 2d and 3d. Good thirty days.
For rates and routes address Fred D. Bush,
D. P. A., L. and N. R. R., 36 Wall

A MODERN - SAMSON.

The Wonderful Physical Power of Barnest Sandow.

TELLS HOW HE ACQUIRED HIS STRENGTH

The Most Perfectly Developed Specimen of a Man Yet Seen-Does Not Be-lieve in Training.

Physical power is a valuable adjunct to the personality of any individual, and it can be truthfully said that there is no de-monstration to which the hearts of both sexes respond more promptly than to an ex-



hibition of the strength and prowess

One of the strongest men, perhaps, since the time of Sampson is Ernest Sandow. He is not a fighter nor is he a "slayer of thousands," but he is doing wonderful feats in lifting heavy dumb-bells and the tossing up

made his debut in this country a few weeks ago before a coterie of gentlemen in New York, made up principally of the medical

York, made up principally of the medical fraternity.

Sandow has a boylsh face with rosy cheeks and a little blonde mustache, that gives evidences of careful attention. His chin is square, his neck massive, and his shoulders seem almost a yard apart. The arms bulge out between the shoulders and elbows in abrupt lumps, and layers of muscle cover his chest. There is a succession of rolls of muscle on the abdome that a glance would convince a person are as hard as iron. Below the waist Sandow is not remarkable. His thighs, of course, are large, and the calves are in perfection, but his ankles and feet are comparatively small.

According to the medical experts who have seen Sandow, he is the

Most Perfectly Developed

seen Sandow, he is the

Most Perfectly Developed

specimen of a man that has ever been seen. There are athletes with bigger muscles than he, but none with the all-round development that Sandow possesses.

The peculiar feature of Sandow's Immense strength is that it is almost entirely developed by artificial means. He is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1867. As a child he was very delicate, and his parents feared that he was not long for this world. His father was of the average size, and while the modern Samson was in his teens his father traveled a great deal with him for the benefit of his health. At the age of twelve years young Sandow made a trip to Italy, and during his stay there was greatly impressed with the statues he saw of the ancient Greeks and Romans. He asked his father why men of the present generation were not of massive stature, and his father replied that in olden times people walked instead of riding and they didn't care for the comforts which make men of the present day weak in physical power.

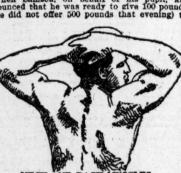
Young Sandow determined to become strong and he began by studying books on physiology and anatomy. When he attained hie eighteenth year he entered the University of Grussels, in Belgium, where he studded anatomy, in the meantime practicing assiduously with dumb-bells. The weights he used were small, his heaviest dumb-bell weighing but five pounds.

It was in his eighteenth year that the young man's

Strength Began to Develop.

Strength Began to Develop.

Great muscles formed in his body, and he began to surpass all his companions in feats of strength. He gave frequent exhibitions of his great muscular power, and he soon received the soubriquet of the "strong boy." In 1837 Sandow met an English artist named Hunt, who was impressed with his magnificent physique, and told him of the wonderful feats of strength of one Sampson, who was giving performances in London. The latter publicly offered 1,000 pounds to any one who could duplicate his feats of strength. He had a pupil named Cyclope, and 500 pounds was offered to any one who would perform the same feats as he. Sandow at once resolved to accept Samson's challenge, and that same evening he started for London and on arriving there went to the Aquarium, where Samson was giving his performance. Not being able to speak English very fluently, Sandow asked a young German. whose acquaintance he had previously made, to accept Samson's challenge for him. Sandow's countrymen laughed at him and told him he must be crazy to contest with Samson. At Sandow's suggestion the young German took hold of his arm, and after feeling of his muscles, concluded to go with him to the Aquarium. When Samson, on behalf of his pupit, announced that he was ready to sive 100 pounds (he did not offer 500 pounds that evening) to Strength Began to Develop.



NECK AND BACK MUSCLES.

NECK AND BACK MUSCLES.

any one who would duplicate his feats, Sandow's companion jumped on the stage and accepted the challenge on behalf of the young Prussian. The money was at once placed in the hands of a responsible person, and then Sandow, attired in evening dress and wearing a single eyeglass, jumped on the stage. Of course, his appearance was against him, and he was jeered and hooted at, until he stepped behind the wings, returning in a few moments wearing silk gymnasium tights. His deep chest and his enormous arms were bare, and as the spectators saw the play of his muscles at every turn, the jeering ceased. Both Samson and his pupil cast envious glances at Sandow, and it was readily seen from his muscular development that his antagonist would have to

Do His Greatest Feats to Win.

tagonist would have to

Do His Greatest Feats to Win.

These consisted of lifting dumb-bells in various position. Sandow duplicated each feat of the pupil's, and at the close of the performance he was obliged to perform several other feats not down on the programme before he received his money.

A natch was subsequently made between Sandow and Samson for the 1.000 nound prize. When the giants met. Sandow claimed that he duplicated everything that Samson did, but he said he never got the prize.

It was at this time that Sandow decided to make money out of his strength, and at the age of twenty years he accepted an offerfrom the Alhambra in London at 150 pounds a week, and he has been giving professional exhibitions ever since.

In ordinary street dress Sandow gives no indication of the strength he possesses. To the casual observer there are many athletes who look just afverong. It is only when one sees him stripped that an idea of his power 16 obtained. His muscles when fixed are as unyielding to the touch as a block of wood. An idea of the size of Sandow's muscles can best be obtained by the measurements of the various parts of his body, as given by himself: Neck, 18 1-2 inches; chest, expanded 58 inches; waist, 29 inches; these, eight, 199 pounds.

Sandow does not believe in Fraining, "Under

said he to a reporter who called upon him, "a man need but follow the ordinary course of life and take reasonably good care of him-

self. No dietetic regulations are needed. Let a person eat and drink whatever suits him. As for sleeping, is does not make much dinerence when he sleeps, provided he gets enough of it. Do I drink? Well yes, I drink all I can get—beer, wines, in fact everything, but I never drink to excess."

Sandow says he is getting stronger every year, and expects to keep increasing in strength for years to come. He takes a very cold water bath every morning and another after his performance at night. He takes very little exercise outside of his regular performance.

Some of the feats which he performs seem

other after his performance at night. He takes very little exercise outside of his regular performance.

Some of the feats which he performs seem nothing less than marvelous. He handles fifty-six-pound dumb bells as a boy would handle a book. He is not in the least muscle-bound, and turns somersaults with the ease of an acrobat. One of his tricks is to turn a back somersault blindfolded, with his feet tied together and a fifty-six-pound dumb bell in each hand.

One feat of his is that of supporting with his arms and legs the combined weight of three horses. Sandow rests on his hands and feet, with his back toward the floor. A heavy wooden partition is then placed on him, resting on his shoulders, chest and knees. This platform is constructed to fit about the neck so as to prevent its slipping or moving away. A long wooden bridge is then placed across the platform and the three trained horses walk upon the bridge, where they remain for about five seconds, while every muscle of the giant underneath stands out like whipcord. The weight of the animals and apparatus is

In the Vicinity of 2,600 Pounds.

A prominent New York physician, who is much interested in athletics, made an ex-

In the Vicinity of 2,600 Pounds.

A prominent New York physician, who is much interested in athletics, made an examination of Sandow. He expresses the belief that the feats are genuine. "To be sure," he said, "the horses which he supports are not of large size, but together they make up a weight that would crush the life out of an ordinary athlete. Sandow's vital organs are undoubtedly as sound as his muscles. The capacity of his lungs is simply wonderful. The popular idea that strong men develop their muscular system at the expense of the vital organs is a fallacy. To increase the size of the muscles the circulation must be increased, and this implies, of course, increased work to heart and lungs. The functional capacity of these organs is therefore increased proportionately to the increase of muscle."

As compared to John L. Sullivan, Sandow is considered to be, as far as strength is concerned, far his superior. He is much quicker than Sullivan, but he has no knowledge of boxing to speak of, and it is a question whether he has the mental qualities and



nervous strength that combine to make Sullivan a fighter. Sandow's muscles are so quick, however, so well trained and so thoroughly under his control that he would excel, in the opinion of experts, in any branch of athietica to which he turned attention.

IN LOVE WITH A TIGER

I fell in love with a tiger and the tiger fell in love with me. It was not in a me-nagerie or zoological garden, by any means, nor with a spotted beauty behind iron bars. It was not with a baby tiger or a make believe tiger or a tiger on the ground while I was well up in a tree. It was an out-and-out tiger, a fine, large tiger and as hand-

and-out tiger, a fine, large tiger and as handsome a tiger as ever wore stripes that could
not be changed. In short, it was a royal
Bengal tiger right in his jungle lair.

Liwas not very old, either in life at large
or life in India, when ordered to report
at a distant point and informed that a detachment of troops, bound for the same
destination, would cross the broad belt of
jungle above the teria upon a certain day
passing within ten miles of the place where
I was then stationed.

It was a rare opportunity to see some of
the wildest country in India and, sending
my servants and luggage by a longer and
more traveled road, I mounted my horse at
daylight upon the appointed day and rode
into the jungle alone to join the detachment.

All day I wandered about between the
points where I had been told that the soldiers would pass and not till almost night
did the conviction force itself upon me
that they must have been delayed and that
I was destined to stay where I was over
night.

night.

It was the last contingency for which I had not made any preparation. I had never exploited in an Indian jungle, but recalling boyhood tales of beds upon the branches of trees "to escape the fury of the fierce denizens of the forest." I selected an appropriate place, unsaddled my horse and tethered him, climbed a tree and attempted to make myself comfortable, but with sorry results.

results.

It is astonishing how quickly discomfort will dispel the apprehension of danger. Before it had been dark an hour I began to consider the chances of meeting no mater what as more agreeable than the bed had selected. I had selected.

A heavy dew was forming. I was cold and wet besides being decidedly tired and sleepy, and recalled with many longings a cave which I had noticed not far away. With my saddle for a pillow and my blanket for a mat upon the smooth, dry floor, which was visible just inside the mouth, I should be almost as well off as in a native bungalow.

was visible just inside the mouth, I should be almost as well off as in a native bungalow.

For an hour more I clung to the uncomfortable branch and thought of the tempting cave. Then I grew desperate. There were no such yelps and howls as I had read of, "making night hideous." That Indian jungle was almost as silent as a forest at home. I came to the conclusion that the stories I had read were all nonsense, and dropping from the branch, I picked up my saddle, made my way to the cave, arranged the pillow and mat, threw myself down, and in no time was sound asleep.

Two or three times in the night I woke enough to change my position and fall asleep again, but when the mouth of the cave showed a faint gray light, suggesting the approach of morning, I woke suddenly, ell over, from some sort of a dream, and found myself in a most uncomfortable state of apprehension. In vain I tried to convince myself that it was all the effect of the dream. I pinched myself and turned and twisted the saddle, but all to no purpose. Something or other had given me such a thorough fright that further sleep was impossible. Worse yet, it was still frightening me. I could not imagine what it was or convince myself that it was anything at all, yet I felt my courage steadily ebbing and cold shivers creepins up and down my back is spite of every energy of will I could exert. and cold shivers creeping up and down my back is spite of every energy of will I

back is spite of every energy of will I could exert.

I could easily have seen if there had been anything between me and the entrance, and as for whatever there might be beyond me, it was certainly as still as death down there. Hark! Was it as still as death? What was that? I remembered to have heard it for some time—ever since I awoke—and wondered why I had not thought of it. It was a deep, soft rumble, for all the world like the purring of a gigantic cat. A startling regularity about it first attracted my attention, and with a decided chill came the conviction that something capable of making that noise was down in the darkness beyond me.

that noise was down in the darkness beyond me.

By that time my imagination was thoroughly aroused and my nerves2so completely under its control that I was in excellent state to collapse, and indeed I did collapse, a moment later, when my eyes sought that blackness and suddenly rested upon two great yellow balls of glowing light down in the pitchy depths of the cave.

Heavens! what a shiver ran down my back. Whatever it was behind those eyes, it had me at rare advantage, for it could doubtless see my slightest motion against the light at the entrance, while all that I could see were those two balls of yellow fire.

ed a reasonable state where I could trust them; then, to refresh the horror, I became convinced that the eyes and the source of that muffled thunder were not ten feet away from me.

I had a fine rifle, loaded and ready, leaning against the tree where I had tethered my horse. There was a good-sized revolver in my-belt; but, aside from the difficulty of obtaining an accurate aim, I was doubtful if a ball from a revolver would penetrate the hide and skull of some natives of the Indian jungle. If this should chance to be one of them it would be bad policy to make the attempt.

I recalled those entertaining stories of brave men who had conquered ferocious animals by the power of a steady and fearless eye. But, alas! the boot was on the other foot. Beyond a doubt those glowing yellow balls were fixed on me, and I was certainly reduced to a state of very passive subjection.

I did not dare to look away for an instant after I once discovered the whereabouts of my neighbor, but lay there, with

subjection.

I did not dare to look away for an instant after I once discovered the whereabouts of my neighbor, but lay there, with my face turned away from the entrance, estimating the chances of a leap out of the cave and a dash for my horse, my rifle or a tree. Reluctantly I came to the conclusion that i fithe creature meant business, and did not wish to part with me, the chances in my favor would be about as many as a mouse would have on a smooth floor with a cat behind and a hole in front. If not, I was doubtless as well off there as anywhere, so I decided to hie still and see what would come of it.

Slowly it grew lighter and little by little a vague, huge outline appeared, gradually assuming shape and color till it developed into nothing less than a royal Bengal tiger, lying stretched upon the floor of the cave,

into nothing less than a royal Bengal uger, lying stretched upon the floor of the cave, with two great paws not six feet from my head, a whiskered chin resting contentedly upon them and two bright eyes sunk deep in soft, thick fur, fixed steadily on mine.

As an ounce of prevention, I drew my revolver very cautiously under the blanket and cocked it that it might be ready for an experience. The click of the trigger startled.

revolver very cautiously under the blanket and cocked it that it might be ready for an emergency. The click of the trigger startled her. I saw a sudden flash in the yellow eyes that were growing darker in the light, and with a subtle and silent insinuation, long gleaming claws, as bright as polished horn, protruded from the massive paws under her chin.

"Aha! you threacherous beauty." I said to myself, then suddenly paused to think of the revolver under the blanket and wonder if, after all, she were not quite as honorable about it as I.

It was a long time before she moved at all. Then very deliberately and with the most evident satisfaction, she began to lick her whiskered lips and those two great paws. With a shudder of horror I noticed that they were covered with blood, but second thought brought a certain amount of relief. That blood indicated that she had recently eaten a hearty meal and accounted for any lack of appetite so far as I was concerned—a state of things which I earnestly prayed might continue for some time to come.

concerned—a state of things which I earnestly prayed might continue for some time to come.

Slowly and sedately she accomplished a limited toilet. Then, with a long, deep sigh, she pushed her fore paws out at least a foot nearer to me, lifted her hauches from the ground and indulged in one grand stretch, gouging her claws deep into the hard bed of the cave precisely as I had seen cats do the same thing over and over-again. She closed the operation by sitting erect and I felt justified in doing the same.

A comical look of surprise crept over her face as she watched me. She hung her head on one side, partially closing one eye, then hung it on the other side in a scrutiny that under some circumstances would have been ludicrously amusing.

Her curiosity was evidently aroused. Cautiously she came a little nearer, making my blood run cold. She sniffed the blanket, poking it gently with her paw. Another step and the handsome head was in reach of my hand. Evidently, she was not hungry, but from pure curiosity bent upon investigation, and if I could only have induced myself to let the morrow take thought for the things of itself. I could have enjoyed the most remarkable opportunity ever offered to mortal man. But the nose was sniffing the saddle. The jaws were within six inches of my ribs. My heart was banging away furiously. What would she do next?

I dared not fire, for if I did and failed to kill her I should certainly be worse off than at present. It was an excellent opportunity, however, to test the thickness of that fur upon her head, and without moving my hand more than three inches, I touched it.

For an instant every muscle tightened

touched it.

For an instant every muscle tightened and she stood stock still, evidently in doubt. I, too, was seriously in doubt, but the next moment she seemed to realize that the sensation was agreeable, and she began to purr in a gigantic way that sounded like the first thunder of an August afternoon. Seeing that she enjoyed it, I rubbed a

the first thunder of an August afternoon.
Seeing that she enjoyed it, I rubbed a little harder, and when I ceased she rolled her head under my hand, just after the fashion of a large cat—a most amiable companion of my boyhood. I began to scratch in right good earnest, and in less than ten minutes had almost forgotten my fear, while the revolver lay upon the ground and I with both hands was giving that huge head a most vigorous dry shampoo. The fur was beautiful, thick and soft, and as clean as though she had come from a Turkish bath.

Her eyes were soft and brown now—a real velvet brown. The heavy lids began to drop over them, and she looked up at me in the most gentle, loving way imaginable.

real velvet brown. The heavy his togother to drop over them, and she looked up at me in the most gentle, loving way imaginable.

Slowly she sank upon the ground beside me, and lower and lower the shaggy head fell till it actually rested upon my knee. For an instant a cold chill crept over me as I realized the situation, and my hands involuntarily drew back. The great eyes opened. The purring ceased, and, giving me a gentle poke with her nose, she warned me to begin again.

At last she was sound asleep, and by the slowest degrees I ceased the manipulation, and leaning back upon the saddle sat wa'ching that sleeping beauty with her head resting upon my knee.

Oh, she was magnificent! She was simply superb! I forgot that she was a tiger. I saw only a royal Bengal Beauty, and with a strange thrill of triumph realized that she had fallen in love with me. She began to dream of the forest. There was danger at hand. A shiver shock her handsome coat. Her tail swayed from side to side. A deep low growl sounded in her throat, and from the paws that almost touched me those gleaming eyes protruded. Aye! she was a tiger after all. If she was hungry when she awoke I should be her lunch. I took my revolver in my right hand and put my left upon her head to qulet her till I could fire. Drowsily she opened her eyes, looked into mine, and with a sigh of relief fell asleep again.

It was too much. I laid the pistol down

It was too much. I laid the pistol down and in horror confessed to myself that I could not do it; for I, too, had fallen in love with the tiger.

Again she dreamed. She moved uneasily, opened her ever wild we have corrected.

Again she dreamed. She moved uneasily, opened her eyes, pricked up her ears and showed her teeth in a way that made me wish that I had fired the pistol when I could. Suddenly she rose, sank back upon her haunches, turned half about and with one sharp yelp and bound disappeared in the shadows far down the cave. A moment later I saw the two balls of yellow fire flashing there, and while I waited, wandering what was coming next, I caught the tramp of the British troops who were to pass that way, and bidding farewell to the beautiful tiger, I left her my saddle, my blanket and my love.

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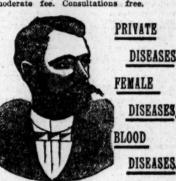
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By resolution of the board of directors of the Atlanta Car Company scaled bids will be received by the secretary of this company, J. A. Scott, for the plant and material of the Atlanta Car Company either as a whole or in part for thirty days from this date, June 27, 1896. This property consists of about twenty-three acres just inside the city limits on the Richmond and Danville railroad, and has upon it several large buildings for manufacturing purposes and is accessible by two arrect car lines. There is a valuable lot of new machinery, both wood and iron working, suitable for manufacturing cars and a variety of other work together with a large lot of choice hard wood lumber, tools, shafting, pullies, hangers and beiting all of which is entirely new.

hangers had new.

The bidder to state what part of the property is wanted, when and how payments are to be made. All bids to be opened by the secretary at a meeting to be held for that purpose. The company reserves the right to reject all bids. For further information at trees.

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GEORGIA YELLOW PINE THE ATLANTA LUMBER COMP.

FINANCE AND TRADE. ollowing are bid and naked quotas 97% 09 Atlanta 6a, L. D.114 By Associated Press. NEW YORK, July 8—The following is the statenet of the associated banks for the week ending

NEW YORK, July 8.—The market for railway and miscellaneous securities was a dull one today, less than 37,000 shares having changed hands during the two hours of business. At the start prices ran off 1-8a/3-4 per cent, Missouri Pacific and General Electric leading. The market began to improve soon after the opening and Cordage, common, developed considerable strength, rising 21-2 to 11 on the statement that the time for paying assessments had been extended for a fortnight. General Electric rose 7-8 to 71-3-4, Burlington and Quincy, 3-4 to 85; Northwest, 1-2 to 103; Illinois Central, 2 to 92-1-2; New England, 3-4 to 23, and Western Union, 5-8 to 81-3-4. The loss in the bank reserves led to a decline of 1 per cent in Lake Shore and New Jersey Central. The general list, however, receded only fractionally and closed ateady in tone. The banks are now \$5,082,-025 below the 25 per cent legal requirements. This is the first time they have been deficient since December 6, 1890, when they were \$2,429,650 below the legal limit. It is proper to add that the banks are in a better position than the statement indicates, the July interest and dividend disbursements being only partially reflected in the exhibit. In other words, according to bank officials the statement was made upon rising averages for specie and legal tenders. Sales 362,000 shares. NEW YORK, July 8.—The market for rail-

TheDay on the Floor of the New York Stock

specie and legal tenders. Sales output Bhares.
Railway bonds very dull and irregular.
Government bonds firm; state bonds dull.
Money on call nominally 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper 6g8 per cent.
Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.82 3-4@4.83 for sixty days and \$4.84 1-2@4.84 3-4 for demand.

mand.	
The silver market of	pened weak but closed
eteadler: certificates	sold at 71 3-4@72 1-8
closing 72 1-2@1-4.	
The following are closing	bids:
Atch., T. & Santa Fe. 2114	Norfolk & Western 214
Baltimore & Ohio 73	Northern Pac 124
Canada Pac	do. pref 32%
Ches. & Ohio 16%	Northwestern 103 %
Chicago & Alton 135	
C., B. & Q	N. Y. Central 100% Pacific Mail 17%
do pref	
do. pref 6514	
Del., Lack. & W 144% East Tennessee	
East Tennessee	
do. pref 8	Rock Island 69
Brie	St. Paul 66%
do. pref	do. pref 1121/2
Ills. Central 913	Southern Pacific 27
Lake Erie & West 16%	Bilver Certificates 72'4
do. pref 6914	Sugar Refinery 81%
Lake Shore 1194	do. pref 81%
Lous. & Nash	T. C. 1 154
Memphis & Char 10	do. pref 75
Mich. Central 93	Texas Pac 614
Missouri Pac 314	Union Pae 24%
Mobile & Ohio 17	Wabash 7%
Nash., Chat. & St. I. 80	do. pref 16
N. J. Central 103%	Western Union 81%
_DODON	2000
U. S. 4s, registered 1103	N. C. 68 124
do. coupon 110	B. C. browns 95
do. 4%s, registered. 97	Tennessee old 6s 83
Pacific 6s, 1995 103	Virginia 6s 50
Louisiana stamped 90	do. ex-mat. coups. 35
Missouri 6s 100	Virginia consols 50
Jenn. new set'm't se er	Alabama, Class A 100
do. 5s 96	do. Class B 101
00. 35	do. Class C 97
N. C. 6 101	*Ex-dividend.
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Weekly Ban	k Statement.

issued by the New York clearing house for the week ending July 8th shows that the reserve is decreased \$6,333,750, which carries the banks \$5,082,035 under the legal reserve. This must not be construed into a fore-cast of evil, as there are 64 banks in the clearing assoprobable that it will be found necessary to issue any more certificates. The demand for rediscounts during the week has been lighter than for months, and it is confidently expected that there will be a steady inflow of currency with the commencement of the week. The savings banks will also redeposit the money they drew to meet heavy expected withdrawals. On July 1st the demands were not as heavy as it was supposed they would be, and therefore the money will find its way back to the ordinary channels. Taking the situation as a whole it is very promising, and the statement of the associated banks will be looked for with considerable interest next week, as it should be more favorable than any that has been issued for some time if the present outlook is any ortterion.

J.S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The market this

week was very dull throughout. The room
traders were responsible for most of the

trades, but one fact was established, that long stock has ceased to come out for the time being and, therefore, liquidation has spent its force. Brokers were well satisfied to see the market dull, for the reason that they think it better to await developments, as time will surely bring about a better state. as time will surely bring about a better state. The money market was of course easier than the previous week, but still at times fancy rates had to be paid for money. The most favorable sign in the situation is the continued heavy exports of grain, which last week were 3,000,000 bushels and this week nearly the same amount. Railroad earnings are keeping up very satisfactorily, as travel to the world's fair is on the increase and all signs point to the probability of heavy travel to the world's fair is on the increase and all signs point to the probability of heavy travel to Chicago and a big pouring of money into the western metropolis. The bank statement roday brings the reserve below 25 per cent, the legal limit, but this need cause no uneasness, especially when we compare the reserve required by our banks with that required by the English banks, which is at all times very much lower. Commercial failures are still very heavy, but the amounts are not large. Newspapers are doing their share in agitating the repeal of the silver bill and the popular opinion is that Mr. Cleveland will have an easy job to bring people to their senses when congress meets. As we said before, we think the situation will improve slowly.

THE COTTON MARKETS. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Local-Market firm; middling 71/60. sed steady; sales 60,700 bales.
collowing is a statement of the country.
exports and stock at the ports: 1893 | 1802 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 1001 2907 386 1817 300170 513270

2,826,928 .2,325,726 .6,452,095 .18,949 .6,770 4.794 After a slight decline at the opening of business in Liverpool this morning the market quickly rallied and

closed quiet and steady at an advance of 1@2-64d abov last evening's sales, amounting to only 6,000 bales, and this was the occasion for the lower opening of the arthe condition of the crop calls for rain in Texas and at a few other places in the cotton belt. No rain has fal-len in Texas since the 19th of June; and, while the len in Texas since the 19th of June; and, while the rainfall since the lat of March exceeds that of the large crop year, it is thought by the trade that the condition of the plant is not equal this year to what it was in 1891, and therefore rain will be needed in Texas during the next 10 days or the crop will be badly injured from the month's dry weather. In several portions of the state the temperature has ranged above one hundred degrees, but the minimum temperature has been from 30 to 25 and in some instances 30 degrees below the maximum height. Droughts in Texas, which in previous years have caused great damage, have been accompared. years have caused great damage, have been accompa-niedlby hot weather during the entire 24 hours, and states. Throughout the cotton belt the plant is reported to be small, but doing fairly well at the presen ported to be small, but doing fairly well at the present time. Our market opened with sellers for Liverpool account against purchases made in that market this morning, and upon the liquidation of some local hold-ers lost the acvance made on the opening call and fell back to last evening's prices. From this point there was a gradual improvement, and the close was steady at the best prices of the day. There appears to be a little more confidence felt in the future value of cotton based upon the business which is being done in Man-chester in yarns and cloths. The exports for the month of June are given by the British board of trade, and show an improvement for the first time in manand show an improvement for the first time in many months, creating in the minds of many of the trade a belief that the business will show an increase for some

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, July 8—[Special.]—The week closes with the crop situation the dominant influence in the cotton market. The silver question, the tightness of money, the magnitude of the surplus supply and even the aspect of trade abroad are all lost sight of for the moment in the 'face of the multitude of complaints from the cotton beit that the plant is small, and backward, and that is many parts of the south, notably Texas, the crop is suffering from drought. The telegraphic accounts in today's Funancial Chronicle are decidedly less favorable than those of a week ago, and many believe that if the bureau report, to be given out at noon on Monday, should confirm the newspaper statements, recently published, a sharp advance in prices will be inevitable. Today, on the announcement of a small advance in Liverpool, our market opened 5 points higher, August selling on the call at 7.53. The advance was not fully maintained, however, and at the first sign of weakness some of the bears began to hammer prices until August had sold at 7.85, but there was a quick recovery of 4 points, and the close was steady with 7.91 bid for August. The course of the, market today indicates that the short interest is pretty well covered. Otherwise the advance of 3 points might have been 26. Everything now will depend upon the crop news coming in from day to day. We inclined te think it likely that the nervousness over the bureau report will give us somewhat higher prices on Monday, but the subsequent course of the market will be governed by what traders think of the crop outlook.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, July 3—Liverpool this morning reported the market steady at 2-8st advance. Spot sales
4,000 bales. We opened from on (avorable cables, cased
off on sales of some local traders, but strengthened
later on, closing at about opening prices. The report

port. We would rather sell on railies for a turn. NEW YORK, July 1 - The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,225,926 bales, of which

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 8-12:15 p. m.—Cotton spet quiet and steady; midding uplands 4%; sales 6,000 bales; American 3,400; speculation and expert 300; reselyte 4,000; American 2,000; uplands low middling elanse July delivery 42:-64, 42:-64; July and Angust delivery 42:526, 42:-64; 42:-65; July and September delivery 42:-64, 42:-64, 42:-64; September and September delivery 42:-64, 42:-64; September and October delivery 42:-64; November and December delivery 43:-65; November and December delivery 43:-65; December and January delivery 43:-64; firm with demand moderate.

ate.

LIVERPOOL, July 3-1:00 p. m. —Uplands low middling clause July delivery 423-44, 424-54; July and August delivery 423-64, e14-64; August and September delivery 425-64, e19-65; September and October delivery 425-64, 477-64; October and November delivery 425-64, sellers; November and December delivery 425-64; 430-64; December and January delivery 431-64, buyers; January and February delivery 435-64, buyers; February and March delivery 435-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

ary and March celivery asses, schere; interes closes steady.

NEW YORK, July 8—Cotton quiet; sales 167 bairs; middling upianda8; Orieans 84; net receipts 224; gross 249; stock 182,160.

GALVESTON, July 8—Cotton quiet; middling 714; net receipts 7 baies; gross 7; sales none; stock 23,593.

NORFOLK, July 8—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 2 baies; gross 2; sales 10; stock 11,150; exports coastwise 550.

BALTIMORE, July 8—Cotton nominal; middling 5; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 8,425.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8-Ootton steady; middling 84; net receipts 90 bales; gross 90; sales none; slock 8,905. 5%; net receipts 70 Daiss; gross 50; asses none; stock 5,805.

SAVANNAH, July 8 -Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 418 baies; gross 418; sales 5; stock 18,279; exports coastwise 941.

NEW ORLMANS, July 8 -Cotton quiet but firm; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 321 baies; gross 241; saies 350; stock 190,697; exports coastwise 546.

MOBILLS, July 8 -Cotton not stock 5,203; exports coastwise 180.

MINEPHIS, July 8 -Cotton steady; middling 7 5-18; net receipts 26 baies; sales 180; shipments 547; stock 18,605.

AUGUSTA, July 8-Cotton steady; middling 714; net receipts 164 bales; shipments 136; saies 33; stock 10.612. receipts 164 bales; supments are; CHARLESTON, July 8—Cotton steady; miadling 7%; net receipts 218 bales; gross 210; sales mone; stock 18,819; exports coastwise 500.

THE CHICAGO MAKKET

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Wheat speculators are looking for a bullish government crop report on Monday afternoon and they advanced wheat 1c. per bushel today on the faith of what they expect. Corn, on similar grounds of an adverse kind, declined a trifle. The government report is expected to indicate a prospective heavy crop of corn. Provision men did some business in lard at slightly improved prices. Wheat was moderately active. The market at the opening was 1.463-8c. higher than yesterday's closing for September, then advanced 3-4c., eased off slightly, ruled firmer again and the closing was about 7-8c. higher than yesterday. The advance was partially attributed to the Kansas state crop report, which makes a yield of 23,000,000 and is a smaller quantity than many operators had expected. But why that should put up the price of wheat it is difficult to say, for this report made the yield about 2.000,000 more than the government crop indicated a month ago. The London Times's crop report estimated a falling 27 in percentages of condition as compared with last year of 7 per cent and says the crop is serecily injured and going off rapidly. Belgium reports today say an unbroken drought of thirty days continues. In addition, with these advices were home reports which say the harvesting is progressing but the yield is not flattering. Crop reports from the northwest were not encouraging. Offerings were not heavy and it is estimated the visible supply will show a good decrease, a considerably larger reduction than last week being expected.

Corn averaged strong, but there were many changes and quick fluctuations over a moderate range, ending with the lowest prices ruling toward the close, which was 1-8c. under yesterday. Some of the recently most extensive buyers were the heaviest sellers today. They appear to think that they may

10 02% 10 60 10 20 9 17%

GRAIN, PROVISIONS. ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

GONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA. July 8.—Flour.— First patent 34.91, second patent \$4.35; extra fancy \$5.65; fancy \$5.40; family \$3.10. Orn — No. 1 white 60; No. 2 white 69; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 44; white 44c; mixed 46c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.00; no. 1 timothy, small bales, \$1.00; no. 2 timothy, small bale

1.5; manoy st. 10g. 3.1. Wheat in fair demand and steady;
No. 2 red 62.5. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixes 41. Oate
firmer; No. 3 mixes 32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA. July 8 - Roasted coffee - Arbuckie's
23.60c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 \$\theta\$ cases Lion 33.90c Levering's 13.60c;
Green-Extra choice 21c; choice good 20c; air 19c;
common 17g.18c. Sugar-Granulated 6c: powdered
1/5c; culton 6/5; white extra O 4/5g49; Porteans yellow
clarified 5/5g69c; yellow extra O 4/5g49; Syrup-New
Orleans eholoce sic; prime \$52.40c; common 29.550
Molasses-Genuine Cuba 35.535c; imitation 22.2550
Cloves 25g89c. Clanamon 10g.12/5c. Allspice 10g.11c.
Jamaica ginger Ide. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace \$11.0
Jamaica ginger Ide. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace \$11.0
Jamaica ginger Ide. Singapore pepper 13c. Mace \$11.0
Virginia 75c. Cheese - Flais 11g.012/5c. White fish
-// bbls \$4.00; pails 60c. Soap-Tallow, 100 bars'
75 he, \$3.093.75; turpentine, 60 bura 60 as
\$1.35c.253c. Candes-Paraim 11/5c; star 10c. Matches
-4.00c44.05; 20c. \$1.00c. Xingas. 12c. Matches
-4.00c44.05; 20c. \$1.00c. Xingas. 12c. Matches
-4.00c44.05; 20c. \$3.00c.25.75; 20c. \$2.00c.25.75; 50c.
\$2 gross, \$2.75. Soda-Kegs, bulk, ic; 6o. 15 pacaar,
byc. cases, 1 h 5/5c; do 1 and 5/5 he 6/5c. Crackeer—XXX soda 5/5c; XXX butter 6/5c; XXX
pearl oysters 6c; shell and excession 7c; lemon cream 6c.
XXX xinger snaps 9c; cornhilis Sc. Canned goods - Condensed milk \$1.003.80; finitation mackers \$2.05.60c.
\$2.00c. XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhilis Sc. Candy-Assorted
stick 7/5c; French mixed 13c. Canned goods - Condensed milk \$1.003.80; minitation mackers \$2.05.60c.
\$2.00c. XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhilis Sc. Canned goods - Condensed milk \$1.003.80; minitation mackers \$2.05.60c.
\$2.00c. 15c. F.W. yesters \$2.00; L.W. \$1.50c corn
\$2.00c. 15c. F.W. yesters \$2.00c. F.W. yesters
\$2.00c. 15c. F.W. yesters
\$2.00c. 15c.

steam—; options, July 10.80; September 10.68.

ATLANTA, July 8—Clear rib sides, boxed be loc-cured bellies 120. Sugar-cured hums 14-y-680, seconding to brand and average; California 11a Breatiast bacon 15a Lard—Leaf 11c; compound 74a.

CHICAGO, July 8—Cash quotations were as blown Mess pork \$15.36619.32%. Lard 10.05.316.37; Short ribt, 1000s 2.22%, 692.27%. Dry sait shoulden boxed 3.759.00; short clear sides boxed 9.5049.75.

CINCINNATI, July 8—Pork quiet at \$17.68. Les stronget 9.50. Burk meats firm; snort ribs 9.502.81% Bacon firm but quiet; short clear 11.60£11.12%.

Country Proques Country Produce
ATLANTA. July 3- Eggs \$210c. Butter-Western creamery 20:325c; choice Tennassee 13:315c ethe grades 10:313/c. Live poultry — Turkeys 19:313/c. \$2 is, hear 20:33; spring chickens, large 20:23; sna spring 13:46:13c; ducks 20:42/2.c. Dressed positry—Turkeys 16:31:6c; ducks 20:42/2.c. Dressed positry—Turkeys 16:31:6c; 40:00.20 @ bbl. Sweet potatos, 16:43.6c; 40:00. Sweet potatos, 16:43.6c; 40:00. Cantaloupes 16:43.6c; 40:00.20 @ bbl. Tomatoes, fanor 75:66;25:00 @ crat. Watermelons \$10:00:15:00 @ 10. Cantaloupes 16:43.6c; 40:00.20 @ 1

Fruits and Confections. Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, July 8-Apples-Fancy 55.09 65.59 % bit bbl. Lemons 33.50m.1.00. Oranges-Plorida 54.09 44.8 % box: Messins 53.56.94.00. Cocoanuts 334 a4c. Pranaples \$1.1084.50 % box. Bannans-Selected \$1.0024.5 Figs 13.918c. Raisins-New California \$2.25. % box 51.56; % boxes 75c. Currants 6.267c. Leglorn citres 2 a.26c. Nuts-Aimonds 15. pecans 12.918c. Brasilli 125c. Fiberts 115c. Wainuts 1254.918c. Peanut-Virginia, electric light 72.75c; fancy handpiczel 15.7; North Carolina 85.48%; Georgie 42.45c.

Naval Stores Naval Stores.

MEW YORK. July 3—Rosin quiet and steady; strains to good strained \$1.17/60.20c turpensine dull be steady at 25/5/659.

SAVANNAH, Juy 8—Turpentine firm at 35% rosin firm at \$1.05. ORARLESTON. July 8 - Turpentine quiet at 25% resin firm: good strained \$1.02.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HARDWICK.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hardwick, Mr. M. L. Hardwick and family,
Mrs. C. C. Knight and Mr. L. L. Knight
and their relatives are invited to attend the
funeral of Mrs. Thomas R. Hardwick
nee Miss Marie B. Knight, this (Sunday)
afternoon at 4 c/clock from the residence. afternoon at 4 o'clock from the reside No. 476 Jackson street. The follow No. 476 Jackson street. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and howorary escort: Judge E. C. Kontz, N. B. Broyles, W. H. Pope, W. C. Maset, Paul L. Fleming, John W. Hardwick, Guy Mitchell, Frank L. Fleming, James L. Sheppard and W. P. Woolf, There Sheppard and W. P. Woolf, Ther will meet at Patterson's undertaking e-tablishment this afternoon at 3 o'clock promptly. Interment in Oakland ceme-tery.

-OFFICEOF-

A. HOLZMAN, JEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER

471 Whitehall Sireet, (p-stairs). Special attention to out of town orl

WEAK-MAN GUIS YOURS!

I will send FREE to any man the prescription of new and positive remedy to enlarge small regrams, and ears cure for all weakness in Journal old men. Cursa cases of Lost Manucod, Emilions and Varicoccele in 18 days; disease successions and disease s

EXPERI

A Constitution

AND GIVES AN AG

Colonel Re

Griffin, Ga., J near Griffin

It was then b

Bates's

Bates's E Truett's. M derful, Jone Sea Island. year, was of 500 pounds good, thoug the best strange are cotton, and cotton, and duced whice the regular ments are cess is ger cult, but sists in or flower and done with

The expertance modern most favor of by the Gooch and seems to cured the an expert to look at the tobace and think raised in barn propreparation. worms.

Two a which the patches On these On these ground I Spanish Everlast upland recorn, so last is good co or not Buckwh and said there is honey t

menace of the of this has There is wing of ghuin was down, smelt away, and or just a been on gn the bas if during and h

RATES:

DTICE.

and acquain s R. Hardwick th, this (Sunday) om the residence. The following

IAN,

ND SETTER p-stairs). of town orl

ure Yoursel Prescription of the small wear in young on any cod. Emis

EXPERIMENT FARM.

A Constitution Correspondent Visits the Beautiful Place

AND GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW

The Standard of Excellence to Which Colonel Redding Has Brought the Place-Cotton Experiments.

Griffin, Ga., July 8.—(Special Correspondence.)—Any one wishing to spend a day among the beauties of nature to study the various forms of vegetable life, and noting their beautiful diversity under the influence of human genius should visit the Georgia agricultural experiment station,

A few years ago the Bates place was only a truck farm and home of the owner. It was then beautiful for its location and large shade trees. Now many new and handsome dwellings have been erected, large lawns laid off and studded with rarest flowers, shade trees set out, avenues opened up and other such improvements made as now gives the station the air and appearance of a second paradise. Situated just one and a half miles from Griffin, on a hard smooth road, it has become to be the principal drive of the whole city, and the farm being so arranged with roads through it as to permit driving into the various departments, makes it even more attractive. Every afternoon handsome turnouts and bicyclists of various genders can be seen making their way out Experiment avenue.

The Constitution has enjoyed the pleasure of several of these visits and has now decided to give to the public some of the many things that are interesting.

Colonel R. J. Redding, the director of the station, is a man well qualified for his position. He has worked faithfully to bring the station up to the highest standand of excellence, and make it popular with the people. He spends most of his time in his office, answering correspondence and making out reports of different things that are subjects of experiment.

Mr. J. M. Kimbrough, the agriculturate, is the right man in the right place. The station should be complimented on flaving him as one of its officers. He is the head of the agricultural department and is doing fine work. To him we are indebted for our information in regard to the farm. Nowhere in the state could a man be found who would be more acceptable to the people and more benefit to the station than Mr. Kimbrough.

Last spring Mr. Gustave Speth was taken from the station officers by death. His place has been efficiently filled by Mr. H. N. Starnes, of Atlanta, Mr. Starnes though comparatively a young man. Is well up in his department and is making himself felt in bringing it up to the high standard. He is pleasant and cultured.

The farm was originally divided into acre lots but part of the farm contains 129 It was then beautiful for its location and large shade trees. Now many new and bandsome dwellings have been erected.

Corn Experiments.

The corn crop is said to be the finest ever had. There are ten acres of upland that will produce 400 bushels. The best variety is Shannon's white. The seed was selected from the variety that yielded the best last year. Various experiments are being conducted with corn. Difference in modes of culture, difference in fertilizers, difference in land, different distances and different varieties. One of the most interesting experiments, however, is the emasculating. That is taking out the tassle of every other row. Some think it will increase the yield.

Cotton Experiments.

Of the nine acres in cotton Bates's big

Of the nine acres in cotton Bates's big oil seems to be the best. It proved to be o last year. In cotton also there are va-

riety tests, tests in cultivation and fer-tilizers. Some of the principal kinds are Elbobe big stalks. Bates's Favorite, Bates's Energy, King's, Truett's, Manamoth prolific, Jones's Won-derful Longe's Longe of the Property

Truett's, Manmoth prolific, Jones's Wonderful, Jones's Improved, Royal Arch Silk, Sea Island. The last kind was grown last year, was quite successful, yielding about 500 pounds per acre. The staple was good, though Jones's Wonderful produced the best staple of the ordinary varieties. There are forty-seven varieties of hybred cotton, and by this means a staple was produced which was fully as long as some of the regular long staples. Fuller experiments are being made this year. The process is generally thought to be quite difficult, but in fact is quite simple. It consists in only taking the pollen from one flower and putting it on another. It is done with a hair brush.

Tobacco.

Tobacco.

The experiments in tobacco probably attract more attention than any other. There are acres of different varieties, some nineteen or twenty, but the three most favorably spoken of and best thought of by the officers are the Hester, the Gooch and Oronoko; of these the Gooch seems to be the best. The station has secured the services of Mr. B. F. Wright, an expert tobacco grower from Virginia, to look after the cultivation and curing of the tobacco. He is well up in his business, and thinks that tobacco can be successfully raised in Georgia. He used the modern barn process of curing. He also has a preparation which he uses to destroy the worms. On one stalk before using the preparation he picked fifty worms, after using it he has scarcely seen a worm. The preparation is poison, but in no way does it affect the plant. The Constitution will give its readers more about tobacco later. Variety Patch.

Variety Patch.

Two acres have been set aside upon which the officers intended to illustrate the patches that should be upon every farm. On these two acres are potatoes, African ground peas, Lorgie common ground peas, Spanish peanuts, Kershaw's Canada peas, Everlasting peas, sun flowers, buckwheat, upland rice, Pearl millets, sorghum, broomcoru, soja beans and coffee beans. This last is said to produce seed from which good coffee can be made, whether it will or not is yet to be seen by the station. Buckwheat is a fine renovator of land and said to be about the best food for bees there is. It produces a finer quality of honey than any other flower.

The Silo—Curing Feed Stuffs.

Curing green forage has always been a

honey than any other flower.

The Silo-Curing Feed Stuffs.

Curing green forage has always been a menace to the average farmer, on account of the changeableness of the weather. But this has, to a great extent, been solved. There has been erected a large silo, as a wing of the barn. It is a wooden structure, cemented inside, and has a capacity of fifty tons. Mr. Kimbrough stated that last year he put in the silo 93,000 pounds, and it was not full. The stuff put in was green, and part of it when wet. It was green, and part of it when wet. It was cut up with a forage machine, run by a steam engine, and immediately put in the silo. In it was green corn, pea vines, sorthum and soja beans. After finishing, it was covered with planks and weighted down, and left all alone. For a while, it smolt somewhat sour, but that soon passed away. It was fed all during the winter and only gave out a few days ago. It was just as fresh and good as if it had just been cut from the field. Cows might stand on grass all day, and when turned in the barn would eat the stuff from the silo as if they had not had anything at all during the day. The quantity of milk and butter is just as good when cows are fed on silo ensilage as any other one thing.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the World's Columbian Exposition.



STATE STREET, ARCHER AVENUE TO TWENTIETH STREET,

Controlled and Operated by Souterners.

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL is one of the most desirably located hostelries in the city of Chicago. Being sufficiently removed from the very heart of the city to escape the dust, noise and smoke, in a pleasant vicinity near the lake. Two cable lines pass our door, and the elevated railroad within one-half block distant, all of which lead to the Exposition grounds for a 5c fare, in 20 minutes.

THE ALHAMBRA is not a temporary World's Fair "boom building," but is a permanent first-class Hotel, built for the purpose, and has been operated as such for thei pas three years. It is owned and controlled by a Virginian, a North Carolinian and a Georgian, and is run as a Southern rendezvous. Our rates are lower than any other house in Chicago that is first-class. Write at once for large descriptive catalogue, map, etc. Address all communications to

DAVIS, POWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

However, the station's mules and horses have not yet been induced to eat it; but, by effort, they would soon learn to love it. The silo is certainly a success, and every farmer who can should have one built at once, in order to save the summer forage. The cost is nominal; the saving great.

The Dairy.

The cost is nominal; the saving great.

The Dairy.

The dairy department has fifteen head of cattle, some registered, some graded and some scrubs. The registered are mostly Jerseys and Holsteins.

Mr. H. J. Wing, an expert cheese and butter maker from Ohio, has charge of the dairy, and he says that he has proven conclusively that good cheese can be made right here in Georgia. Since he began, he has made cheese from different kinds of milk under different circumstances, and he states that he has only lost two or three. He has made something over a hundred different sizes and flavors. Several students have been under his instruction, and are now running dairies themselves. The quality of the cheese made by Mr. Wing and his students are just as good and some even like it better than northern cheese. Besides making cheese, he makes a fine quality of butter, which he sells to the families of the officers. He skims the sweet milk by machinery, extracting all the cream and leaving the residue for pigs; etc.

The skimmed milk he sells at 10 cents a gallon and some can't tell the difference between it and the unskimmed.

The Fruit Prospects.

The Fruit Prospects.

The vineyards and orchards on the station will not bear so abundantly this year as usual. The peach crop will be short, while the grapes will not be too plentiful. The pear trees have not yet begun to bear. Hewever, the strawberries, blackberries and raspberries bore abundantly. The market was flooded with strawberries and some were shipped to Atlanta. The station is now well equipped to do good work, having good and able officers The Fruit Prospects. The station is now well equipped to do good work, having good and able officers and large, commodious buildings, furnished with the necessary apparatus. The laboratory is well fixed up with all necessary supplies for carrying on the chemical work. The ginery is convenient and well built. The barn is probably the best in this section of the state. It is large, being three stories high, with ample room for all grain and forage, as well as affording room for live stock, both mules, horses and cows.

and cows.
On the second floor the threshing is done. On the second noor the threshing is done. Here also is the large forage machine for cutting the forage for the stock, which is carried down to the stalls by flues.

The first floor is cemented.

The first floor is cemented.

The Georgia Midland has made Experiment a flag station, which is a great convenience to those coming and going from the station. It has also offered special rates to clubs of farmers of ten or more visiting the farm. It would be the proper thing nowfor the other roads to do likewise. It would be a great convenience to the traveling public. The Georgia experiment station is doing a good work, a work that has been much needed, and now that it is filling the vacancy it is the duty of the farmers of the state to take advantage of the information. They can do so by requesting and reading the reports. They are sent free to all farmers, and contain wonderful amounts of good solid information that every farmer should possess. Altogether Georgia should be proud of her staffon, and especially so when it costs her absolutely nothing. It is supported by an appropriation from the general government. If it is not used it goes back to the United States treasury. The appropriation is \$15,000 annually.

E. M. DREWRY,

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonle.
For biliousness, constipation and malaria. For indigestion, sick and nervous head-

ache. For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart diseases.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

From Cuthbert, Ga.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,

Clerk Superior court, Randolph county.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozler's Lemon Elizit.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.

Publisher Morning Call,

A MARVELOUS OFFER.

Lowest Rate Ever Yet Offered for Visiting the World's Fair with Board

KEEP COOL.

Bathing at East Lake.

The East Lake Land Company has just completed two immense sheds out in the water so bathers can go in the morning as well as afternoou. Crowds are going every day the electric cars leave in front of the Markham every forty minutes. Be sure and get in the swim. Special inducements on season tickets, Special attention given to lady and children bathers, july8—3t

Special classes will be formed for students desiring to study French, German or Spanish. For particulars or information call on or address Professor Edward Wellhoff, Director.

Through Vestibule Trains Atlanta to Chicago
The velvet vestibule leaving Atlanta at
10 a. m. via the Western and Atlantic
railroad and Nashville, Chattanooga and
St. Louis railway, runs solid to Chicago,
carrying Pullman coaches and palace sleeping cars through without change via Evansville, arriving in Chicago next morning at
8:58 o'clock, 22 hours and 58 minutes.
The world's fair flyer, leaving Atlanta
at 2:15 p. m., runs solid to Louisville and
carries Pullman palace sleeping cars Atlanta
to Chicago via Monon route from Louisville.

lines through without change.

Three daily trains Atlanta to Chicago.
For sleeping car berths call upon or write to R. D. Mann, T. A., No. 4 Kimball house, or C. B. Walker, Ticket Agent, Union depot, Atlanta.

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y. june 23-1µ.

PERSONAL.

Low Saturday Rates by the E. T., V. & G. to

Through Vestibule Trains Atlanta to Chicago

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

What is the only line running through cars to Chicago via Clucinnati?
The E. T. V. & Ga. july 7.—4t.
What folly! To be without Beecham's Pills.

the World's Fair with Board
For Six Days.

By purchasing a ticket to Chicago and return on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia special train, leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, July 10th, you get six days board at the Barrett house, Chicago, at the world's fair grounds, all for \$41.90. This is the cheapest opportunity ever offered for visiting the fair, including board at a first-class hotel.

E. E. Kirby, City Tieket Agent E. T., V. and G., corner Kimball house, Atlanta, will give full information.

The offer is good only on the "special" leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, July 10th.

Harvest Excursions to Arkansas and Texas

The Western and Atlantic railroad and
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway will sell round trip tickets to Arkansas and Texas for one fare for the round
trip, or half regular rates.

These tickets are to be sold August 2d
and 3d, good to return within thirty days,
Stop-overs will be granted west of the Mississippi river.

For maps, circulars and other information write to J. W. Hicks, T. P. A., J. L.
Edmondson, T. P. A., J. H. Latimer, G.
T. P., Atlanta, Ga.

ville.
Train No. 4 leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m. carries Pullman palace sleeping car, Atlanta to Chicago via Louisville and Pennsylvania

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
Wall Street.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta. C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

Pabet Beer.

This celebrated Milwaukee beer on draught at Steinan's, 11 South Broad street and at the Executive, 46 Wall street. Pabet is the best beer in the world.

MOUNTAINS OR SEASHOREP

The E. T. V. & Ga, have placed on sale tickets (from Atlanta to Lookout Mountain and return, good on all afternoon trains of every Saturday, and morning trains of every Saturday at \$5.10 round trip, good to return until trains leaving Chattanooga Monday morning following. The tickets Atlanta to Cumberland and return at \$5. and to \$5. Simons and return at \$4.50, will continue to be sold every Saturday, and are proving to be very popular with the resorters. July 7-1w.

Needing a tonic, or children who want building a tonic, or children who want building a tonic of the state of

Remington Typewriter

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing-Machine of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Unanimously adopted, after a searching investigation, in May, 1892, by American News paper Publishers' Association Over 500 machines sold to its members since that date.

For Excellence of Workmanship, Superiority of Design, Simplicity, Easy Manipulations

Durability and Speed THE REMINGTON IS ABSOLUTELY UNRIVALED

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE BENEDICT, SEAMANS WYCKOFF,

327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

W. T. CRENSHAW, General Dealer for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Corner of Decatur and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

OUP THREE NO MATTER WHAT YOU FAMILY SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURE, DO ALL KINDS OF The Singer Manuf'g Co. PAMILY SEWING AS WELL AS EXQUISITE ART NEEDLEWORK. YOUR STITCHING ROOM FREE INSTRUCTION TO OUR PATRONS COMPLETE: The Singer Manuf'g Co. SOUTHERN CENTRAL OFFICES: 205 E. Broad St., - Richmond, Va. 185 Canal St, - - New Orleans, La. 117 Whitehall St., - - Atlanta, Ga. IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD. THE VERY LATEST 10,500,000 APPLIANCES SINGER MACHINES STEAM AND POWER FITTINGS EVERY TRADE SUPPLIED CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WITH A MACHINE FITTED FOR Estimates carefully and cheerfully made ITS PECULIAR NEEDS.

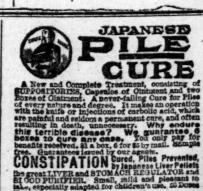


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Carlton Hillyer. For Sale at the Book Stores. Price 50 Cents.

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EUGENE JACOBS, Atlanta, Ga.

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DOUBLE DAILY PULLMAN CAR S Leaving Atlanta via Ccutral Rails a. m. and 6:55 p. m., and come Macon with through trains of th

Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad

Jacksonville, Ocals, Tampa and other Florida
Points without change. The only line
operating double deily solid trains between
Macon and Palatks, with sleeping car
on night trains.

On sleeping car reservation and other information, apply 13—8. B. WEBB.

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Chy Ticket Agent, C. R. R., 18 Wall St.,
Atlanta, Ga.
L. J. HARRIE.



• While your friend is disporting himself in the foamy waves at the seaside, do you write to him occasionally? If you do, are you supplied with stylish correspondence paper?

We make a specialty of engraving monograms and addresses and supply fine papers in the most fashionable tints. We also engrave cards and wedding invitations in our own establishment in this city. Call and examine our samples before supplying yourself with anything in this line. J. P. Stevens & Bro., jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.



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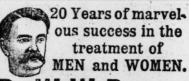
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4 aces whisky.

Everyone wants to be public spirited, especially when by so doing they can derive a benefit themselves. You can further your interests in two ways by buying of us. First, you can get better goods for less money. Second, you enhance directly the manufacturing interests of the city, and indirectly your own by helping to sustain a home industry. We ask no speciai favors or consideration on this account, but do ask an equal chance with others. MAY MANTLE CO., 115, 117, 119 W, Mitchell St.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes AND TIME LOCKS.

FOR MOSLER SAFE CO.'S CELEBRATEI SCREW DOOR BANK SAFES. id-hand Fire Proof Safes at lowest Safes moved and repaired. Address a Safe Company, general southern Mosler Safe Co., 35 North Broad street,



SPECIALIST IN Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanenty cured in every case.

MERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habita.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects.

Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Fulcared Prestate. Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references turnland at delayer.

Dr.W.W. Bowes, 22 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

When you want the best Carriage, Surrey, Phaeton, Buggy or Spring Wagon on earth for the money, call for the Standard, and have no other. You "press the button. We do the rest."

Standard Wagon Co.,

Around the Postoffice.

The Direct World's F Line



Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so, ask your ficket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Chicimati, Ham-lica and Dayton and Monon, positively the line with Publican vestibuled trains, steam-heated, with magnificent during cers and com-partment care. JAMES BARKER Derai Passet ger Agent. Citeago, Ri.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER



NO. 108 CANAL STREET, CINCINNATI, O HIO.

She Is Situated 1.100 Feet Above the Level of the Sea,

AND LORDS IT OVER THE HILLS.

No Epidemics Have Ever Been Known in the City-Its Fine Sanitary Condition. Its Growth and Prosperity.

Scattered over the foot-hills that swell to the east of the Chattahoochee river, and prolong the march of the Alleghany mountains, Atlanta, by reason of her sit-uation, is the most exalted, and, in point of health, the most remarkable city in the

summer when a cool, delightful breeze is not stirring among the tree tops and cooling the fevered brow of these hills, as if with a mighty fan. Nor in winter is the ice king so despotic that he does not lord it with a gentle scenter over this smilling. There is never a day in the heat of midit with a gentle scepter over this smiling

area of his province.

Excursions to the seashore, which are growing every year more frequent, are not, with Atlanta pleasure seekers, so much a thing needful, as they are the fashion. It is more of a recreation to visit the seashore than it is a remedy, and every summer, when the city is evacuated, it is rather to escape the cares of business than to

avoid the pestilence or the heat.

When it comes to a question of health, when it comes to a question of health, Atlanta is sufficient within herself. To look for a better atmosphere or a more salubrious climate, is like searching for the end of the rainbow, or trying to overtake the horizon. While excursions to the senshore are popular, in so thuch as they afford a pleasing variety of recreation to those who seek amusement, and a spice of romane to those who love to wander along the beach, in the soft moonlight, and speak of the ocean as the measure of esteem, it is not by any means essential to the well being, and all that is needed in this respect is found in ample abundance either in the earth beneath or in the air that hovers over this delectable region.

The altitude of Atlanta is nearly 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Compared with the other cities and sections of the country, she is far ahead in this respect, as a few figures will suffice to show.

Dalton, a few miles north of Atlanta, is 773 feet above the sea level; Griffin, 632; Chattanooga, 633; West Point, 620; Augusta, 447; Macon, 414; Memphis, 245, and Savannah, 32.

Atlanta is situated on a high ridge of

447; Macon, 414; Memphis, 245, and Savannah, 32.

Atlanta is situated on a high ridge of hills, which forms the watershed of this section. The dividing line through the city is so distinctly drawn that all of the ram which falls on one side flows into the Atlantic ocean, while all that falls on the other runs into the gulf of Mexico.

The average temperature of the city in winter, as shown by the record of several consecutive years, is 45.7 degrees. The average summer temperature is 77 degrees. The mercury never falls below zero in the winter, nor rises above 100 degrees in summer. The summer evenings, in spite of the heat of the day, are delightful and pleasant, and are stirred by a breeze as cool and refreshing as if it came at a single leap from the mountains.

freshing as if it came at a single leap from the mountains.

No disease has ever assumed the propor-tions of an epidemic in Atlanta. Isolated cases, several in-number, have been brought to the city, including the cholera and the yellow fever, but none of them have spread, and the altitude of the place is such as to drive away all of that malaria that blights and desolates the lower portion of the coun-try.

Several years ago, when the yellow fever Several years ago, when the yellow fever broke out in Jacksonville, Fla., a number of fugitives from that city came to Atlanta. The germs of the malady were in their clothes, and before they had been here a day they were prostrated by the fever. They failed to communicate it, however, and they themselves were the only victims. This was a good opportunity for the fever, and, if the city had not been proof against it, the population might have been completely decimated.

In addition to the natural advantages of Atlanta, the sanitary regulations of the city are perfect. The drainage is unsurpassed, while the water supplied by the reservoir a few miles distant is as clear as crystal. The streets are thoroughly swept each night, and all of the filth and waste are carefully removed. In this respect, as in many others, Atlanta is a model city, and her neighbors could well afford to imitate her.

and her neighbors could well afford to imitate her.

The board of health, which has in charge the regulation of Atlanta's sanitary matters, is a splendid institution, and the present membership of the board is such as to guarantee to the city the closest vigilance, associated with the best skill to be obtained from the ranks of the profession.

Atlanta is well provided with hospitals and sanitariums, and these are ample and well regulated. They are rendered efficient by the employment of the best physicians and most experienced nurses in the country. The pleasure resorts around the city are growing every day in number, and those who are denied the privilege of leaving home in the summer are given the privilege of a spin around the nine-mile circle, or a visit to East Lake, or Grant park, all of which comprise within themselves the merits of a brief trip to the country or the ocean.

Every year Atlanta is becoming more and more popular as a health resort. Invalids living at the remote distance of a thousand miles have incurred the risk and danger of travel in order to avail, themselves of the pure oxygen to be found in this locality. This number is growing each year, and many who come with but little hope remain to enjoy good health and to establish their permanent homes in this community. Atlantians have no idea of the blessings they enjoy. The same familiarity that strips Niagara of its wonder and makes the chasm at Tallulah commonplace to those who live in its immediate vicinity may cause many to undervalue the advantages which those living at a distance are more apt to recognize: but they are, nevertheless, real. The possibilities of Atlanta are vast to contemplate. Providence has not favored her in vain, and, while the young giant is waxing strong and stretching out her briarean arms over these hills, Chicago is beginning to quake on the shores of Lake Michigan, and New York to bestir herself on the banks of the Hudson. Before the nineteenth century goes into history, the population of Atlanta will be upwar

Baggage Smashing should be a crime. It nettles the best natured man to see his baggage handled. It sours the sweetest temperament and sends a chill down the back every time. For such a sensation punish the baggage smasher and take Simmons Liver Regulator. It will soothe the agitated feelings, keep down the bile and make you vigorous enough to stand up for your rights.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Bel-adonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ricket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a 'day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y. june 23-1m.

Don't Forget.

That that E. T. V. & Ga is the only line running through cars to Chicago via Cincinnati. Ston-overs given at Chattanooga, Cincineinnati. Jouisville and Indianapolis. This is the original World's Fair Route.



TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE

THE WORLD'S FAIR

BREWING ASS'N

WILL FURNISH THE BEER AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION

From The Globe-Democrat, January 12, 1893.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has been awarded the contract to furnish the beer for the Columbian Casino Restaurant at the world's fair this year. This is not only a great triumph for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, but for St. Louis as well.

POTTS & POTTS, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

"It's indigestion that drives out the sunshine and destroys the flowers of life."

the people of the United States suffer with Dyspepsia. Most diseases are traceable direct to it. No doubt you suffer with it.

I have a positive and sure cure. TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REME-DY is not a "cure all," but will cure Dyspepsi in all its forms and coun teract every influence In offering this medi-

cine to the public I do so with the assurance that it contains only the PUREST DRUGS. claim for it SPECIAL MERIT in the fact that the balance of each ingredient is as exact



One dose of TY-NER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY will correct indigestion in FIVE MINUTES AFTER HEARTY MEALS. People may gratify any demand their insatiable appetites may make, nd know absolutely Dyspepsia Remedy will prevent in digestion. It assists the gastric juice in its work. No way injurious from the fact of its being entirely free from all POISONOUS DRUGS. It is for sale by all

CHAS. O. TYNER, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

STOP AT CINCINNATI.

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga-

Any person buying a ticket to any point through Cincinnati, can stop over there by depositing Railway Ticket on arrival with E. P. Wilson, Secretary, Room A, Chamber \$ of Commerce Building, Cincinnati.

THE QUEEN CITY

Offers many attractions during the World's Fair. Above courtesy is extended by the Merchants and Manufacturer's Association of Cincinnati. desessossessessessessessessessesses

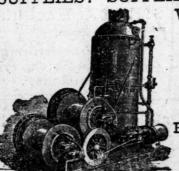
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FULL WEIGHT. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES



WROUGHT IRON PIPE. FITTINGS. VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS. STEAM PUMPS, etc. Rubber and Leather Belting,

PACKING HOSE, etc. Wood Split Pulleys,

SHAFTING.

Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES, of every description, IRON and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.



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ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS,

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING AND STRAW

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL

PER TON JELLICO. SCIPLESONS, No.8 Loyd St.

COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE

Buy your Montevallo, Jellico or Splint holesale or Retail, R. O. CAMPBELL,

Schedules and Sleepers to VIA WESTERN AND ATLANTIC R. R. And Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y

No. 4 8 20 p. m. 1 07 u. m. 7 00 a. m. 1 05 p. m. 4 25 p. m. 9 40 p. m.
1 07 a. m. 7 00 a. m. 1 05 p. m. 4 25 p. m.
7 00 a. m. 1 05 p. m. 4 25 p. m.
1 05 p. m. 4 25 p. m.
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No. 4
8 20 p. m.
1 07 a, m.
6 50 a. m.
1 00 p. m.
9 35 p. m.

Train No. 92 runs solid Atlanta to Louisville, and carries Pullman sleeping car Savan nab to Chicago through without change, via Monon Route. This train connects in union depot, Louisville, with solid trains Louisville to Chicago without change, via both Monot Route and great Peunsylvania lines, carrying Pullman Parlor Cars Louisville to Chicago

Train No. 4. leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m. carries Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars Atlanta to Chicago through without change, via Louisville and Pennsylvania lines. C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.

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LEATHER COUCHES, EASY CHAIRS, BOOK CASES, HATRACKS, FOLD-ING BEDS, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, LEATHER CHAIRS, CHINA CLOSETS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY DESKS, FANCY ROCKERS, WHITE AND GOLD

THE BEST \$25, \$35. \$50 PARLOR SUITS IN AMERICA.

THE FINEST STOCK OF GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE IN THE SOUTH \$35 CHEVAL SUITS CUT TO \$18, \$25 OAK SUITS ONLY \$15, 300 LAWN SET-TEES ONLY \$1.25. THE BEST \$100, \$150 AND \$200 PARLOR SUITS ON

SEE THESE BARGAINS NEXT WEEK.

DOWN THEY GO!

All Prices Gone to Hunt McGinty AT SNELLING'S!

IF YOU NEED SHOES OR EXPECT TO NEED SHOES IN THE FUTURE, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

I have marked down my prices, far below any. thing ever heard of in the history of shoe merchandise.

IF LOW FIGURES WILL MOVE THEM, THEY MUST GO. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. LARGEST STOCK IN ATLANTA. NO TROUBLE TO

Cheapest Shoe House on Earth.

24

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Come

Strong

THE FUTURE,

below anyy of shoe

COME AND SEE

24 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 13 to 24.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY CO.'S

Clearance Sale of Summer Dry Goods.

Two More Weeks for Wash Goods.

VOL. XXVI

Our one-price Wash Goods sale has proven to be a veritable wonder in Atlanta retailing.

The Ten-Cent-a-Yard Sale Continued. Many new things added. Come this week for choice.

> A Stock of Novelty Ginghams, in Stripe, Check and Plaid. About two Cases assorted Manchester Satines, were twenty cents a yard......toc

All of our white ground Percales, formerly twelve and fifteen .. 100 Fifteen cents was the former price of the satin-finish Printed

Another Wash Goods Section.

Twelve and a half Cents. This is proven to be the most attractive sale that we have ever attempted. Besides the many beautiful things heretofore shown at this figure, we have added other Novelties for this week.

The One-Price Sale Will Include:

Zephyr Ginghams, French Satine, English Dimities, Printed Jaconets, Claire Muslins, Mouseline Princess, Fast Black Lawns, Two-toned Dragon Lawns, And every piece of Wash Goods, the price of which has been heretofore FIFTEEN AND TWENTY CENTS.

White Goods Go, Too.

Ten Cents a Yard. Satin Stripes and Plaids, English Check Nainsook, Sheer India Linontoc

Two cases Sheer Lawns, fifty inches wide, which has heretofore sold at twenty cents......121/2c

More White Goods Bargains.

Foreign Wash Goods.

This week must close them out. The prices are put on them now which will make the moving of them an easy matter.

15c Printed French Cords, Illuminated Belgian Batiste, Figured Mouseline de Soie. Some of these were a quarter, others were thirty-five; one

St. Gall Swiss Printed.

Superb floral designs on white, cream and tinted ground, equivalent to hand painting, were sixty-nine cents. We promise bargains.

49 Cents a Yard. The Greatest Bargain of them all is our entire stock of French Batistes; heretofore sold at thirty-five cents. The best printed goods known; popular, pretty styles.

They Will Be Marked Down Monday......19c

This is the rarest chance you will have this season. Here Is an Astonisher:

> Six-and-a-half cents-a yard. Three cases assorted printed Batistes, usually priced 12 1/2c. Our buyer found three cases of these underprice. We give our trade

They are good designs. They are a yard-wide.

They are worth twelve and a half.

61/20 Will Buy Them.

Parasol Clearance.

To equalize prices in our PARASOL stock we have a line of Manufacturers' Samples, bought at fifty cents on the dollar. Our entire stock of 2,000 assorted Parasols will go at HALF

Hosiery Bargains.

Misses' Ribbed Hose, tan and black. Misses' fine Ribbed, tan and black Lisle 25c Infants' regular made, cardinal, tan and black............. 15c Ladies' fine Lisle, tan and black, drop stitch...... 29c

Gents' Furnishings.

Laundered Negligee Shirts, stripe, plaid and solid 98c Puff Bosom Shirts, best styles, perfect fits..... Unlaundered Negligee Shirts, were \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, now . 75c The usual 50c Tie can be had here...... 25c Balbriggan Suits, Shirts and Drawers for 50c Ladies' Shirt Waists Closing Out. One hundred Dimity Waists, sheer and cool 98c

New Madras, all sizes and new styles...... 73c Madras and Percale Waists, new effects, all sizes...... 47c

Come to Our Remnant Sale Monday. Five Cents a Yard. Last Monday's crush was so great for these bargains that we have arranged to give more space to their sale tomorrow.

Strong Silk Items.

Just received by express from our New York buyer twenty pieces fine wash silks for dresses and shirt waists. Beautiful designs, will launder like linen.

Forty-nine Cents Yard.

With every \$1 purchase during the hours from 9 to 12 o'clock Monday, a bottle of Triple Extract Perfume. The Perfume is made by the Standard Perfumery Works of New York.

This unparalleled offer is made in connection with the following

prevent us from giving away 5,000 bottles of Triple Extract Perfume. "A short horse is soon curried," provided there is some one to curry the horse.

HERE IS A NEW ONE:

"G. G. at P. P. means S. S.," and this, translated means: "Good goods at panic prices means sure sales," provided there is some one to make the prices We are making the prices.

Free! Free! Free!

With every \$1 purchase one bottle Triple Extract Perfume and the following extraordinary

Londsdale Bleaching at 7c.
Fine Challfs at 5c.
Wool Challfs at 15c.
Apron Check at 5c.
Fine white Lawns at 5c.
Good Bedticking at 10c.
10-4 Sheeting at 5c.
WHITE GOODS AT THE FAIR.
At 9-3-4c, all fine white dress lawns, many
of which are worth 15 to 20c. per yard.
Nainsook at 8c. up.
Dotted Swiss at 13c. up.
Jones's Cambric at 16c.
PERFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURCHASE.
Black Herietta reduced from \$1.98 to \$1.25.
Silk Mulls, 45 inches in width, at 39c. a
yard.

Black Herletta reduced from \$1.98 to \$1.25.
Silk Mulls, 45 linches in width, at \$3e.
a yard.
Surah Silk at 25c. a yard.
Albatross cloth reduced from 75c. to 58c.
LINENS AT THE FAIR.
Lace Netting, all Silk, at \$1 a yard.
Heavy German Damask for tablecloth at 59c.
worth 85c.
Turkey red Damask at 25c.
Fine remmant of table Damask at \$1.
White Counterpanes at 59c.
Mosquito Netting at 49c. a piece.
Tarlatan at 10c a yard.
A lot of pretty stamped linens, slightly
solied, at 25c for choice.
Toweling Crash at 4c up.
Pillow Shams. lace, at 48c.
PERFUME FIEE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURChild's Parasols, were \$1.48, now \$1.
Child's Parasols, were \$1.48, now \$5.
We desire to close out all children's parasols.
LACE CURTAINS AT THE FAIR.
Window Holland at 12.1-2c. extra quality.
Lace Curtains 3 yards long at \$1.24 a pair.
Fine lace Curtains 3 1-2 yards long, extra
wide, at \$5 a pair, worth \$8.
See our new curtains.
Portieres, hoavy Chenille, at \$3c.
Window Shades, complete, at 33c.
HERDELWER FIEE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PUR-

Portieres, heavy Chenille, at \$3.08 up.

Silkoline, at 15c.
Window Shades, complete, at 23c.
PERFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PUROFFICE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PUROFFICE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PUROFFICE Chamols finish paper at 37c a box.
Large Scratch Pads at 4c.
Camphor for winter clothes at 15c.
Tooth Soap at 19c. worth 25c.
Bronze, liquid. at 10c.
LePage Glue, mends china, at 9c.
Hair Brushes at 15c up to \$1.25.
T. M. French Blacking at 5c.
Tetlow's Swandown face powder at 13c.
Chapols Skins at 13c up.
Flowering Extracts at 9c up.
25 Envelopes for 5c.
Cloth-bound Books at 10c.
Pure Castile Soap 18c for 1 1-2 pounds.
12 Bars Laundry Soap for 25c.
The Fair Ammonia at 10c, double strength of others; try it.
Carbolic Soap at 9c.
Sulphur Soap at 9c.
Sulphur Soap at 9c.
Babeskin Soap at 2 cakes for 22c; try it.
Best and newest.
Peach and Cream Soap at 8c.
PERFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURCHASE.
Sailors at 15c.
Sailors at 24c.

CHASE.

Sailors at 15c.
Sailors in 24c.
Sailors in all designs and colors.
Our great sale of traveling hats for seaside
The Fair's prices in millinery are low-lowest.
Baby caps at 12c up to \$3.
Mull Hats for babies at 50c.

Flowers that were 50c now at 25c.
A lot of \$1. Flowers at 49c.
PICHFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURCHASE.
Silk Waists at \$2.98, were \$5.
Ladies, see these silk shirt Waists, worth \$5. cut down to \$2.98 tomorrow.
Boys' Waists at 15c.
Boys' Percaje Waists at 50c.
Ladies, Percaje Waists at 50c.
Ladies' Waists at 33, 50 epd 75c.
Aprons at 14c.
Nurses' Aprons at 25c.
Ladies' Lisle Vests at 44c.
Ladies' Silk Vests 50c.
PERFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURCHASE.
New wide Valenciennes Lace at 25c.
Silk Lace, cream, at 15c.
Point de Gene Lace, very wide, at 25c.
Foint de Gene Lace, very wide, at 25c.
Silk Hace, cream, at 15c.
New Veilling at 25c.
Silk Handkerchiery at 10c.
New Veilling at 25c.
New Silk Fans at 50c.
Japanese Fans in black, 48c; see this.
Silk Handkerchiers at 15c.
Sheer Handkerchiers, hemstitched, at 5c.
Whalebone at 50c a dozen.
Dress Shields at 10c.
Hair Curlers at 10c.
Hair Curlers at 10c.
Hair Pins 5c per dozen papers.
Pins 1c a paper.
Fine leather pocketbooks at 50c, were \$1.
Hammock Pillows at 32c.
PERFUME FREE WITH EVERY \$1.00 PURCHASE.
To Buys 12 1-2c wash goods.
CHINA AT THE FAIR.
Bowls and pitchers at 19c.
Glass Ice Cream Sets at 53c.
Icewater Pitchers at 24c.
Engraved Blown Tumblers at 10c.
Decorated Salad Sets at \$1.48.
Vinegar Cruets at 15c.
Engraved Goblets at 50c per set.
To pieces toilet set at \$2.31.
Ghina Cuspidors at 48c.
Bird cages brass, at 98c.
Bird cage hooks at 4c.
Eruit Jars at 10 1-2c.
Best Fruit Jars at 6c.
Come now for Ice Roxes.
Water Coolers at \$1.50.
Come now for Ice Roxes.
Water Coolers at \$1.50.
Ere Gream Freezers at \$2.24.
Refrigerators at \$6.52.
Refrigerators at \$8c.
Sait Boxes at 48c.
South Boxes at 48c

COME TO THE FAIR'S BIG SALE.

Where a Child Buys as Safely as a Man,

SANITARY PLUMBERS.

Steam, Hot Water and Gas Fitters, Galvanized Iron Cornice Work a Specialty.

Atlanta, Georgia

The Dangler Gas Stoves are the best for Boiling. Roasting and Baking. The only Gas Stove that we guarantee to have plenty of Hot Water for the bath with no extra expense.

Gas and Electric Fixtures, Hardwood Mantels. Tiles and Grates at prices below any competition We will not be undersold. Get our prices. They will prove that we mean what we say.

Gentlemen:

Greatest Sale of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings On Record.

TOMORROW, MONDAY, JULY 10.

		Contract to the second
NO. 1.	MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS, That Were \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00,	\$ 6.48
NO O	Your Choice of These, MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS,	Φ 0.40
NO. 2.	That Were \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$13.50,	\$ 8.48
un n	Your Choice of These, MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS,	φ 0.40
NO. 3.	That Were \$13.50 \$15.00 and \$16.80, Your Choice of These,	\$10.48
NO. 4.	MEN ALL WOOL SUITS, That Were \$16.50, \$17.50 and \$18.50,	A10.10
	Your Choice of These,	\$12.48
NO. 5.	MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS, That Were \$17.50, \$18,50 and \$20.00, Your Choice of These,	\$14.48
NO. 6.	YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, 14 to 18 Years, That Were \$8.50 and \$10.00,	A 7.10
110. 0.	Your Choice of These,	\$ 1.48
NO. 7:	MEN'S ODD PANTS, That Were \$4.90, \$4.50 and \$5.00.	A 0.00
110. 1.	Your Choice of These,	\$ 2.90
NO. 8.	MEN'S ODD PANTS, That Were \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00,	A 0.00
110. 0.	Your Choice of These,	\$ 3.90
NO. 9	MEN'S ODD PANTS, That Were \$6,00, \$6.50 and \$7.00,	A 100
110. 0.	Your Choice of These,	\$ 4.90
NO. 10.	CHILDREN'S SUITS, 4 to 14 Years, That Were \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50,	0 0 10
110.10	Your Choice of These,	\$ 2.48
NO. 11.	MEN'S WHITE FANCY VESTS, That Were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50,	OO ata
	Your Choice of These,	89 cts.
NO. 12.	MEN' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, That Were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50,	On ato
	Your Choice of These,	89 cts.
NO. 13.	MEN'S ALPINE HATS, ABOUT TEN SHADES,	89 cts.
	Your Choice of These,	יפוח בח
NU. 14.	WATERHOUSE NECKWEAR, That Were 50c, 75c and \$1.00,	39 cts.
100	Your Choice of These,	טט טוע.

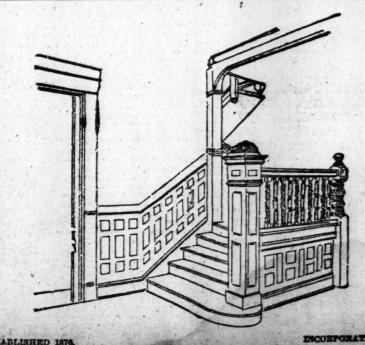
BIG REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The Must Be Sold to Make Room for Our Fall Goods.

14 MARIETTA ST.

WE WILL OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10TH.

Big Bargains Every Day Next Week.



THE BEUTELL MANUFACTURING CO.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Some of the Business Which It Will Be Expected to Transact.

MEASURES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Which Will Follow the Silver Legislation and Accompany the Effort to Pass a Tariff Bill-Extra Session Gossip.

Washington, July 8.—(Special.)—Although President Cleveland has called congress in special session for a specific purpose, there is nothing to prevent the senate and house taking up any business that they choose to consider; and it is altogether likely that other consider; and it is altogether likely that other brainess of less importance will engross some of the time of the two houses, while the silver question is under consideration. It has not been customary for the president in the past to name a reason for convening congress. The reason has always been well understood from the time when President Adams called an extraordinary session to prepare against threatened trouble with France down to the eleventh called session in 1879, when sever-al of the appropriation bills had failed be-cause the democratic house insisted on putting riders on them relating to the use of troops at the polls. President Adams set the example for presidential proclamations of this kind-an example which has been followed until President Cleveland chose in his recent proclamation to state the reason for summoning congressmen to Washington. President Adams's proclamation announced tnat "an extraordinary occasion exists for convening congress, and divers weighty mat-ters claim ther consideration." This is the only reason which other presidents have given for calling special sessions. On some of these occasions there has been an understand-ing that no business would be taken up for consideration except that connected with the emergency which called for the meeting. But this is not at all likely to be the case with the fifty-third congress. The special session is to be preliminary to the regular session to be held in December, and while all other bus-iness will give way to the consideration of financial measures, there will be time for the introduction of bills, the meeting of com-mittees and the transaction of other business

mittees and the transaction of other business preliminary to legislation.

The session of congress cannot be continuous, although it seems altogether likely that it, will be nearly so. When a special session of congress extends to the time of the regular assembling of special congress, a resolution of adjorument is always passed and the special session adjourns sine die before the time fixed for the regular meeting, the first Monday in December. This is not a congressional trick to get double micage, for the law allows mileage to congressme only once in a lows mileage to congressmen only once in a year. If the president chose to call congress-men to Washington five times in a year, if that were possible, they would draw mileage only once. The reason for the adjournment of the special session is the belief of some constitutional lawyers that as the constitution provides that congress shall meet on the first Monday in December, the congress must meet in regular session on that day. Congress will find a good deal of its work

cut out for it when it meets. The last con gress accomplished a great deal, but it left some very important old questions, and some very important questions comparatively youthful still to be disposed of. A great part of the business of every congress is to consider anew the matters which the congress preceding debated, and possibly voted on without disposing of them finally. At the beginning of every new congress there is a flood of bills introduced. The Washington correspondents whose busines is to examine these bills recognize many old friends. Almost all of the bills are printed copies of bills which were introduced in the preceding controls which which the preceding controls which bills are printed to the preceding controls. gress which did not become laws. The old congressmen before the meeting of the coming congress will gather together copies coming congress will gather together copies of all the bills in which he was particularly interested in the congress before which were left on the calendars at the time of the adjorunment and at the first opportunity will poke them into the bill box for reference to the appropriate committee. Most of these the appropriate committee. Most of these will be private claim bills, pension bills, etc. Some of them, though, will be measures of public importance. New members will find many measures left as legacies by their pre-

In the last congress there were created decessors, chiefly private legislation.
660 new laws. Of these 425 originated in the house and 235 in the senate. But at the same time 200 out of 625 bills which passed the house failed to pass the senate, and 625 bills which passed the senate failed of final action in the house. Now these 825 bills must have had some merit or they would not have passed either the house or the senate. The "unfinished business" of congress, thefefore, exceeded the business accomplished; which, exceeded the business accomplished; which, if Mr. Dana's theory that the less congress does the better is correct, was a very good thing for the country.

Of course the financial problem is to be

the first solved and the tariff comes next in importance. Then the proposition to repeal the federal election laws permitting federal supervision in the states in federal elections, which Mr. Duch of Alchand grave will. supervision in the states in federal elections, which Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, says will get every democratic vote, will be taken up. These are party questions on which the pledges of the democratic national platform

One of the most important matters to come before the senate will be the question of Hawaiian annexation. Bills which have fail Hawaiian annexation. Bills which have falled to become laws before the adjournment of congress must be introduced again; nominations which have not been considered fall and must be reviewed at the next session by the president. Treaties remain intact from one congress to another. If President Cleve-land had not withdrawn the Hawaiian annexation treaty, at the special session of the senate, that matter could be taken up immediately after the senate reassembled. As it is, the senate must wait until the president again presents the matter for consideration. But doubtless the state department is prepared on Mr. Blount's advices to define the policy of the administration and the senate may expect the Hawaiian matter to be presented before the summer is over, provided the president and the secretary of state succeed in negotiating with the provis-ional government of Hawaii a treaty which is actisfactory to both parties. It is understood, the subject of Chinese exclusion will come before the senate in the form of a treaty which the new Chinese minister, who is now en route to Washington, is authorized negotiate. This treaty may have the effect of nullifying the Geary exclusion law. The senate will have a great many important nominations to consider, too: but though

senate will have a great many important nominations to consider, too: but though there has been some talk of opposition to the president in one or two cases, it is not at all likely that a night on any of the denominations will be made.

One of the first measures to show its head will be the bankruptcy bill. J. L. Torrey, of St. Louis, who has given his name to the bill, has passed several winters in 'Washington looking after its interests. He did not get it through either house in the last congress, but he said when he left Washington for his summer vacation that he had gained much valuable experience and that he would be back when congress reassembled, refreshed and ready for the fray. The bill once passed the house but it has never been through both houses in one congress.

The anti-option bill and its running mate, the pure food bill, will be introduced at the beginning of the session in both houses. The pure food bill got through the senate in the last congress but falled in the house. The anti-option bill passed both houses, but the senate amended it and when the question of agreeing to the senate amendments came before the house, there was fillbustering, which prevented the passage of the bill. Mr. Hatch tried to take it up under suspension of the rules, but though it had a majority it could not command the necessary two-thirds vote and so it failed. Mr. Hatch is a hard worker and thoroughly familiar with parliamentary factics and he will begin the light early in the hope of forcing the bill to an early passage.

There are three propositions for constitutional amendments well and amendments readents.

they will expire on April 30th or some approximate univ. The inclement weather at Washington at, the time of Clereland's last inaugeration, with its resultant sickness, gave a great impetus to this movement at the time. Its influence should be felt at the coming session. The second proposition is to make the president ineligible for re-election. The adoption of this amendment might interfere with the plans of some good republicans who hope to see Mr. Harrison renominated in 1894.

1854.

The question of establishing an income tax to provide revenue for the government will have a much more important place in the coming congress than it had in the one which ended last March. It did not come to a vote in either house then. A few days ago Mr. Holman said that it would be necessary for congress to adopt an income tax if it was to reform the tariff in accordance with the pledges of the democratic party. Opinions on this point differ, however, and the subject will doubtless be debated as great length before it comes to a vote.

ject will doubtless be debated at great length before it comes to a vote.

The irrigation of arid lands will be brought forward as a burning question by the members and senators from the far west. The geological survey has elaborate plans for irrigation which will require elaborate appropriations. With the other calls which are to be made upon it, congress is not likely

to be in the mood to give largely for irrigation.

Among the postal measures which are sure to come up for consideration is the postal savings baak bill which was recommended by Mr. Wanamaker, but which did not get through either house at the last session; and the bill extending free delivery to small towns, which passed the senate but failed in the house.

The favorite old populist measure for the establishment of warehouses and the lending of money on the deposit of grain and other merchandise may be expected to make an early appearance, but it is not likely to attract much serious notice.

There were two bills which passed the senate at the last session of congress, but failed in the house, which could not get through either house of the new congress and which are not likely to be heard from prominently. They were bills to increase the pensions for the loss of a limb and to increase pensions in certain cases of deafness. No bill to increase pensions has any chance in the fifty-third congress; but on the other hand it is not probable that any decrease in pensions will be made, though bills to that effect will be introduced and their consideration urged.

There are several maritime bills which

not probable that any decrease in pensions will be made, though bills to that effect will be introduced and their consideration urged.

There are several maritime bills which embody recommendations of the maritime conference which passed the senate in the last congress, but failed of consideration in the house. There is little objection to them and they will probably be reintroduced and passed. Then there are several army bills and several relating to the naval service which will have a hearing again. There is the bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy from the treasury department which has been before congress for many years and has been bitterly contested in both honses; it passed neither house of the last congress. Then there is the bill to reorganize the artillery and infantry services, which passed the senate, but failed in the house for lack of time. A bill of interest with these is the bill for an extensive system of fortifications which involves a large expenditure of money and is therefore not likely to gain a favorable hearing.

The Nicaragua canal people are pretty sure to come to congress for aid in some form. They have been before two congresses unavailingly. Then the world's fair people, if the exposition is not profitable, are very apt to have some further favors to ask of congress. They would have come to Washington to obtain the repeal of the Sunday closing act if the courts had not already settled it. Two canal bills, which passed the senate in the last congress, but failed to pass the house, will undoubtedly be reintroduced—bills authorizing surveys for canals between Lake Erie and the Ohio river and between Philadelphia and New York. The bill to create a national highway commission in the interest of good roads is sure to be revived. The "good roads" agitation is still going on. The New York and New York. It bassed the house in the last congress.

The statehood bills of New Mexico and Arizona will be introduced and pressed by the delegates from those territories. They passed

rived.

The bill forbidding national banks to lend The bill forbidding national banks to lend money to employes is pretty sure to be passed. It went through the house and senate last time, but failed in conference because the senate insisted on an amendment permitting national banks to issue currency to the full amount of their bonds on deposit. Another bill which passed the two houses and failed in conference was for the establishment of lineal promotions in the army. Bills also passed the last house and failed in the senate amending the court fee system and defining and punishing blackmailing: and the house failed to pass the bill establishing a marine board, the bill establishing uniform standards for grains and others which had passed the senate.

THEY ARE STILL KICKING.

Southern and Florida File Exceptions. Three bills of exception have just been

filed in the superior court in the instance of the report of Auditor Moyers in the Atlanta and Florida case. The bill of the Central Trust Company

of New York finds a score of objectio of New York finds a score of objections to the auditor's report and wants the matter remedied as soon as possible. This com-pany does not want Messrs. Payne & Tye and Captain Jackson to figure so largely in the allowance. Hon. Daniel Rountree is whacked at and the bill declares that is whacked at and the bill declares that his compensation should have never been placed at \$500. Receiver Garrett in the bill of the Central Trust Company is put down for entirely too much. The Central Trust Company does not believe that his services amounted to enough to warrant the paying of \$8,025 to him.

Some fifteen other parties are named as

Some fifteen other parties are named as not being entitled to any money from the Atlanta and Florida.

The bills of the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Macon and Birmingham jump on the bill with equal weight and al-

lege certain objections in line with the ex-ceptions of the Central Trust Company. The case has not been set for a hearing, as Judge Clarke is not in the city.

Resolutions About Text Books. Meansville, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Pike county teachers' insti-tute Professor Jere M. Pound offered the fol-lowing resolutions, which were unanimously

Whereas, There is now pending before the

Whereas, There is now pending before the legislature a bill, the purpose of which is to secure uniformity of textbooks in all the schools of this sate, and

Whereas, The attention of the teachers of the state has been directed in an official way to said bill, with a view to have them express their opinions about it, and

Whereas, We believe that the bill itself proposes an utterly impracticable scheme and its passage would foster principles which we consider iniquitous; therefore, be it

Resolved 1, By the teachers of Pike county in convention assembled, that we condemn with absolute unanimity the bill in whole and in part and that we dissent from every argument by which its promoters seek its passage.

Resolved 2. That we request our immediate.

argument by which its promoters seek its passage.
Resolved 2. That we request our immediate representative in the legislature and the senator from this district to use their votes and all their influence against said bill.
Resolved 3. That we request the county papers, The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal to publish these resolutions, and that the secretary be required to forward a properly certified copy to the state school commissioner.

a property
commissioner.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify
that on the 17th of September I commenced
giving my child, twenty months old. Smith's
Worm Oli and the following day 23 worms
4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG.

We wish to call the attention to the re We wish to call the attention to the receiver's sale of furniture, pictures, baby carriages, etc., now going on at 77 Whitehall street, the former business place of M. Haverty. The public can get these goods at their own prices and save big money. The receiver, Mr. A. B. Grossman, is a very obliging salesman and will decline no reasonable offers.

The following decision of the Georgia State Railroad Commission is published for the benefit of all consignees and notice given that the same will be enforced on and after July 10, 1893.

"The placing of loaded cars at an accessible point, where the consignees sidetrack is insufficient for holding them all or a reasonable portion of the number, and by this insufficiency to cause delay an hindrance in the placing of cars, then another or any other accessible point would be in compliance with the rules."

Seekers.

GREATEST OF ALL STONE SOLVENTS

Sweet Water Park Hotel Now Being Crowded with Visitors-A Brilliant Season Abead.

Lithia Springs, Ga., July 8 .- The usual erowd of sammer visitors is steadily gravi-tating towards Bowden Lithia Springs. Each day adds a new installment and within a week the palatial Sweetwater Park hotel will be swarming with hundreds of health and pleasure seekers. In fact, the is already lively. Atlanta has a good delegation of charming people her-and other cities and towns are liberally rep-

This is one of the few watering places in America that has come to the front entirely on its individual merits. A large fortune has been invested in the development of the property, not for the purpose of enticing people here, but to give them the conforts and luxuries of a home while receiving the benefits of the water. The virtue of this is paramount to all other considerations, and beautiful Sweetwater Park hotel is simply a monument to merit. The hotel stays open all the year. During last winter there were between seventy-five and one hundred northern tourists here who preferred the climatic advantages and mineral properties to the best resorts in Florida. In this way Bowden Lithia Springs were very effectually advertised throughout the on its individual merits. A large fortune In this way Bowden Lithia Springs were very effectually advertised throughout the north and east, and when the summer season closes a brilliant winter season will open. There is nothing lacking in the appointments of the hotel to be found at the most fashionable resorts and there is nothing in the south that equals it in many respects. It is purely and simply the place for a sick man to come to and get well, or a broken down man to visit and recuperate. A day never gets too hot to be unpleasant, and there is never a minute when you cannot find a shady nook with a delightful,

A day never gets too hot to be unpleasant, and there is never a minute when you cannot find a shady nook with a delightful, cool breeze breathing on it. The nights are almost as cool as they are in the mountains of north Georgia, and one pint of bromine lithia water drank before retiring will bring refreshing sleep to the most nervous eyelids. One whose nervous system is deranged by disease or close application to business can come here with the certainty of being speedily cured. As a nervine and tonic the water is unsurpassed, and there are thousands of people suffering with apparently hopeless diseases who would be cured by drinking it.

In addition to bromine, it contains four and a half grains of lithia to the gallon, besides other properties of great therapeutic value. Lithia is the greatest foe known to uric acid, and uric acid is the prime cause of nearly all such diseases as dyspepsia, kidney troubles, bladder affections, rheumatism, etc. It drives uric acid from the system and thoroughly disinfects the blood. Thousands of gallons of the water me being sold throughout the country because of its value in this direction. It is being supplied to the citizens of Atlanta in cases at 20 cents per gallon, delivered, and thousands of people are now drinking it that never drank mineral water before. The depot of the Atlanta company is at 174 Peachtree street. L. H. PATTILLO.

THREE OF A KIND.

A sort of civil service examination has been adopted in filling a certain position on the Nancy Hanks. The new chair cars which have just been put on contain electric

Several applications have been received for the position of tending the buffet. One of the candidates was named Johnson. Sometimes he drives a wenzly and his experience in that place has schooled him not to dread fast riding.

He went to Mr. Sam Webb, the Central's

traveling passenger agent, and asked for the job. Mr. Webb proceeded to examine him. "Suppose you had an order for a gin fizz, how would you make it?" the agent

asked.
"Well, sah, I'd take some gin, and some sugar and some excelsior and mix 'em up good in a glass."
"The company is not going to turnish ex-"The company is not going to furnish excelsior for any such purpose, not even half a bale." said Mr. Webb.

Johnson came back in half an hour to explain that he had meant seltzer.

It is distinct from all other dialects and to Mr. James Farnesworth, division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, gives a

fair sample of it in an account of a brake-man's testimony on a trial of a suit for damages against the road. There had been a collision, a tail ender.

The witness was on the cabose of the forward train into which the engine of the second section plunged. He saw the sec-ond section approaching when it was some

ond section approaching when it was some distance away.

"I was standing on de dink and saw her a-comin'. Mr. McCloughlin he pull de screamer for brakes, but he couldn't stop her. She come a bilin' and Lord how she did roar. Dat locomotive look as big as Kennesaw mountain. We were pilin' cown grade fifty mile and hour. Mr. McCloughlin he pull back de calf tongue. De fire it did fly, but she kept a comin' right on us. I saw it was no place for dis nigger end I jined de bird gang." iined de bird gang.'

The most intelligent report I had of an accident on my division once was that given by a train hand. He was black as midnight. He had been running on the road for three or four years, and was a good hand. After the conductor, the engineer fireman and others had made their statements, this train hand told his story. He said that he was on the car next to the engine going down the mountain. He had gone ahead to that car because it was his gone ahead to that car because it was his place to get off and change the switch at the foot of the grade which was on a curve.

"I saw that from the way we reer going the train never could be stopped at the turnout without breaking the train apart and piling up the cars. So I started on a run over the tops of the cars toward the back of the train. I was on the ninth car back when we struck the curve at the bottom of the grade. The engine went off and eight cars were piled up. The front car was mashed all to pieces."

The Distribution of the Sexes.

The Distribution of the Sease.

From The Boston Journal.

On the mosalc of the different races that compose the population of the United States the census throws the searchlight of some instructive analyses, says The New York Recorder. We learn from it, for example, that this country has 1,500,000 more male than tornels inhabitents. In, nearly every other female inhabitants. In nearly every other

remaie innabitants. In hearly every other civilized country the preponderance of numbers is with the gentler sex.

It would seem that females tend to ontnumber males in proportion as a state advances in civilization—the older and higher the civilization of any given community the larger the female majority. Thus, for instance, in Mas-sachusetts there are 105 female to 100 male inhabitants, in Rhode Island the ratio is 103 to 100, in Maryland it is 102 to 100, while in New York, New Hampshire and Connecticut it is 101 to 100.

In most of the southern and many of the

In most of the southern and many of the western states, including such typical states as Mississippi and Ohio, the proportion of male to female population is as 100 to ninety-five. In the far western commonwealths, like the Dakotas, the excess of males is very marked, so that the average proportion is about eighty-two to 100 males.

The relative statistics of the two sexes in our own imperial state present soveral features worthy of attention. The females have a majority of 44,000 in this state, and of 20,000 in the city of New York alone. Add to the 20,000 female

ew nights ago I gave my son one dose aith's Worm Oil and the next day he I Iô large worms. At the same time I one dose to my little girl four years

female majority of 44,000 in the whole state is accounted for, minus 7,000. So that outside the great-cities the numerical strength of the exes in the Empire State is quite evenly balanced.

HOME-MADE HOT WEATHER DRINKS. Handy Brews Ready at a Moment's No

tice.

There is a perfectly natural demand of the system for cold refreshing drinks in copious supply during the hot months; in fact the comfort of the household is greatly increased when good home-made drinks are regularly provided, systematically made a part of the daily menu. I give here several formulas for beverages which have been well tested.

Raspherry Syrup for Iced Water Raspherry Syrup for feed Water.

Fill a two-quert glass jar with freen red raspherries, peur over them elder vinegar until the jar is full. Screw the cover on and let them stand one week, then stald and pour in a jelly bag and let it drain; to the juice add one pound of loaf sugar to every pint. Boil fast twenty minutes and skim when any seum arises; while hot put in six bottles or glass jars. One spoonful in a glass of feed water makes a drink of delicious flavor.

The Handy Lemonade.

Grate the rind of four large lemons and mix with one pound of sugar. Sque ze the fuice of the four lemons and pour over the sugar. Put all in a glass jar. Allow one tablespoonful for each glass of leed water. Reliable Ginger Pop.

Allow four quarts of warm water, one onuce of white ginger root, two lemons, one pound of white sugar, half a tablespoonful of cream of tartar and half a cup of soft yeast. Cut the ginger root fine and boil in a little of the water, grate in the yellow rind only of the lemons, and put in the pulp and juice. When nearly cold add the yeast. Put all in a stone jar in a warm place twenty-four hours, then bottle for use. Delicious Acid Drink.

Mash one pint of ripe currants and same quantity of red raspberries, pour in a jelly bag and press out all the juice, then strain the juice 'brough a cheesecloth. Pour over the juice about three pints of cold water and add sugar to the taste. When ready to serve add cracked ice to cool.

Lemonade with Eggs. Pour one pint of cold water over three-fourths of a pound of sugar, and add to it the juice of five lemons. Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, then beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add the whites and yolks together. Pour a cup and a half of cracked ice in the lemonade, then stir in the eggs and serve.

Iced Tea for Luncheon.

In the morning when you have a fire put as many teaspoons of tea in an earthen teapot as you have persons to use the beverage, and always allow one or two teaspoons extra. Pour over it fresh boiled water and set it back of the stove, where it will steep, but never boill. In ten or fifteen minutes drain off in a pitcher, and when cold put in the ice box. Serve in tumblers, with a slice of lemon. Have a dish of cracked ice on the table for those who wish it.

Blackberry Cordial.

This home-made drink is very valuable in This home-made drink is very valuable in hot weather as a preventive of diarrhôe-Squeeze blackberries enough to make a quart of juice, add to it a pound of loaf sugar and let it dissolve, heating it slowly. Add to it one teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon and nutneg. Boil all together twenty minutes. On removing from the fire add a wineglass of brandy. Put in bottles while hot and seal. Use a teaspoonful for a glass of iced water.

Cream Soda.

Boil together a few minutes a few plnts of water and two jounds of white sugar, juice of two lemons and two ounces of tartaric acid. Set it away to cool. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; slowly sift it in half cup of flour and stir until smooth, then flavor with half an ounce of wintergreen essence. When syrup is nearly cool stir in the eggs. When void put it in a stone jug which has been scalded until perfectly sweet. Cork tightly, keep in a cold place. For a drink use two tablespoonfuls of this syrup in one glass of water and just before drinking add a quarter teaspoonful soda and stir well.

Boil one handful of dry hops in water an hour, strain and add one pint of New Oreans molasses and seven quarts of water. If it is cold, raise it to the warmth of new nilk, then add a teacup of soft yeast and et it stand twenty-four hours. Skim and train, and add a tablespoon of wintergreen ssence.

Peel a juicy lemon and slice in thin slices, taking out the seeds, put one slice in each teacup and sprinkle the lemon with sugar, pour hot tea over it; it should be served without cream.

J. ASHTON.

The Panama Scandal in Society.

Parts Correspondence London Times.
Society ought to be ashamed of itself. I have been wishing that it had but a single body so that I could give it a good shaking. You will agree with me when you hear what

follows.

I live near the Spanish embassy. In a corner house. The married daughter of M. Eiffel, of the tower, resides at the opposite corner. I cannot help seeing what goes on there whenever I go to any of my windows. Since the news got out last November that Eiffel had been brought before a maristrate for criminal news got out last November that Enter had been brought before a magistrate for criminal investigations, the carriageway into her house became 'descreted. This lady was in such solitude that the small folks of the neighborhood, notwithstanding their sympathy for the plundered shareholders of Panama canal stock, began to pity her. It was known that she received a dowry of about 100,000 pounds on the nail, and at the time of her wedding there seemed the likelihood of an eventual heritage of a few millions sterling. You may imagine what notice society then took of her, and what a sharp contrast to this behavior the utter descretion presented. The idea of the descreters was that all the Panama directors and contractors would be obliged to make restitution to the shareholders. There would, therefore, be an end to the dinners and balls at Elifel's house in Rue de Rabelais, and to the nice country parties at his chateau near Sevres.

But directly the court of cassation passed a

the nice country parties at his chateau near Sevres.

But directly the court of cassation passed a sponge over the sins of the Panamalists, there was a rush back of all the time-servers to the corner house over the way. When I saw the procession of private carriages, it occurred to me that perhaps news had been received of King Alphonso having a grave in digestion from gorging hmself with cakes, and that the world of fashion to which his grandmother belongs was hastening to inquire about his state. But no. It was society that was on its way to congratulate the Einel family on the famous contractor being well out of the clutches of justice. Remember that he was not acquitted. He got off on purely technical grounds, and because, as the judgment to which he owed his escape implied, the procurator general did not do his duty in prosecuting more than three years sooner. The court of cassation could not help giving this judgment; and endless was the collusion between law officers (and the highest), the ministers of justice, prime ministers and party chiefs.

More Insurance Facts.

More Insurance Facts.

Atlanta, Ga., July 7.—Editor Constitution:
In an editorial in this morning's paper, under the caption, "What Insurance Costs the South," you say:

"A statistician figures it out that the south pays \$24,000,000 a year to the insurance companies of other states and foreign countries. This money goes out never to return in any shape, except when it buys the products of this region or is loaned out at high rates of interest." Further on you say, "But our people should not lose sight of the fact that these insurance companies start with very little capital, make an enormous profit and draw a great deal of money from the south."

As for life insurance, having never made a study of it, I have nothing to say. But from a fire insurance standpoint your information is incorrect as reference to any authentic statement of the fire insurance business will show. In place of making enormous profits a large majority of the companies have lost money, throughout the whole country. If fire insurance was hill profit in the south, would as many companies be pulling up and leaving as we find doing so now?

In the statement published by The Spectatur on June 15th, last, showing fire underwriting profits and losses for the past ten years you will see that fifty-four of the largest and most successful fire insurance companies operating in this country have absolutely lost over \$5,000,000 by fire underwriting. Many people look upon insurance companies is that of taking in premiums and an article, carrying as much weight with it as the publications in your paper usually carry, is calculated to give an erroneous impression and I sak that you publish this letter in fairness to the fire insurance companies. Yours very truly.

Change of Time on Atlanta and West Point.

On and I sak that you publish this letter in fairness to the fire insurance companies.

Change of Time on Atlanta and West Pois On and after Sunday, July 9th. Train No. 52 which formerly left Atlanta at 11:15 p. m. will leave at 8:45 p. m. JOHN A. GEE, G. P. A.

FVANS'S D.& D. ORDIAL*
Diarrhose ** CORDIAL. BLACK BERRY GINGER-MINT, CAPSICUM, &c.

IAMAR & RANKIN DRUG @

Price, 25 Cents.

Summer Complaints

We confidently recommend

Evans' Price 25 Cents D. and D. Cordial

To all those suffering with Dysenter Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus or other bowel troubles, knowing it to be the best remedy on the market.

The Lamar & Rankin Drug Co

COPY OF A LETTER.

WALESCA, GA., June 18th WALESCA, GA., June 18th.

GENTLEMEN:— The bottle of Evans' Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial purchasely certainly the best medicine for bowel troubles I ever used. My case was a bad one. I took on one or two doses and found instant relief. Two employes were suffering in the same way, in were entirely cured with same bottle, leaving enough for one or two more cases. Please set bottle to my bouse. If you have not a supply on hand, I would order at once, and if you let people know what this remedy, will do, you will have no trouble in disposing it, as flur dysentery are common over the country. Very respectfully, PETER M. HOLLAND. ***************

Work Commences

On our building tomorrow morning. Goods must be moved out of the reach of dust and dirt.

To do this quickly we have offered our entire stock at cost or less. If interested, see us at once.



Douglas, Thomas &

89 and 91 Whitehall

Davison,

A CURE THAT CURES

The Whisky and Morphine Habits Intelligently Treated.

A System of Treatment Safe, Certain and

For several years it has been claimed that the only cure for drunkenness was Chloride of Gold and something else, the formula being kept a profound secret; so much a secret that the physicians in charge of certain institutes did not know what they were administering to their patients. This probably accounts for the large number of failures to make cures, for it is against all reason and common sense to treat each patient alike. In a dozen patients there are at least several different different degrees of intemperance. Would it not appear then, to a reasonable man, the height of folly to treat each patient

alike, without any regard to temperament, constitution, age or physical and mental Some months ago several men Ohio reached Atlanta, and after confer Unio reached Atlanta, and after confer-ring with prominent citizens of the city, proposed to make a practical demonstra-tion of the efficacy of a comparatively new treatment for the cure of drunkenness and the morphine habit. Eleven patients were the morphine habit. Eleven patients were selected, and at the time the test began each one was on a protracted spree or was just getting over one. The owners of this new cure proposed to cure these eleven patients thoroughly; and to destroy the craving and desire for stimulants so entirely that they would be placed in the same condition that they were before ever forming the drink habit. The treatment was that of the Kentucky and Ohio Liquor and Morphine Cure Company, and under the direct supervision of Dr. T. G. Barnhill, medical director, of Findlay, O., assisted by Dr. J. S. Eakins, chief-of-staff, of Macon, Ga. The progress of the cure was closely watched by Mr. H. A. Andrews, president of the company, and Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie, solicitor.

Dr. Barnhill made a thorough examination of each patient and kept a record of this condition from day to day. On the ten whisky patients he used less than a pint of whisky to get them on their feet, and in selected, and at the time the test began

whisky to get them on their feet, an no instance was there any craving or d for stimulants other than the medicine prescribed, after the third day.

for stimulants other than the medicine prescribed, after the third day.

The class was a thoroughly representative one, as it was formed from the following vocations: Merchant, editor, insurance agent, bookkeeper, real estate agent, tinner, school teacher, broker, clerk, etc.

The eleventh patient was a lady addicted to the morphine habit. Among the men treated were four who had tried other remedies, and they unite in a verdict that the treatment under the Kentucky and Ohio Liquor Cure Company's remedy is far superior to any other, owing to the individual care which the physician gives to each case. If one man has been drinking two quarts of whisky a day, he is not treated the same as a man who drinks periodically; nor is a strong and muscular man treated in the same manner as a delicate cally; nor is a strong and muscular man treated in the same manner as a delicate man with decidedly nervous temperament. This fact alone is one secret of the success of this treatment, and the other is that the physician knows what kind of medicine he is using and can administer it intelligently without running the risk of giving a patient something that would do him serious injury.

The effects of the treatment were eminently satisfactory and assuring to the careful business men who watched its progress and witnessed the results.

Dr. Barnhill reviewed each case individually and dismissed all but one with the confident assurance of perfect safety.

Since that time a company has been formed and incorporated, offices and rooms secured and furnished, and today The Georgia Liquor and Opium Cure Company is one of the permanent institutions of the Gate City.

Entering upon its carreer of perfects

is one of the permanent land of the City.

Entering upon its career of usefulness and expecting to make Atlanta the home of its "southern department" a central location on North Forsyth street was secured where eminent physicians are in charge, not to administer a "secret remember of the contract of t

but to safely and thoroughly admin an intelligent remedy for the two terrible diseases that afflict the bu race.
All correspondence and business wanswered by The Georgia Liquor.
Opium Cure Company, 64 North Fostreet, Atlanta, Ga.

This celebrated Milwaukee to draught at Steinau's, 11 South street and at the Executive, 46 Wall Pubsic steep beer in the world

july8-3t Low Rates to Lookout Inn. Why not go to Lookout Ina.
Why not go to Lookout mountain
spend Sunday at the Inn? The Wa
and Atlantic railroad will sell tickets
Saturday afternoon and Sunday mo
good returning Monday morning after
of sale, until September 30th, and a
only cost you \$5.10 Atlanta to Lookout
and return You will enjoy the tree and return. You will enjoy the trip much. It will give you a delightful

"Harvest Excursion." The Texas and Pacific railwa round trip tickets to all points in T August 2d and 3d at one fare for th trip, allowing stop overs west of the sissippi river. Tickets good at thirty days. This is the only line a their pairons the choice of three route you wish to take advantage of the rates write to John H. Word, T. P. 36 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. july1-sat sun tues thur to aug 8

TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

And Return \$5.10 by the E. T., Va. Tickets on sale Saturday good until Monday. to the world's fair, including six board, on special train leaving Add 12 o'clock noon, Monday, July 10 E. T., V. and G. Board at Barrett first-class in every respect. E. E. Ticket Agent, corner Kimball house july8-2t

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FALL Headquarters for World's Fair Ti

Wall Street Wall street.

By organizing parties of ten you cat
\$5.24 on your teket. Call at office a
guide to the fair and information
hotel accommodations from \$1 a d
upward. Sleeping car berths reser
advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket as
senger Agent E. T., V. and G. By,
june 23-1m.

Through Vestibule Trains Atlanta to Through Vestibule Trains Atlants to The velvet vestibule leaving Atlant 10 a. m. via the Western and Arailroad and Nashville, Chattanoos St. Louis railway, runs solid to Carrying Pullman coaches and paleoning cars through without change via ville, arriving in Chicago next more 8:58 o'clock, 22 hours and 58 minute. The world's fair flyer, leaving at 2:15 p. m., runs solid to Louisvi carries Pullman palace sleeping cars at to Chicago via Monon route from ville.

ville.
Train No. 4 leaving Atlanta at 82 carries Pullman palace sleeping car, at to Chicago via Louisville and Penal lines through without change.
Three daily trains Atlanta to Chicago via Louisville and Penal lines through viring Atlanta to Chicago via Louisville and Penal lines at the control of the con

cars to Cheago via Cincinnati except the E. T. V.

PAUSE & MARGRAF,

esigners and Decorators: Fr Glass, Papier Mache-46 E Returned from New York, wo years absence are able or you the latest and highest are nterior decorations. With a scion we feel we have heretofo we trust if you contemplate a re new interior work you will ow us to submit plans to you but the work. All committed

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NEWS OF

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including six n leaving Atlan nday, July 100 ard at Barrett spect. E. E. Kimball house

THE WORLD'S FA rld's Fair Tie Call at office at d information from \$1 a ds. berths reserving, Ticket and V. and G. By.

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ARGRAF.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

That Is the Opinion of Astnte Financlers on the Situation.

THEY PROVED THEMSELVES PROPHETS Before and Their Opinions Now

Carry Great Weight.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN WASHINGTON. Secretary Morton Has Began a Crusad

Against Experiment Stations-Bob Berner Receives Appointment. Washington, D. C., July 8 .- (Special.)-Those financiers who were among the first to discern and predict the prevailing finan-

cial distress are now the first to declare that the crisis has passed; that whatever con gress may or may not do with the Sherman bill, the worst has been experienced. in other words they are looking up from the valleys of depression to the of prosperity, and believe that from this time forward the situation will slowly, but

surely improve. They make no predictions as to the course of the stock market, and as to money say that it will have its varying periods of stringency and ease, but speak ng comprehensively as to the financial and mercantile outlook, they declare that it is bound to grow better. This is a view of the situation that is

so encouraging that it is difficult to reject it, particularly as it comes from those who by their early predictions of the prevailing financial strain, have earned the right to speak with authority in these matters.

The terrific strain in the money market which existed last week, has been followed this week with much easier conditions. As was predicted in these dispatches, the pass ing of the period of July disbursements has given immense relief. The call for an extra ession of congress has had a reviving influence on business.

To Abolish Experiment Stations. Secretary Morton intends to tear to shreds Jerry Rusk's agricultural patch quilt, which he spread with such care over the west during the last four years.

Secretary Morton is busy making out his report. The Constitution's correspondent asked him today what recommendation he would make about the agricultural experiment stations. "I shall recommend the abolition of every one under my department.

Those managed by individual states to which the government gives annually \$15,-000 each are sufficient to experiment in All others are simply useless and a waste of money. For instance at Garden City, Kas., over \$30,000 has already been ex pended on a futile attempt to get a grass to grow without water or dirt. This is \$30,000 thrown away, and almost as much has been wasted at Schuyler, Neb. Yes, in my report, I shall certainly recommend their

The sugar experiment station at Medicine Lodge and also at Sterling are doomed.

By this it will be seen that there are two kinds of stations, those managed by the states and those under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture. He thinks those of the state are good and should be From his report, it will be seen that Mr. Morton certainly has not an itching palm for power, such as belonged to Uncle One would think, to hear Secretary Morton talk that he thought the whole agricularal department could be abolished without much harm being done. This is the first time he has given out any intimation of what the forthcoming report would be, and it is interesting to all agricultural Astricts. His report promises some breezy reading for Rusk and his fol-

Declared to Be a Traitor.

The dispatch from San Francisco today stating that a young Guatemalan named Saltillana had been declared to be a traitor to Guatemala by Dictator Barrios in conence of his having patented in the United States in his own name a valuable device for measuring distances between in-accessible places, instead of that of the dictator, was shown to the patent office of

this city. A search of the records discloses the fact that on June 20th, last, a patent was granted to Juan F. Saltillana, a citizen of San Salvador, resident of San Francisco, for a measuring and leveling talameter, one-fourth interest of which he assigns to Eustorjio Calderon, of the same place. Nothing is known at the patent office as to the value of the invention, or as to whether fraud was practiced upon Dictator Barrios

in the procurement of the patent. Of Course He's Not Alarmed. Representative McMillin will leave this

evening for his home where he will remain until shortly before the time for the meet-ing of the extra session. He is not disturbed by the announcement by the populists of their proposed combination to de feat Mr. Crisp for the speakership, and places little belief in their ability to successfully form such a combination.

Against the Trolley.

The attorney general has advised the secretary of war that he has authority un-der the law to obtain lands at Gettysburg, Pa., by condemnation proceedings in sufficient quantity to carry out the provisions of the act providing for the making and the preservation of the lines of battle. This is a severe blow for the trolley road now being constructed on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Will Soon Be Restored. The gold reserve was today \$96,985, 117, being an increase during the week of nearly \$1,000,000. It is expected at

the treasury that the low rate of exchange -484 today-will soon result in an influx of gold from Europe that will restore the reserve to its full figure of \$100,000,000. National Bank News.

Comptroller Eckels has received informs tion that the Northern National bank of Big Rapids, Mich., has closed its doors. Examiner Caldwell has been ordered to examine the condition of the bank.

The comptroller has appointed Robert A. Luke, receiver of the failed Phillipsburg National bank, of Montana. Word from Grover.

Private Secretary Thurber this morning received some communications from the president on matters of official business, but they did not include any appointments.

Bob Berner as a Special Agent. Robert L. Berner, of Forsyth, Ga., was today appointed a special land agent on the Des Moines river. He left for Forsyth yesterday. He will return in a few days and then shortly start on his commission

Went Back on John, . John Wanamaker has one postal name-anke the less. The postoffice in Montgomery county, South Carolina, which he christened with his own name has repudiated him. On the petition of the good people of Wan-amaker, Postmaster General Bissell today ordered the name changed from Wana-maker to Cagle's Mill. A Savannah Applicant

Alvin McNish, of Savannah, has made application to be made chief in the treasury department. His application was put on file today. He is endorsed by Repre-sentative Lester and as Secretary Carlisle has promised something to the Savannah representative, McNish will probably land.

JOHN SHERMAN WRATHY Over a Statement Made by Mr. Platt, of

Chicago, July 8.—"That man ought to be hanged. He knows he is lying when he makes the statement he does, and covertly insinuates that honorable men have been guilty of dishonest and scoundrelly acts." These words came with wrath from Senator John Sherman at the union depot last night as he was about to take a train for his home at Mansfield, O., and were drawn out by a charge brought against him and others by James H. Platt, pres-ident of the Denver Mills Company, of Denver, in a newspaper communication. The charges were in connection with the passage by congress of the law of 1873, demonetizing silver, known as the demonetiration act. Mr. Platt, in effect, charged that Senator Sherman, while acting as a member of the conference on the bill did, in conjunction with other members of the committee, surreptitiously insert a clause in one section of the bill repealing free coinage and smuggling it through houses and that not a member of the senate or house, or even President Grant, when he signed the bill, had the faintest suspicion that such a clause was contained in the bill. Mr. Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause, by the committee for speculative

ther on the charge, said: "He is simply repeating some charges that were exploded long ago. They even failed to serve the purpose they were in tended to, and were pretty generally laughed at by men of both parties. Why, so eminent a democrat as Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York, when in the house, investigated the charges and made a strong report to the house to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the charges. That report of Mr. Hewitt's I made aus of in one of my speeches when called upon once before to deny these ridiculou charges.'

purposes. Mr. Sherman, commenting fur-

What Mr. Platt Says. Denver, Col., July 8.—Colonel James Platt was shown a copy of the dispatch to the Associated Press today in which Senator Sherman denies the bill demonetizing silver in 1873 was smuggled through congress without debate or the knowledge of either house. Mr. Platt said:

"There is no issue of veracity between Mr. Sherman and myself. It is entirely between Mr. Sherman and The Congressional Record."

MR. CLEVELAND MUCH BETTER. But He Denies Himself to Callers-How He

Spent the Day. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 8.—Mr. Cleve-land is slowly recovering from the rheuma-tism which has caused him so much trouble and which has been used as the basis for alarming rumors concerning his health. Dr. Bryant, who is still in attendance at Gray Gables, and Colonel Lamont, who acts as Mr. Cleveland's mouthpiece, both say that there is nothing the matter with Mr. Cleveland except rheumatism, and that it is yield-

ing to the rest and quiet which the president is now enjoying.

Mr. Cleveland still denies himself to callers. The made an exception, however, in the case of Joe Jefferson yesterday, and today he saw United States Attorney General Olney and Mrs. Olney. They were on their way from Boston to their country place at Falmouth, which is about twenty miles further out on the cape. They stopped over on a train at Buzzard's Bay and were driv-en to Gray Gables. When they left Mr. said that the president would be out in a day or two and that there was no rea on for uneasiness about his condition. He said his business was not official, and not due to the president's illness. He called to invite the president to go blue fishing with him next week.

him next week.

Mr. Cleveland passed most of the day out on the broad plazza, where a stiff breeze was blowing. Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant went bass fishing. They started at 10 o'clock and returned at 4 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland said he wished his foot was a little better so that he could have gone with them.

Hittle better so that he could have gone with them.

Late this afternoon the president's sister, Mrs. Hoyt, of Bentrice, Neb., arrived. It was stated that Mrs. Hoyt was not summoned on account of Mr. Cleveland's illness and knew nothing of it until she arrived. She came east on a visit and will remain at Gray Gables several days.

Colonel Lamont says Mr. Cleveland continues to improve and that his illness has been made to appear more serious than it is. The president is no longer condued to nis room. He walks about the house and the plazza, although his left foot and ankle are still swollen. He is taking a good rest and has issued a positive order that no callers be admitted. Several residents of near-by villages have called to pay their respects, but aside from Joe Jefferson no one has been admitted.

EULALIE RETURNS THANKS

For the Kind Treatment She Received While in America.

Madrid, July 8.-The Infanta Eulane who arrived here yesterday, after visiting the United States as the guest of the American government, was requested by the reporter of the Associated Press in this city to grant him an interview. The infanta readily granted the request and inwited the reporter to visit her at the palace. When he was ushered into her presence, the infanta said she welcomed the chance to speak directly to her American friends. She stated that she had had a splendid return voyage from the United States; that she had hugely enjoyed herself during the whole period of her visit and that she felt she period of her visit and that she felt she knew and respected the Americans as she never had before. She charged the Associated Press reporter to repeat her heartiest thanks to the government and the people of the United States. She had been charmed by her enthusiastic reception and would find great pleasure in relating the details of her visit to all her friends.

The infanta's manner and language left no doubt that her trip to America Jould long remain as one of her most pleasant memories.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. President Tracy Announces His Appoint-

ments of Committees.

President Tracy Announces His Appointments of Committees.

Chicago, July S.—President Tracy, of the national republican league, has completed his appointments and announces them as follows: Subcommittee of executive committee—James Manley, of Maine; L. G. Tailor, of Indiana; James A. Blanchard, of New York; T. F. Byrnes, of Minnesota; H. E. Tiepke, of Rhode Island; William E. Riley, of Kentucky; Isaac Trunbo, of California; H. M. Cooper, of Arkansas; J. Henry Gould, of Massachusetts; William K. Burchinell, of Colorado; Henry M. Haigh, of Michigan; E. J. Hainer, of Nebraska; J. M. Miller, of Kansas; E. J. Judd, of Illinois; S. R. Hawkins, of New York; E. M. Smith, of Alabama, sergeant-at-arms, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and James A. Clarkson, of Iowa; L. P. Goodell, of Texas; O. L. Ronsenkrans, of Wisconsin: H. W. Gardner, of Ohio; E. S. Asherset, of Tennessee; John Flannagan, of Missouri; L. J. McCauley, of Pennsylvania; W. S. Ball, of North Carolina, and H. DeB. Clay, of Virginla.

THEY WERE STONED.

Christian Endeavorers Having a Hard Time in Montreal.

ONE OF THE COLORADO DELEGATES

Accused of Blaspheming by the Catholic Population.

AND THE ENDEAVORERS WERE MOBBED.

The Meeting Last Night Guarded by Sixty Policemen-A Crowd of a Thousand Canadians in the Streets.

Montreal, July 8.-Saturday has been the most eventful so far of the Christian Endeavor convention. It was eventful, be-cause of the incident on the Champ de Mars last night in which some Endeavorers were stoned, and this morning was freely discussed and commented upon. Not alone were the gossiping delegates in their discussion of this matter, for it was brought up by President Clark in one of the sessions and the convention's sympathy was at once withdrawn from the delegation who had given rise to the row by boldly stating in a loud voice, and in the most frequented part of a two-sided Roman Catholic city, that "The mother of Christ was an abandoned woman." This statement, it is asserted, was made by one of the Colorado delegates, but his name has not been ascertained.

The seed sown by the Rev. Mr. Karma-har, the Hindoo delegate, in making an attack on Catholicism today, brought around the approach to the tents of the drill hall a lot of tract distributors. These are the titles of the tracts they passed around to the Christian Endeavorers, or at least to such of them as would receive them after their nature had become known:

"What do Catholics believe? Too good to be true," a tract whose opening sentence read as follows:

"There is a large class of Protestants who cannot believe our (the Catholic) religion, because it appears to them too good to be

"Popery and the Apostles, or the Biter Bit," was another, while the words, "Long live Pius, the Ninth successor of the apos tles," and "Purgatory" was the title of the

The morning session was consumed largely with various reports and was closed by an address, "The Committee of One," Mr. George M. Ward, of Lowell, Mass. President Clark called the meeting at the drill hall to order at 9:45 o'clock. The session of the convention dealt entirely with missionary matters, except when President Clark, after a couple of missionary speeches had been delivered, in order to take away the attention of the delegates from the stoning occurrence of last night probably, spoke in reference to the event, which has been so much talked about today. When he finished the whole audience raised and cheered. Mr. Meerchon, of Evanston, Ill, then came forward and delivered an earnest

speech on "Missionary Literature and How to Use It." A Heavy Shower of Rain.

After luncheon the delegates betook themselves to the different denominational points and to the Presoyterian church for the young people's raily. Just as the people were about to enter the tent for 'the evening session a terrific shower came up and the meeting in the tent was abandoned, but the lent programme was carried out in but the tent programme was carried out in its entirety within the spacious walls of the St. James Methodist caurch. It was presided over by President Clark and twenty-seven ministers, including Mr. Arnold, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Cannon James Richardson of Lewdon Out. Rev. 4 L. Camp. son, of London, Ont.; Rev. J. L. Campbell, of New York, and Rev. William N. Scott, of Galveston, Tex., were among the participants in the pastor's house. An address on "The Raw Material of a Great Life," by Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., brought the meeting to a close.

(Note—Dr. Lee's speech is printed in full on page sixteen of this issue.)

Guarded by Policemen. The convention meeting in the drill was guarded by sixty policemen this even-ing under the command of Sub-Chief La-pointe and three sergeants. This step was taken because of the amount of rumors and talk about the Champs de Mars meeting. Three hundred French students and quarrymen marched up to the door of the drill hall bearing a couple of French flags. Sub-Chief Lapointe captured the flags from the bearers and thumped their heads together, whereupon their followers raised a great howl, but the police drove the would-be ri-oters off and dispersed them, although the people in the convention were not aware of it.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the meeting dispersed without any collision with the mot of fully 1,000 people that filled the street in front of the ext. Fifteen hundred English volunteers later

paraded the town with a bugler at their head. They stopped to cheer the English and American flags. Then a number of French gathered again and many calls were peard for the taking down of the flags Finally a row was precipitated by some of the hot heads. The police were once more called upon and had a hard time dispersing the riotous crowd.

The Rioters Charged. They charged a number of times and had to use their batons freely, with disastrous results to many of the rioters. In the melee a colored delegate to the convention from one of the southern states, name un known, was seriously hurt. A number of arrests were made and all is quiet at 1

WHO WILL SUCCEED BLATCHFORD on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the

United States. New York, July 8 .- Through the death of ssociated Justice Blatchford, of the United States supreme court, President Cleveland now has at his disposal another honorable office as a reword for some member of his party. The fact that Judge Blatchford was the sole representative of New York upon the supreme court bench makes, it is thought here, almost certain that his cessor will be taken from this state.

When President Cleveland had the choice of a chief justice in his first term Freder ick Coulert was frequently suggested. It is doubtful whether Mr. Coudert will care to be an associate justice: Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the court of appeals, is also a possibility and his brother Wheeler H. Peckham, is another. Presi lent Cleveland, however, is just as likely to pick out some man whom no one else

uld think about United States Judge E. Henry Lacomb, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, may who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, may be fortunate enough to receive the promotion. Judge Lacomb was formerly corporation counsel for this city. The possibility of Secretary Gresham being named for the vacancy is thought of here, but it is urged here that the temper of the democratic majority in the senate is hardly favorable to Secretary Gresham. Don M. Dickinson is thought to desire a justice's robe and it is believed that the president thinks kindly of the ambition. Gresham and Dickinson probably will be obliged to wait for future vacancies.

Suggestion of The Star.

The Star has this suggestion: 'Now is the time for President Cleveland to unset

another party tradition and set a new political precedent by appointing ex-President Harrison to the vacancy on the supreme bench."

bench."

The supreme court will not meet until the second Monday in October, so that the president will have three full months in which to make up his mind and can then have an associate justice nominated and confirmed by the senate in extra session and ready to take his place when the court meets. Of the remaining members of the supreme court but two have been on the (bench longer than twelve years—Messrs. Field and Harlan. They were appointed respectively in 1863 and 1877.

Judge Blatchford's Funeral. Judge Blatchford's Funeral.

The officials of the supreme court now in the city have been advised that the fun in the city have been advised that the fun-eral of the late associate justice will take place in Newport on Tuesday next. The place of interment is not known to them. The chief justice and associate justices, except Justice Harlan, who is in Paris, one of the Behring sea arbitrators, have been requested to act as pallbearers. All of them will probably be present save Justice Field, who is at present in Michi-gan.

PHELPS CONCLUDES HIS ARGUMENT

And the President of the Tribunal Compliments Him.

Paris, July 8.—The Hon, E. J. Phelps of counsel for the United States, finished his closing argument before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration today. He opposed the Behring the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration today. posed the British proposal to establish twenty-mile zone within which seals should be prohibited, basing his objection on the efficiency of the proposal and upon the im-possibility of setting the limits for the zone effectually. All the evidence submitted to the tribunal had shown that seals were

taken at sea at distances ranging from thirty to 150 miles from shore.

Proceeding to compare the present British proposals with those made by Lord Salisbury he was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, who said the Lord Salisbury he was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, who said that Lord Salisbury denied having made the proposals referred to. Mr.
Phelps replied by reading Lord Salisbury's dispatches. He showed that Lora Salisbury had only seceded after Canada had interposed.

Mr. Phelps then resumed his argument in support of the American prohibition of in support of the American prohibition of pelagic sealing over the entire route followed by the seals in their migrations, which route extended as far as San Francisco. If the arbitrators, he said, had not recognized that the United States had property rights in the herd concurrent regulations would consequently not be necessary.

At this route a long dispersions taken

At this point a long discussion took place by Sir Charles Russell, Baron de Courcelle, president of the tribunal; Sir John S. D. Thompson and Lord Hannen, British arbi-trators; Justice Harlan, American arbitra-tor, and Viscount Venosta, Italian arbitrator, and viscount venosta, Italian arbitrator, about dealing with the vessels seized, and whether they should be taken to the nearest American port or to a British port. When the discussion had been finished Mr. Phelps proceeded. He charged that the British desired the tribute to protect the pelagic hunters and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal hard.

peragge functors and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal herd.

Mr. Phelps closed his plea eloquently be-fore a large audience. His every word was listened to with the greatest attention.

America, he said, stood on the justice of her case. He dwelt at some length upon the moral importance of the tribunal's decision. From this decision, he said, the only appeal was to the judgment of civilization and of

was to the judgment of civilization and of history.

Baron de Courcelle, president of the tribunal, complimented Mr. Phelps upon his skill and eloquence in discharging the difficult task of closing an eloquent debate, after his friends on both sides had striven to make the performance as arduous as possible.

"You have performe" the duty devolving upon you," said the president, "in a manner deserving admiration. You have blended the deep science of the lawyer with the refinement of the man of letters and the dignity of a diplomat. The court appreciates the delicacy of the touch with which you have handled matters already before you in manifold form. I beg to be allowed to consider the laurels which you have won at this cosmopolitan bar as a fair addition to the wreath of honors that you have conquered in other fields in the new world."

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, expressed his gratitude for the courtesy of the court.

Mr. Phelps concurred, adding that the president's part in the case was one of those happy memories which formed the best inheritance of declining years.

The arbitrators will hold a private sitting on Monday.

on Monday. ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.

North Bend Lady Who Was Given Up For Dead, Brought to Life. Cincinnati, O., July 8 .- Another almost

iraculous cure of third stage consumption by Dr. Amick has come to light. Over a year ago Mrs. Hayes, of North Bend, O., who was given up to die within a month, was placed under his treatment at the request of her neighbor, no less

celebrated a person than Mrs. Bettie Eaton, sister of ex-President Harrison. Amick soon had Mrs. Hayes on her feet and she has remained well ever since.

Thousands of consumptives write Amick for medicines, but as his only ambition is to satisfy his brother physicians of the correctness of his theory and treatment. rectness of his theory and treatment, med-icines to test it are only sent to doctors in good standing.

BIT OFF TOO MUCH. Cause of the Financial Embarrassment o

Padcock & Son. New York, July 8.-Ex-Congressman K. N Padcock and his son, John O. Padcock, met this forenoon in Jersey City and dissolved partnership in their business at the foot of

Sixth street, Jersey City. The ex-congress-man said to a reporter:
"I had my arm around too much. I had a nice business, but like many other persons I wanted the earth. I do not think my liabilities will be more than \$500,000, although they may reach \$600,000. The assets benefits reach \$600,000. although they may reach \$600,000. The assets, including my real estate, amount to between \$700,000 and \$800,000. They will surely even up the liabilities. I shall not make an assignment or ask for a receiver, but shall try to work it out. I shall try to pay my personal debts in full and believe that if I had the management of the Whitman Lumber Company I would have made it pay."

HANDLED HIM ROUGHLY.

The Cashier of a Closed Bank in the Hands The Cashier of a Closed Bank in the Hands of a Mob.

Pine Bluff, Ark, July 8,—C. K. Leslie, cashier of the Bank of Stuttgart and the Farmers' and Traders' bank, of DeWitt, Ark, which failed yesterday, was arrested today, charged with issuing three pleces of exchange on St. Louis, amounting to \$200, after the bank had closed, and knowing that they would not be paid. It is stated on reliable authority that the institutions are total wrecks, and that the amount of deposits, about \$20,000, will be lost. Three thousand and five hundred dollars exchange, it is stated.

about \$20,000, will be lost. Three thousand and five hundred dollars exchange, it is alleged, had been issued the day before the closing and drafts are now coming back protested. Excitement runs high at Stuttgart, and when Cashier Leslie attempted to leave today he was taken from the train and bands of men were uttering threats of violence.

A WISCONSIN TOWN FLOODED.

Houses Floating Through the Priveips

Baraboo, Wis., July 8.—A deluge of water such as never before was seen in this vicinity fell last night, flooding almost the entire city. Stumps of trees, sidewalks and outhouses were floating through the principal streets this morning. In some places people had to move out of their houses on account of the water. Others could not get to their barns to feed their stock, except in boats. Heavy washouts are reported between here and Madison and traffic on the Northwestern is at a standstill.

JUDGE HUDSON.

That Decision of His Is Now Everywhere Discussed.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN SAYS AN APPEAL

Will at Once Be Taken by the State to the Supreme Court.

LEGAL VIEWS OF THE DECISION'S EFFECT Liquor Men of Darlington Preparing to

Fight the Law-The Governor's Views of Rice Beer, Columbia, S. C., July 8 .- (Special.)-The two principal questions agitating the people now with reference to the decision of Judge Hudson at Darlington, declaring the dis-pensary law unconstitutional, are whether

this decision is binding outside of Darling

ton county, and whether the liquor deal ers may resume business. In answering these questions one of the most distinguished lawyers in this state who has been attorney general of South Carolina, said that the decision was binding only in the case heard, until it was passed

upon by the supreme court.
"It is not precedent binding upon another circuit judge," said he. Judge Hudson would very probably order violation of the particular law to be of no force, and he would probably direct a jury to acquit any man of a violation of the law provided he was protected with a license. This decis ion restores Darlington or any other county where he might make a ruling to the same condition as existed prior to the passage of the law, and a madamus might be secured to require the county treasury to issue

It will not be very long before similar proceedings are taken before other judges in other counties. Such a proceeding will be had in this city on next Tuesday.

The State Will Appeal. When Governor Tillman was asked to say something about the decision today, he replied: "I want to see the decision before undertake to criticise or comment upon

it. One thing is certain, we will appeal from the decision by the quickest way possible. Information has been received to the effect that several of the Darlington barkeepers have today taken out United States revenue license, which, under the dispen sary law, is prema facie evidence of the sale

of liquor. Governor Tillman today decided that under the dispensary law rice beer, which has been selling in Charleston, could not be sold. He says that he does not care whether it is intoxicating or not, that he not does expect to have an analysis of it made as the fact that the United States requires a little cense for its sale is sufficient evidence

Railroads Will Openly Break the Law. The Atlantic Coast line authorities today eceived instructions similar to those issue by the Richmond and Danville to go ahead and receive all shipments of liquor from parties outside of the state.

Points of the Decision. Judge Hudson's decision was brief. He said he would file his reasons later. The main point upon which he decided the unconstitutional is that the state takes business from indivduals and creates a monopoly for itself; that prohibitory laws are constitutional, but that the Evans are constitutional, but that the Evans bill is not such a law, but, on the contrary, it is a law for revenue or profit. He also said that the famous Wilson act of congress does not prohibit railroads from bringing from without the state liquor to citizens within the state. When the sale of liquor is prohibited by the state law, a citizen cannot sell it, but that it is his property and railroads can deliver it to him. This opinion on the Wilson act was given parenthetically and does not bear on the case at issue.

FEEL GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

South Carolina Liquor Dealers Do Over the

Recent Decision. Charleston, S. C., July 8.-There are no new developments today in the whisky legislation. The old dealers are much encouraged by Judge Hudson's decision at Darlington, that the dispensary act was unconstitutional, for reason, by taking bus-iness away from individuals, the state

constitutional, for reason, by taking business away from individuals, the state has created a monopoly for itself. Incidentally, Judge Hudson decided that the railroads could not be prohibited from bringing whisky into the state from the outside states; that when the sale of liquor was prohibited by the state law, the citizen cannot sell it, but if it is his property the railroads can deliver it to him.

Judge Hudson further decided that a dispensary could not be opened in Darlington because the person named as dispenser had been illegally appointed, not having obtained a majority of the freehold voters of the town as required by law.

Judge Hudson belongs to the anti-Tillman faction of the democratic party in this state, but is noted for his fearless and unpartisan conduct on the bench.

Judge Gary, who belongs to the Tillman faction, has granted a temporary writ of prohibition in Richland county restraining the board of control from receiving and filing the bond of Madison Roach, recently appointed in this case. The hearing will take place before Judge Gary at Columbia early next week.

bia early next week. Not so Favorable as Thought.

Columbia, S. C., July 8.-Investigation shows that the developments in the dispensary legal fight are not as favorable to the liquor men as was though last night. The Induor men as was though last light. Floyd was appointed dispenser for Darlington county. Judge Hudson granted an injunction restraining him from opening the dispensary on the ground that his petition did not contain the requisite number of names and that the dispensary law was unconstitutional. The latter ground of the decision does not amount to anything. anness and that the dispensity law was unconstitutional. The latter ground of the decision does not amount to anything, for the state supreme court has already decided that the law is constitutional, which overrides Judge Hudson's decision as to the constitutionality. The law provides that appeals from dealers to the county board of control shall be had to the state board of control. The authorities will appeal to the supreme court to set aside the decision of Judge Hudson with regard to the validity of Floyd's appointment and compel the plaintiffs to carry their suit as required by law to the state board of control. Suit has been brought in Richland county on the same line as the suit brought in Darlington county. The hearing of this case has been set for next Thursday.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER Picked Up on the Streets of Rome, N. Y., by

Rome, N. Y., July 8 .- Dr. G. H. Lloyd,

a dentist here, recently picked up a letter in the street that was addressed to Law-rence Carpenter, Albany, N. Y. It had been forwarded from Albany to Rome. been forwarded from Albany to Rome. It was postmarked at Fall River, Mass., June 22d, and the letter enclosed bore the same date. The letter was evidently written by a very illiterate person and was in substance as follows:

"My Dear Husband—Lizzie has been acquitted and I don't think they cam do anything with you now. I want you to come home to spend the Fourth. The papers give a description of

the fence on the morning of the murder. Can you prove where you were on the morning of the murder? "ANNIE."

THE DEAD AT POMEROY.

Sad Scenes in the Storm-Wrecked Town in

Pomeroy, Ia., July 8.-Forty-four now number the dead at Pomeroy. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some of the sights at the city hall hospital where the worst of the 108 now are. Every standing dwelling can be termed a hospital, as from two to eight wounded are being kept in each.

Little Charles Ruen, a bright little fouryear-old boy, died at midnight last night, enduring his terrible wounds to the last heroically. Governor Boies is on the ground, doing all in his power for the comfort of the wounded.

Physicians and nurses are needed badly. Ten physicians are here, but calls cannot be promptly answered. The neighboring cities and towns are providing nurses liberally, but more are needed. Of the injured, from ten to twenty more will die. Reports are being hourly received from the rural districts.

It seems that the storm started about one mile west of Cherokee and followed closely the Illinois Central railroad, cutting a swath from one-fourth to one-half mile wide and completly demolishing everything in its path for a distance of sixty miles Near Fonda, Mrs. E. S. Gordon and wo children were killed.

Near Newell, John Detwiler was killed and his wife fatally injured.

Up in Wright county, eight miles west of

Belmond, John Leuben and his daughter were killed The total deaths from the storm, thus far heard from, reaches sixty-three. The work of burying the dead at Pomeroy has commenced. Seventeen were laid out late yesterday afternoon, and today twenty more were buried. A number of bodies have

been shipped away. Scenes are heartrending as relatives from a distance come to gaze in the faces of their dead. Two hundred and eight residence were swept off the face of the earth and not a board is left. Hardly a residence remains untouched and the business portion of Pomerov is so badly wrecked that it can be said with truth that Pomeroy is no more. Dead carcasses of horses, cattle and hogs are being cleared up from the rubbish today and buried. Company G. of Fort Dodge, and a company from Storm Lake and Perry are on guard night and day. It seems that as many fatalities resulted from going into cellars as to those who remained above ground. The seven churches of the city are all demolished and no services will be held tomorrow. All is sadness and gloom. The total amount of damage done by the cyclone in the state is conservatively estimated at

THE YACHT CAPSIZED.

\$800,000.

And Twenty-Seven Out of Thirty Occupant

Were Drowned. London, July 8 .- Off Skegness, a watering place on the east coast of England, a party today went from the village for a day's sail in a yacht. They were caught in a heavy squall when some distance off shore, the yacht capsized and twentyseven of them, men and women, were drowned. Further dispatches concerning the accident state that all the persons drowned were railway builders, who with thousands of other excursionists, had gone to the little watering place for a day's sport. The yacht Stannon, licensed to carry sixty passengers, took out thirty of them. When well out the yacht was overwhelmed by a thunderstorm. The darkening of the sky with the rain obscured the

yacht from the view of those on shore at the time of the accident. After the air cleared, the vacht was seen bottom upwards with three men clinging to her. The other twenty-seven had been drowned. An old fish boat, the only craft available, was launched and the three survivors were brought ashore. Twelve bodies have been recovered. The three survivors agree that nobody was to blame for the

accident as the suddenness of the squall could not be anticipated.

* ARE QUIETING DOWN. Paris Rioters Not So Bad as They Have

Paris, July 8.—Aside from the wreckage on the streets in the section which the rioters have fought the police and republican guard and the extra number of troops on duty, the city this morning presented its usual appearance. All the newspapers agree that the riots last night were milder than those that have occurred every night since last Saturday, and express the belief that the firm hand of the government will restore order. Two hundred arrests of rioters were made yesterday and last night.

Confidence in Dupuy.

A violent attack mon M. Dupuy, prime

A violent attack upon M. Dupuy, prime minister, was made in the chamber of deputies today by M. Paulin Mery and M. Tony Revillon. The attack had its origin in the course the government has pursued towards the rioters, and the three deputies were very bitter in their denunciation of the prime minister. Their tirade had no effect upon the sentiment of the chamber, for the house, by a vote of 343 to 134, adopted the order of the day expressing confidence in the government. After the result of the vote was announced M. Ernest Rocha demanded that M. Dupuy be prosecuted on the charge of fomenting civil war. The chamber rejected the demand and at 12:55 o'clock adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE "L."

A Crowd Waiting for the Cars to Brighton

Beach Have a Fall.

New York, July 8.—An accident occurred or New York, July 8.—An accident occurred on the elevated railway at Coney Island this afternoon, in which fifteen persons were injured. It happened at 2:45 o'clock and over five hundred persons were at the station waiting for the train to carry them to Brighton Beach race track. As the cars were pushed into that station by the engine a rush was made for the rear car. Suddenly there was a terrible crashing of boards, followed by lond shrieks and twenty-five feet of the plets. a terrible crashing of boards, followed by loud shrieks and twenty-five feet of the platform where the crowd was standing caved in. The broken boards only dropped eight feet, where they were caught by the crossbeam and held. Fortunately the space was narrow or the crowd would have fallen to the railroad yard below and been seriously injured. The injured people suffered bruises, cuts and a few broken bones. The most seriously injured was A. Schneider, his hip and one or two ribs being broken. One finger was torn off and he sustained numerous cuts, wounds and bruises on his scalp, face and body.

Switchmen on a Strike.

Cleveland, O., July 8.—Forty switchmen in the Cleveland yards of the Lake Shora railroad struck today because a yard conductor who allowed two of his brakemen to betor who allowed two of his brakemen to be-come intoxicated while on duty, was sus-pended for fifteen days. The men already begin to think their action was hasty and a settlement is certain. The switchmen's brotherhood has nothing to do with the strike and it will not spread.

New York, July 8.—The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$1,181,490, of which \$1,151,515 were gold and \$29,984 silver. The exports for the week were and \$2,000 gold. All the silver went to Europe and all the gold to South America. The imports exclusive of specie at this port for the week were \$12,982,250, of which \$2,612,947 were dry goods and \$10,249,403 general mer-

THE RAW MATERIAL OF A GREAT LIFE.

Address of Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., Author of "The Making of a Man,"

PASTOR PARK STREET CHURCH, ATLANTA

Before the Twelfth International Christian Endeavor Convention at Montreal, Canada, Saturday, July 8th.

conditions which environ it. With the grade and quality of life must the raw material correspond, which is to support and nurture it?

As we go up from the lowest degree of plant through the different ranges of animal life, to the highest plane of human life, we find the raw material which is to furnish each reof more and more complicated and

Heular grade of life must be, we have only to analyze the contents of the structure of that life. Seeing that the constituent elements of a tree are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., we are ready to declare what its food must be. For the contents of the food of a tree make an equation with the constituent ele-ments of the structure of the tree. The en-vironment of a tree contains trees in diffusion, through acorns or other forms of potential life,

they are precipitated into oaks or elms. Knowing the elements which enter into the structure of animal life, we are prepared to say what the raw material must be, which is to sustain it. Finding that oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, lime, phosphorous, soda, iron, etc., go to make up the body of an animal, we know the raw material upon which that animal is to subsist. For the contents of its food make an equation with the structure

of its body.

Elements can only become the raw material of life in so so far as they constitute the supplicates of it.

an one of the late declarations of Mr. Herbert Spencer on the subject of religion, he expresses himself in the following remarkable language: "Amid the mysteries, which grow the more mysterious, the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty, that man stands in the presence of an infinite and eternas energy from which all things proceed." Here we have matter, force, life, plant, animal and human, mind, and personality, all marshalled on the same plane and keeping step to the same music. Pope and cardinal and bishop and priest, and tayman, differences of hierarchy and degree, all on the same line and moving without respect to age, or rank, or merit, because moving without significance or purpose. General and colonel and captain and Evatenant and private and camp-tramp and deadbeat, all on the same-level and marching in accordance with the pulsations of unending dynamics.

best, all on the same-level and marching in accordance with the pulsations of unending dynamics.

It is not at all surprising that Mr. Spencer regarded this procession a mystery, which threatened to become the more mysterious the more it was contemplated.

He would have reduced the mystery by well night an infinite degree, had he taken the name of the greatest thing he noted in the procession rather than the lowest, with which to label the source-of it.

It was my pleasure to observe a procession once so along the street and to count seventien elephants as making up a part of it. They were anormous manifestations of conferved force. Quotations they were from the wilds of Asia and Africa. But this was not known is the elephants' circus, but as Adam Forepaugh's globe-encircling, world-eclipsing, child-intoxicating, unprecedented and unparalleles show. Adam Forepaugh was not to, be commared in size to any one of his elephants, but in the quality of his endowment he distanced any elephant in the lot by an infinite degree. Adam Forepaugh stood for, and included all the spotted horses, and Shetland ponies, and steam-played planos, and grinning clowns, and cases of monkeys and bears in the worle rolleking outlay. The whole gay movement proceeded from the world in terms of energy, and seeing life and mind as part of the outcome. Mr. Spencer determined, righter, than raise the grade and heighten the quality of his source, to become the last analysis of philosophic fance hear reached when men

beclord the whole subject by successive layers of growing mystery.

Has not the last analysis of philosophic indisposition to see been reached, when men reduce the universe to forms of force and then seek to silence the mild plea theologians make for an explanation of life and mind, by declaring the whole thing a mystery, which threatens to become the more mysterious the more t is thought about.

Mystery enough hangs about the problems of existence, even when mind is called in to hel, solve them. But when force is substituted for mind, and energy for thought, and agnosticism for knowledge, with no other seeming purpose than the envelop the universe in the folds of impenetrable mystery, the

stituted for mind, and energy for thought, and agnosticism for knowledge, with no other seeming purpose than it envelop the universe in the folds of impenetrable mystery, the movement can be fitly called by nothing less than irridescent imbecility.

Where hides the occult error, and lurks the belated narrowness in saying, that we stand in the presence of an infinite and etermal individual in the presence of an infinite and etermal individual in the presence of an infinite and etermals and standing of the hignest that proceeds from it.

The source of a thing is entitled to the rank and standing of the hignest that proceeds from it.

The effect has no right to assume airs and put on uniform which lead outsiders to suppose the outsenerals the cause.

When all things are represented as proceeding from an infinite and eternal energy, mind becomes a mode of matter and matter a form of energy, and the hierarchy of nature and attribute among things is broken down. This is a direct insult to the intuitions of the human race. All organized intelligence rests upon the conviction that there are differences in things, not simply in quantity, but in quality and essence.

In the Trollas and Cressida of Shakespeare Uysses is represented as saying: "O, when degree is shaked, which is the ladder to all high designs, then enterprise is sick! How could communities, degrees, in schools and brotherhoods in citles, peaceful commerce from dividable shores, the primogenitive and due of birth, percogative of are, crowns, scepters, laurels, but by degree, stand in authentic place? Take but degree away, untune that string, and hark! what discord follows! Each thing meets in merce should lift their bosoms higher than the shores and make a sop of all this solid globe, strength should be lord of imbeclity, and the ruse son should strike his father dend; force snould be right, or rauner, right and wrong, between whose endless jar justice resides, should lose their names, and so phould justice too. Then everything juc. ades itself in power, po

my blood, ye have no life in you."

H

In 1892, during the month of February, I stood on the edge of a trooteal forest in the state of Vera Cruz, in the republic of Mexico.

The Blanco Rio de Agua, owed at the bottom of a deep chasm on the left. Just above and in rull view, the Cascade Rincon Grande, made by the pections plunge of the waters over precipitous rocks, baptized the surrounding winds with abundant spray. Against the watery particles in this, which floated like so many liquid notes, struck the rays of the sinking sun, and the soft and nimble ningers of light played a symphony in color, which hung in a radiant and variesgated arch over the rawing abys.

On the right stood Orizaba, grim and hoary, lifting its crystal peak 17,000 feet into the light water with its singler cascade.

as if they were so many terches to illuminate the scene. Above this rare exemblage of vegetable wealth and splender, have bushed solden bars and splashed with spots of black and white.

Pengrating this glorious labyrinth of tan gled leaf and bloom, in company with a friend, who to the function of missionary has the added merit of being an accomplished spanish schoiar, we came at length upon a diminutive cabin built of cane and covered with paim leaves. In front of this stood a woman, surrounded by a group of nearly naked children. Opening a conversation with her, we learned the details and incidents of a pitcons story. She was besieged by evil spirits. Day, and uight they were threatening her destruction and were only kept from consummating their hideous purpose by the intervention of the Virgin, who pited her and sympathized with her. She dwelt in constant terror lest the Virgin, after awhile, might be no longer able to protect her and lest after all she might be overcome by the flends which she imagined surrounded her.

In all that radiant orchestra, uniformed and bedecked in the brightest haes of the light and playing their pleces between the rainbow and the snow, there was but one discordant note, that came like a wait from the torn and tormented spirit of that poor Aztec woman. Why did it happen that the only discordant note that marred the melody of all that living chorus should have been struck from the heart of a woman?

The sun braided abunch of fruit in the top of the banana plant sweet enough for the tuble of a king.

He molded the rind and distilled the juice set in the case of the find and distilled the place of green.

He molded the rind and distilled the juice sold and the short of the falling cascade.

He molded the rind and distilled the film of the poor land a bridge of color over the river why did the samplent plant spots over the cabin of that poor land when the ore of the film across from her heart than the ferment of horror and the cyt of fear? Why was there a dirge in the cabin of the pow

The permanent, vital, environment of man then is the eternal mind that was made field. The eternal mind was made field that we might get an angle of vision from which to contemplate an eternal and omnipres in and vital reality. Caust in the cross discloses what is always true of the nature of Good The electric light advertises the presence of a power universally diffused. Christ on the cross advertises an all-encompassing, allenswathing, loving Father, who folds us round and loves us always enough to give His only begotten Son to die for us. We often fix our gaze upon the cross and forget that the God who permitted His son to die between two thieves, because He loved us, is nearer to us than breathing, or hands and feet. We live and move and have our being in the very innermost heart of the Father of our spirits. Jesus Christ mediates this love which surrounds us like the air we breathey directly to our needy and weary souls. We are complete in Him.

We are to find the duplicates of our higher and nobler selves in the eternal mind and we are to feed on them in order to get our growth and fill ourselves out. IV.

The elements of mind are thought, affection and will.

We must feed on thought. But how can we get ab eternal thought and universal thought? In the most simple and natural way. We begin life as little children. We find ourselves in the room where we first see the light, surrounded by chairs and blocks and cradles, and blue things and green things. We hear noises and sounds and see sights from the start. We push out our senses against these things and get a response, and commerce begins between our minds and the expressions in things, which the eternal mind has made of itself. The things we play with are limited and material. They are the symbols and first letters which are placed before us to lead us into the meaning and sweep of an infinite literature. After a while, when childhood days are over, we wake up to the fact that we have great principles and convictions in our minds that did not come to us from the material objects we found around us in the outside world. We come to believe that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, that a thing cannot both be and not be at the same time, that every effect must have a cause. We come to believe in law, order, personality, no one of which ideas was imported into the mind from the outside world. Things on the outside only stimulated us to the discovery of them lying within the illimitable territory of our own being. We come to see roads leading out from ourselves to infinity. We find that we can go from mathematics to infinity. That we can begin with power, limited and definite, and learning that things answer back—baginning by a cecepting the secrets, tangible things about an included service of thought and a thinker, finding the untaids world striking cords within one bouls that reader necessary an intollectual interventities.

imited, narrow minds and infinite intelligence.

Now all God's thoughts are expressed to man through the eternal mind which took living form in Jesus Christ. Through Christ the worlds were mediated, and law was mediated and truth of every realm was mediated. All truth is Christian truth. That we find in the material world has to do with our temporal well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the realm of law has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the person of Jesus Christ has to do with our mean of Jesus Christ has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the person of Jesus Christ has to do with our moral well being. That we find in the person of Jesus Christ has to do with our market to him. He gets ready to journey foward mathematical infinity by first learning to go from one to ten. Let it be remembered that there is no truth, in atom, or compound, or tree, or bird, or sky, or man, law, or religion but is God's truth, and has been expressed through the eternal mind. Then in adjusting ourselves to the true thought nearest to us, and appropriating it, we come to the recognition of the mind within ourselves as the mental children of God, in no less a sense than we recognize ourselves the children of His heart and will.

We are to feed also on affection. We are

bedeeked in the Prighters democrated and the content of the content of the Pright of the prices between the relations of the content of the prices of the content of the co

glad, good time, that abides now and always.

"A sense of an earnest will
To help the lowly living,
And a terrible heart thrill.

If you have no power of giving!
An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words, so short to speak,
But whose echo is endless,
The world is wide: these things are small,
They may be nothing, but they are all!"
Another element of mind is will. We call
the world to be of the condition of the conditions.

But whose echo is endless,
The world is wide: these things are small,
They may be nothing, but they are all!"
Another element of mind is will. We call
it law. We are to feed upon it. This begins,
too, in the home. We obey our parents when
they tell us to do this and not to do that. Beginning thus we find when we are grown
that the seemingly hard and arbitrary commands of our parents were parts of great,
fundamental, universal laws. And that in
obeying them we have come to the mastery of
ourselves. So partaking of thought and affection and will, as mediated to us through the
eternal mind made flesh, we find the alphabet
of a great, infinite literature gradually coming
to the surface in our lives. These letters
gather themselves into words, these words into
sentences, and to utter their meaning becomes
the passion and work of our lives. The conviction comes to possess us, that the invisible manuscript, folded in the depths of our
lives, is a quotation from the eternities God
has placed us in the world to utter. The
grapes the branches bear are drawn from the
vine that supports the branches, but unless
the branch bears the grapes the vine sends to
it, is has no further right to existence. Men
are in the world to bear the fruits of the
spirit. These are drawn from the true vine.
If a man is not good he cumbers the ground
and has no bigh right to live, and does not
live in any high sense.

VI.

Some one wants to know what of the atonement in all this. Jesus Christ, who is the
eternal mindsmade flesh, is the atonement.
Faith
stands for the connection. consciously made
between shrule, perishing human life and the
eternal mindsmade flesh, is the atonement. Faith
stands for the connection. consciously made
between delition was upon the same pattern as
the first. Finding Christ we find ourselves,
our essential, fundamental real selves. Religiion is not what men need to get these days.
What the world is dying for and needing
mest of all is Christ. Religion is not a very
good thing to have much of, unless it

be sure to work. He cannot help it

"First seek thy Savior out, and dwell
Beneath the shadow of His roof,
Till thou have scanned His features well
And know Him for the Carlst by proof;
Such proof as they are sure to find,
Who spend with Him their happy days,
Clean hands and a self-ruing mind
Ever in tune for love and praise.
When potent with the spell of heaven,
Go and thine erring brother gain,
Endice him home to be forgiven,
Till he, too, see his Savior plain."
Feeding on Christ we become like Him

Feeding on Christ we become like Him.
We come to the full stature of men and
women. We cease to be pinched and meager
and small. The royalty within ourselves begins to assert itself and to claim its vast gins to assert itself and to claim its vast estate. So partaking of the raw material of great life, which is Jesus Christ, the eternal mind made flesh, human beings find they can fill out the invisible life-plan folded in the depths of their being. Feeding on Christ people find growing within them a desire to move toward "the imperial palace whence they come."

This celestial food God has provided for His children, produces such vigor of hope and spirit, that man is enabled through the strength and insight which it gives, to contemplate without fear the coming season of calm weather when he shall cross the immortal sea which breaks on the shores of limitless day.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

The Sudden Death of Mrs. Thomas R. Hardwick Yesterday Morning.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hardwick, Mrs. C. O. Knight, and Mr. Lucian L. Knight, will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Hardwick, nee Miss Marie Knight, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Hardwick returned to Atlanta about Mrs. Mardwick returned to Atlanta about three weeks ago to spend the summer at her mother's. Friday evening she ate supper in her usual health, and was in more than her usual good spirits, laughing and jesting with different members of the family, and utterly usual good spirits, language and utterly unconscious of the terrible end which was so near. Later she wrote a letter to her husband—a letter which was destined never to be finished, and which he read on his arrival be finished, and which he read on his arrival yesterday morning, when the writer was cold in death. During the night she was taken critically ill with acute congestion of the lungs, complicated with unfavorable conditions, and though family and skilled physicians did all in their power to save the beloved life, it was soon seen to be in vain. clans did all in their power to save the be-loved life, it was soon seen to be in vain. Just as the sun was rising yesterday morn-ing she breathed her last. Even in their deep grief, her family may find some comfort in this circumstance, for to a pure spirit like hers, is not death the sunrise of life after

all?
Mrs. Hardwick was in the twenty-third year of her age. She was born in Atlanta and was her mother's only daughter. She graduated from the Girls' High school with distinction in 1888. She has for many years been a consistent and useful member of the Central Presbyterian church of this city. Last year, on September 3d, she was married to Mr. Thomas R. Hardwick, a well-known and respected Atlantian, who has for some time been creditably filling a place in one of the government departments in Washsome of the government departments in Washington, and since then Mrs. Hardwick has resided in that city. It was an ided love match, and the young couple started life under the happlest auspices. And now it is all ended.

ended.

Mrs. Hardwick was bright and lovable, intellectual and entertaining in conversation,
and always rendy to assist others to do any
kind action, and therefore had many devoted friends.

The funeral services will be held at the residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The funeral notice appears elsewhere.

THE STATE RETURNS.

The Assessments Coming in Below Last Year's Figures.

From information received at the office of Comptroller General Wright, it would appear as if there will be a falling off in the assessments from last year. The assessment of Fulton county will be

about the same as last year, \$57,000,000. There are various reasons why there should be no increase, the principal one being the inactivity in real estate. There are three returns in Fulton coun

ty in the half-million batch. The East Atlanta Land Company returns \$658,000; W. D. Grant, \$528,000, and the American Trust and Banking Company, \$500,000. A CHOIR IN THE SURF.

Tybes to be Visited Today by a Party of At-

The choir of the Church of the Immaclate Conception will spend today on the beach at Tybee.

Rev. Father Keiley, in recognition of the zeal of the members of the choir during the past year, tendered them an excursion to Tybee. The party left on the afternoon train of the Central road yesterday. There were about twenty-five ladies and gentlemen present.

There is a Catholic chapel at Tybee. There Father Keiley will celebrate mass and preach today, ofter which the party will be free to enjoy themselves for the balance of the day.

Q**0000**00000000 Pimples, blotches and eruptions completely vanish before a steady use of Beecham's

(Worth a Guinea) Pills and health again

glows in the pure skin and clear complexion. 25 cents a box. 0999900999 : 0

WE CALL ATTENTION

CUT PRICES

We are now on the ragged edge of the season, and are reducing our stock as low as possible. We have some broken lots which we are selling very cheap. Look at our stock before buying elsewhere.

We still have a good line of Straw

LUMPKIN, GOLE & STEWART.

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS. 26 White hall Street

of God Himself. The person who appropriates spiritual and mental food from Christ, will be sure to work. He cannot help it JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods. Fair dealings and bottom prices.



Few people are united this way, but all who know us are united on this question—"How to Keep Cool?" This is our answer:
Get one of our Alpaca or a Serge Coat and Vest with a nice pair of odd pants. Always looks neat in business or on the street, in the city or the country—anywhere in fact.
Our line of Fancy Pique Vests and Straw Hats is open for inspection at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the great demand we will continue our \$9.90 SUIT SALE for one more week; no longer.

EISEMAN & WEIL, ONE-PRICE OUTFITTERS,

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Attorneys at law, 14 1-2 South Broad street,
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Attorneys at law,
Hook and Ladder building, 6 1-2 South Broad

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,
39 1-2 Whitehall St. Telephone 520,
ATLANTA, GA.

Lesueur & Runge, Architects. Cffices second floor Inman building. E. B. RUTLEDGE,





ing the skin and scalp and clearing the complexion, invented by a Dermatologist after twenty years' practical man skin. It contains an antiexperience in treating the huseptic; it can be used in salt water; it cures only skin, IT CLEARS pinples and blackheads. A sample of it and a 150-page COMPCEXION.book on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases sent sealed to any address for 10c. Your druggist sells it. Three cakes for \$1. Gentlemen, use Woodbury's Antiseptic Shaving Sticks, 25c; Barbers' Bars, 15c; two for 25c. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 West Fortysecond street, New York city.

A Guaranteed Gure OPIUM HABIT.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how magy failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Dra. Nelms's Gy rantee Opium Oure Company, or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga. NATIONAL SUNGICIAL INSTITUTE



WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE The Great English Remedy.

Fromptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous
Weakness, Emissions, Sperm
atorrhea, Impotency and all
effects of Abuse or Excesses.
Been prescribed over 35
years in thousands of cases;
is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask
before and After. druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in
place of this, leave his dishonest stose, inclose
price in letter, and we will send by return mail
Price, one package, \$1; six, \$3. One will please
six will cure. Famphiet in plain sealed envelope
stamps. Address THE WOUD CHEMICAL Co
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in Atanta, Ga., by ELKIN-WATSON DRUGCO

CURE YOURSELFI

Great Straw Hat sale Every Straw Hat in the house at \$1.60, \$2, \$2.50 \$3 and \$3.50 to go at 25 per cent off. Come at once. Don't wait till the best are picked over. Our SPECIAL SUIT SALE still continues at \$10.

You can buy Suits that cannot be duplicated in value.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO

38 Whitehall St.

IT IS APPETIZING.

IT IS APPETIZING.

No breakfast is complete without a cmp of our famous Rijamo coffee. The Rijamo growing in popularity every day. It is a cap bination coffee, so blended as to give the our results, both in strength and flavor. When you can always get our Rijamo? Yof our years it has possessed the same hig quality, rich color and fine flavor that sid characterizes it. We keep it only in the oberfresh parched, but grind it when desired. Now, a word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour always gives the most uerfect results whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. By you want rolls pure, light and as white as now? You can always have them by unour Regal patent flour. The Regal possess all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, y is as white as snow, and is ground so perfectly that it never falls to rise. We alway buy it direct from the same mill, and it never varies. Don't be misled and let them tell rot that such and such flour is as good as its Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good bread will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it known by every one that they can always progod butter at our store. Not only good butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean an nice. It is put up in one pound packages wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house sou and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it but each one of our drivers has an ice chet and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens, of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine English breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Dornham, or our dried beef, broiled, makes and ce, wholesome dish. For dinner, our heartice is always good. Our Seratoga chips an freeh and crisp. In relishes we have everything you can wish, such as L. and P. same to make you can wish, such as L. and P. same to make you can wish, such as L. and P. same to make you can wish, such as L. and P. same to make you can wish, such as L. a

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDI NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF CROINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER Notice is hereby given, that at, the meeting the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 3d day of July, 1888, a ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Penstreet to Hunt street, through private property of T. J. Hines's estate and Mrs. Lidw. Hall, and from branch along and in alley to Jackson street, adjoining property of L. B. Nelson, David T. Howard, Dolly Riley, and Stubbs and Carrie Waters to Jackson street. The general character, material and also of said sewer are as follows: From Penstreet to Hunt street, twenty-four-inch vitrified pipe; from branch to alley of eighteninch vitrified pipe; from alley to Jackson street of eighteen-inch vitrified pipe, with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer to be built at an estimated car of \$1.500.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city as

of \$1,500.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance win the act amending the charter of said city, as sessing 00 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutthe on said sewer on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for action at next regular meeting of council.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.



KELLAM & MOORE Scientific Opticians,

have the only steam optical plant in the section. They have superior facilities for fil-ing occulists' prescriptions. Salearoom, 54 Mo-rietta street, opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga

W. D. BEATIE Can furnish you anything in the line o ATLANTA NURSERIES Fruit and Shade Trees and plants, Roses, Bulbs, etc., cheaper and better than anybody else. Call on him at No. 50 Equitable building.

NURSERY STOCK

Now is the time to place orders for fall delivery and avoid the rush, for fruits and shade trees, vines, shrubs, roses, etc. Petronize the home industry at Rome, Ga. 6. H. Miller & Son, who have been in the business 30 years. We defy competition in prices, variety or quality of stock; and your address to Jon. W. Horsey, agt., N. Forsyth street, Atlanta.

Jun 20—Im. tues. wed. sun



By Pipes Hill Kennels, for sale at prices l than one-third the real value of the st young or grown stock in the choicest co Stock by Dr. Mack, "Champion of Tex He is a descendant of Comissair, winner of the Waterloon cup in 1877 and 1878. Woul exchange for a good safety bicycle, kods. B. L. S. gun or rife. Gibbs & Holsey, Core-cana, Texas, box 204.

JUST NOW Go to BOLLES. The Stationer. 8 Marietta Street, For Hammocks, Croquet and all out-door games. Out of town order promptly attended to.

Postage stamps on s

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THE NEWS A Brilliant

Macon, Messrs. Skipurth attorneys Georgia & the mortgag

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In respon Major A. Southwester for New Y sociate cou W. G. Rac will discus ion on the determine . best to tal

Lawyers cities have they have the Sam r Frank I United Sta Pidcreek v ployes of they had time. Leve ceiver only Lumber C of this c

It is pre the latter rangeme night perfe tience" and caste and beautifully composed Macon and It has red the Acade and there for the a A delight of Griffin visiting Maudiences. Normandy manner

> The Cechome of in Vineville and happy July 20th, accomplish Speer, Mis in matrim ular and of this cit will be h Fashional event wit

manner.

The the minstrel general tions bol Wilson in Downing, Lawrance lan, Fra Effic El Prouty, and Jama Company Homeste Hall, Le Manola Soudan, Company Morris, "The S

ing the al. vs. and coureserve tery. next Sa The reinto lo

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Suits tha

thout a cup of thou a cup of the Rijamo by the best flavor. Why mixed coffee, Rijamo? For the same his avor that still high the bean when desired, ar kegal patent werect results. I do as white them by using Regal possess the wheat, yound so perfect. We always them tell for as good as the ind the problem.

breakfast is e that it is en always go in good but good but good but go in good but go in good but go in an ice chest in an ice chest in and clean and take your which we aline English rris or Dore ed, makes a ter, our head go chips are have every-rid P. sauce, relish, pepper sun always good but go in always go in a contract go

FION OF ORDLAM SEW PARTIES AND A COLOR OF COLOR

estimated co RD, City Clerk

MOORE ticians,

THE

SERIE

TOCK for fruits and roses, etc. Rome, Ga., deen in the but





of the stock choicest colors on of Texas air, winner of 1878. Would bicycle, kodak Holsey, Cora jund 13t cun

Gates have been placed in the union passenger depot and hereafter no one can enter without first showing a railroad ticket. This is a good rule, and prevents crowding about the trains and it is a protection against loss of life and injury to limbs. Gates are the rule in all first-class depots in large cities and the average traveler knows this and understands the necessity for them but as they have never been in use at the Macon tlepot. The traveling public was taken by surprise on seeing them this morning and there were many kickers. They had never been required to show tickets before and rebelled against doing so now. All passengers, however, will soon become accustomed to them. Mr. J. H. Burns, a very effects

HARMONY. and courteous gentleman, is gate keeper at the front entrance. Mr. T. J. Hunt, another excellent man, is gatekeeper at the lower entrance.

An Effort to Get Different Georgia South-

ern Interests Together.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF MACON.

▲ Brilliant Marriage on Thursday Even-ing-The Macon Musical Association

to Make a Tour.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Today
Messrs. Richard N. Venable and
Skipurth Wilmer, of Baltimore,
attorneys for the bondholders of the
Georgia Southern and Florida road,
who are petitioning for the foreclosure of

the mortgage and sale of the road, appeared

before a special committee of five repre-

senting the Macon Construction Company

which built the Georgia Southern system and argued for harmony and unity of ac-

The main burden of argument was that

At present, the Construction Company

all parties should come together on a har-

monious basis for the foreclosure and sale

and some others are opposing a speedy sale. The Construction Company and other cred-

itors do not take favorably at present the position of the petitioning bondholders,

as the bondholders' proposition provides everything for them and leaves nothing

for the Construction Company's stockhold

Nothing of practical importance was ac-

complished at the meeting today. It is

problematical whether anything will be done Tuesday when the petition for

foreclosure is assigned for a hearing. Those best posted say they don't think a hearing

will be had until Tuesday.

Maconites and many others are greatly

interested in the outcome. It is said that Simon Borg & Co., the wealthy banking firm of New York, may become interested with Receiver Sparks in reorganizing the

Georgia Southern and Florida on a strong and popular basis. Behind this firm is

said to be a capitalist and great railroader whose influence is like the Vanderbilts, and

the mention of the name in financial and

railroad circles makes trouble to all those

There is only one lien on the property,

the first mortgage covered by bonds outstanding to the amount of \$3,420,000. The

Georgia Southern and Florida will finally

enter some great system which would be beneficial to the road and the section which

Goes to New York.

In response to a telegram received today, Major A. O. Bacon, attorney for the Southwestern railroad, left this afternoon

for New York where he will meet in con-ference H. K. Miller, of Augusta, as-

sociate counsel of the Southwestern, Pres

ident John S. Baxter, of the Southwestern, W. G. Raoul and H. M. Comer. They

and decide whether to appeal to the ap-

pellate court from Judge Jackson's decis-ion on the question of the road's liability

for one-third of the tripartite mortgage or

determine what other course it would be

best to take. The New York confesence may decide the future of the Southwestern. Other Companies in Court.

Lawyers from Macon, Atlanta, and other

cities have returned from Americus where

they have been the entire week arguing

Frank Leverett, receiver, who is also United States marshal, has returned from

Pidcreek where he went to pay off em

ployes of the Boston and Albany railroad.

They were about to go on a strike because they had been without wages for some Leverett has been in charge as re-

ceiver only a short while. The Quitman

the Boston and Albany road and it is in charge of Receiver Mallette. The employes

of this concern haven't been paid and are

It is probable that the Macon Musical

A Musical Tour.

visiting Maconites will be greeted by large audiences. "Patience" and the "Chimes of Normandy" will be rendered in a superb

The Cedars, the beautiful and charming home of Judge and Mrs. Emory Speer, in Vineville, will be the scene of a brilliant and happy marriage on Thursday evening, July 20th, at 8 o'clock. The haudsome and accomplished daughter of Judge Emory Speer, Miss Andie Middleton, will be joined in matrimony to Mr. Howard Burr, a popular and highly extended young centleman.

ular and highly esteemed young geatleman of this city. An elegant wedding reception will be held from 8:30 until 11 o'clock. Fashionable society is anticipating the event with great pleasure.

Theatrical Attractions.

Theatrical Attractions.

The theatrical season this year promises to be very enjoyable. Many fine attractions have been booked by Manager Horne, of the Academy of Music. The season will open either with Fanny Rice or Barlow Brothers' minstrels. As a matter of interest to the general public a list of the leading attractions booked to date are here given: George Wilson in "Lenor:" Nellie McHenry, Robert Downing. "Devil's Auction," Stoweway, Lawrance Hanley, Rose and Charles Coghlan, Frank Daniels (Puck), Patti Rosa-Effie Ellsler, Robert E. Graham. Jed Prouty, Baker Opera Company, Warde and James, Richard Mansfield, Wang Opera Company, Rhea, Frederick Paulding, Old Homestead, Harry Lacy, Pauline Hall, Lewis Morrison, Dr. Bill, Herman, Manola Mason, Black Crook, Maggie Cline, Soudan, John Drew, Little Tycoon Opera Company, Lilliputians, Modjeska, Clara Morris, Henry E. Dixey, Stuart, Robson, "The Senator." Nat C. Goodwin.

The Heuring Postponed.

Today was the time appointed for hearing the injunction of John C. Butler et al. vs. city of Macon to prevent mayor and council from selling burial lots on the reserve land in front of Rose Hill cemetery. The hearing was postponed until next Saturday at the request of defendant. The reserve has been beautifully laid off into lots and the sale of them had just commenced when the injunction was served.

tiates at the Depot.

ber Company is closely identified with

the Sam road's affairs.

discuss the Southwestern situation

ers and other creditors.

to whom he is opposed.

The United States court will resume jury trials next. Wednesday and jurors have been notified accordingly.

Mrs. Mary C. Adams has removed from Forsyth to Macon and so great is her confidence in real estate in this city that she has made several investments here.

The many friends of Mr. M. G. Bayne will regret to hear of the death of his bright little boy. The deceased was about fourteen months old and died with cholera infantum.

Newsy Notes.

Two other baby children died last night, one the child of Mr. H. Horne. The interment will be made at Montezuma to morrow. The other was the child of Mr. J. M. Corbett. The friends of the bereaved parents sympathize with them in their sorrow.

There was a large crowd at Masseyville today in attendance or the appearance.

There was a large crowd at Masseyville today in attendance on the annual meeting and barbecue of the sub-alliances of Bibb county. There was also a good attendance at the barbecue given at Holton by Colonel R. E. Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harris will leave in the morning on a visit to the world's fair.

in the morning on a visit fair.

Mr. Pratt Brown, who has been attending Yale during the past year as a junior, is at home to spend his two months' cacation. He will complete his senior course and then prepare to practice law. Pratt is looking well and says he is delighted with Yale. His many friends are pleased to see him home again.

TRAMMELL IN DALTON.

He Cannot Begin to Answer All the Letters That Are Written Him.

Dalton, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Paul B. Trammell, collector of Georgia, is safe at home, and not much the worse for the stege of office seekers in Atlanta. He says he has been worried by them to such an extent that he found it impossible to come to any decision about anything in Atlanta, and came back home to rest and think. He asks The Constitution to make a statement for him to the effect that while heretofore he has answered every letter written him, but must cease to do so longer, as the flood of letters pouring in upon him is of such proportions that he cannot possibly answer them. It looks as if all of Georgia's 75,000 democratic majority were patriotic enough democratic majority were patriotic enough to serve their country in the collector's office. He does not want to seem discourteous to any one, but he just cannot answer all his letters.

About June 10th the New York Life Insurance (Company of Greek a free trip to Chi

About June 10th the New York Life Insurance Company offered a free trip to Chicago as a prize to agents in four classes in the United States and Canada who did the most business up to July 5th. From a private letter to A. H. Shaver it is learned that Captain T. C. Thompson, formerly of Dalton, now connected with Livinston Mims, of Atlanta, captured the prize in his class—the fourth. Captain Thompson goes to Chicago today, all expenses paid. Dalton rejoices in his good fortune.

Joe Smith, son of Drury Smith, died here yesterday. He was thirty-five years old, and was a good, Christian citizen.

NOTES FROM NEWNAN.

End of the Revivals There-The Officers of the Schools Elected. Newnan, Ga., July 8 .- (Special.)-The

very interesting meeting which has been in progress at the Baptist church has closed. Rev. T. C. Carleton, now of Slater, Mo., but formerly of this state, assisted Dr. Hall in the services, in fact, did all the procedure. In 1888, Mr. Carleton was ordained to

the ministry by the Newman church and the membership and people of the city generally, who had learned to love him, were anxious to have nim assist in conducting the meeting. Not one who heard him was disappointed. His sermons were characterized by wirely of the way. ized by vigor of thought, fluency of language and carnestness of soul that bespoke the thorough Christian. Trie is devoted to his work, and, being in the prime of life, much is expected of him in the future. ans Schools

The city board of education has elected

The city board of education has elected the following as superintendent and teachers of the city public schools for the ensuing scholastic year:

J. E. Pendergrast, superintendent;
Daniel Walker, principal of high school department; Miss Annie Anderson, Miss Cuff Walton, Mrs. D. B. Woodroof, Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Miss Cora Keller, Miss Macie Speer and Mrs. M. J. Ninerous.
P. A. Allen, principal, colored school; Fannie Carrington, assistant.
Professor P. D. Pollock, the former efficient superintendent of schools, has

efficient superintendent of schools, has been elected professor of belles-lettres in Mercer university, and declined re-election.

Our schools are splendidly officered, and the attendance shows a steady increase each year. Over 400 pupils matriculated last session Association will visit Griffin and Columbus the latter part of this week if proper arrangements can be made and will give two night performances in each city. The association will play the two operas, "Patience" and "Chimes of Normandy." The caste and chorus consists of fifty persons beautifully costumed. The association is composed of the best amateur talent in Macon and gives a magnificent performance. It has recently rendered the two operas at the Academy of Music to crowded audiences and there is a great popular demand here for the association to repeat the operas. A delightful treat is in store for the people of Griffin and Columbus and no doubt the visiting Maconites will be greeted by large last session.

AUGUSTA'S SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Education Makes the Estimates for the Year.

Augusta, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the board of education this morning the amount of taxes to be collected for the operation of the schools next year was fixed at \$45,000.

The old teachers of the Tubman High school and of the Hepzibah High school school and of the Hepzidan High school were re-elected at the usual salaries. Upon the suggestion of the establishment of a boys high school by the board, Superintendent Evans reported unless the trustees of Richmond academy could be persuaded to change the grade of that school and make it an industrial or technological institute it would be inadvisable to ofen a stitute, it would be inadvisable to open a

stitute, it would be inadvisable to open a boys' high school.

The board reconsidered its determination to close Ware colored high school, which was criered permatently suspended on account of poor attendance and failure of scholars to pay the required tuition. The school will reopen in the fall upon the assurance of the colored citizens to have forty scholars enrolled and to contribute \$350 towards the support of the institution.

H. I.. Walker was re-elected principal of the school.

ALONG THE WIRE,

Came the Bolt of Lightning That Brought Death.

Zebulon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—While a party of young men and boys were stand-ing in front of Butler's store, three miles east of Zebulon, directly under the telephone wire that connects Barnesville and Zebulon, a thunder cloud came up about 6 o'clock this afternoon. .

Lightning struck and instantly killed Walter Weaver, an industrious young man just twenty-one years old; shocked Frank Buchanan and tore his shoes from his feet; scorched the pantaloons of two of Mr. Butler's little boys, and passing along the wire two or three hundred yards to Ridley's store, shocked a ring from the finger of Mr. Will Ridley, which, before that time, was so tight that Mr. Ridley could hardly force it

None of those shocked are seriously hurt.
The sudden death of young Walter Weaver casts a gloom of sorrow over the community.

Collision on the Philadelphia and Erie. Dubois, Pa., July 8.—Two freight trains met on the Philadelphia and Erie railway at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Euginer-Bradford and Firemen Hall were killed and Brakeman Shaffer was fatally injured. The operator at Ridgeway is blamed for permitting one of the trains to pass without orders.

Notes from North Carolina Raleigh, N. C., July 8.—(Special.)—News is received here of the escape of all the prisoners from the Stanley county jail. They assautted the jailer and beat him severely. The railway commission today received a report of the beginning of track laying on the Caldwell and Northern railway, which will extend from Lenri towards Crauberry, in Mitcheil county.

In the examination of old documents in the podsession of the state the discovery has been made that the death of a miriderer by burning was accorded by the county court in one of

It Will Be a Quiet Day with the Soldiers at Camp Northen.

HOW YESTERDAY WAS SPENT THERE.

Practical Instruction to the Men Who Are Hard at Work-Judge Newsom Has a Rival-Notes of Camp Life.

Camp Northen, Griffin, Ga. July 8.—(Special.)—A good rain fell at the camp yesterday afternoon and now everything is cool and pleas ant. The soldiers all slept well except those on guard duty and this morning are going about their duties with great earnestness, and some enthusiasm, too. Though the enthusiasm is only such as springs up from a sense of duty. There is no wild enthusiasm; such as generally charac terizes large groups of men. They look upon camp life as so long in a regular war camp, preparing for an active engagement The wire edge has about worn off and whereas dress parades were once the pride of the soldiers, they now have, too, lost their charm as a place to show off hand-some uniforms with brass buttons and glittering arms. They go on parade now only because it is a military requirement. All departments are looked upon with real ness and genuine reality. While the camp is comparatively full,

yet it would have been much fuller had the cavalry been mounted. The majority the cavalry been mounted. The majority of the men here are farmers and have become so accustomed to drilling on horses that some stayed at home rather than come dismounted. Then again, the enlistment expired about the 1st of April and it being an unusually light year with money matters some refused to enlist, thinking it impossible to leave their crops just at this time. Yet some companies are quite full while all have at least the minimum number of men. Last night the instructors delivered lectures, Lieutenant Saterlee lecturing on administration. These talks from competent instructors are of great from competent instructors are of great benefit to the troops, as they are always on themes that are of vital importance. No doubt that one of the best methods of No doubt that one of the best inethods of imparting information is by the lecture system. There are, however, things that cannot be learned this way, and then the field must be taken and practical exercises begun. You might understand military tactics thoroughly and still be unable to put the different commands into execution. Drills are absolutely necessary, and be it stated that the troops get their full share of it. Early this morning the companies were drilled and then broken up into different squads for more thorough instruction. Afterwards they were reviewed by the colonel. Then came guard mounting, and this is one of the most solemn and impressive exercises of the whole camp routine. The detailed men are marched out on the dress parade grounds and a company formed. The officers are selected and while the band plays, the arms of each are thoroughly inspected. They are then are thoroughly inspected. They are then reviewed and marched to guard head-quarters where they are detailed on the guard lines. The rule is two hours on and two hours off. The duty of the guard is regarded one of the most important of all. They surround the camp to keep men They surround the camp to keep men from going out and in without permission, and in regular warfare to tell the approach of the enemy. So important is it that guards should be vigilant, that negligence is punishable with death. No matter what takes place the guard must stand to his

Captain Jones, of Troop H, from Waynes-boro, is officer of the day, and Lieutenant Fulcher, of first battalion, is officer of the guard with Lieutenant T. M. Smith as supernumerary officer of the guard. Fire in Camps.

Last night a small fire broke out in the hospital tents, but was extinguished before any damage was done. The cause is unknown, but probably started from a cigar or cigarette

Judge Newsome's Rival. Sergeant Patrick, of the Screven troop, is a fine singer. He is a round fat man and has a round, full voice. While waiting for time of dress parade to arrive, he entertained the boys with the rendition of his famous song, "The Picket House in the Lane." The effect was charming, and the sweet singer was given a hearty encore. The song would compare favorably with "The Lone Rock by the Sea," of Judge Newsome fame.

given a hearty encore. The song would compare favorably with "The Lone Rock by the Sea," of Judge Newsome fame.

Private E. L. Fishback, of Troop I, from Jessup, tells a good one on himself. He thought he would take a shower bath so going out to the place he got under and turned on the water, and it came down so suddenly and was so cold that he was beginning to get strangled, when he thought he would cut the water off. The stopcock wouldn't work and there he stood under that cold stream strangling terribly and it wouldn't stop running. It never occurred to him just to step aside and he would be all right. If he stays in this part of the country long enough, he will learn how to take water.

There is very little sickness in camp so far. The change of chimate and not being used to the hot sun, has caused some few to feel a little badly, but it will soon pass away. There was but one sick man in the hospital yesterday and he was not sick much, just ailing a little. The sun was so hot. The hospital row has a regular hospital flag waving above its roof—white with a red cross in the center. It alone gives the place quite a military air.

One of the best companies in camp is

alone gives the place quite a military air.

One of the best companies in camp is the Clinch Rifles from Augusta. They are all jolly good fellows and their captain, W. W. Fry, is as pleasant a gentleman as he is a soldierly captain. The Rifles are stationed on the new line of mess halls and tents at the upper end of the camp and although the place was new and full of trash, it is now as clean, if not the cleanest, street on the grounds. The company is by no means a new organization, having been organized in 1836, just after the Torida war. Yesterday, the 7th of July, was the thirty-second anniversary since they left for the war. They went off with 110 men. The Rifles are "clinchers."

Target shooting still goes on. The instructor, Lieutenant Mauldin, is doing good work, and the boys are improving under him.

Joke on Lieutenant Satterlee.

Joke on Lientenant Satterlee

It seems that the target was not being hit like the lieutenant wanted it, so he said give me your gun, I will show you how to shoot. He shot, and his score was not so good as some others. The boys, of course, enjoyed the laugh very much. The lieutenant can shoot. He just happened not to do so well that time. From 4 o'clock till dinner, about 1 o'clock, all the soldiers are hard at work either on guard duty, in company drills, squad drills, or on the police force. The last have to keep the grounds in good shape, clean up and put things in order generally. The boys are not very fond of it as there is a good deal of pulling the hoe and rake and pushing the wheelbarrow. From dinner to dress parade, they have to rest, except those on target practice.

E. M. DREWRY. The Hussars Reinforced.

The Hussars Reinforced.

The Georgia Hussars were reinforced to-day by the arrival of some new men. They had already quite a good company, but now the roster is larger. The fellows ceme in all right and are now 'down to business. The Hussars are about the best drilled company in camp among the cavalry, and a good appearance they make. They have not got that languid, scared look and movement of some chers, but move with a snap. They look like they have drilled before, and that is more than can be said of all the companies in camp.

It was somewhat amusing to see a certain big fat captain drilling his squad. He would say one thing and they would say one thing and they would say one thing and they would say

little he exclaimed: "Thunder and light-ning halt there."

Some of the men had never seen a car-bine till they came to camp. They will learn a few things before they leave, how-ever. They are pretty well up on the du-ties of the guard now.

Colonel A. J. West is expected down to-morrow. His presence will be an inspira-tion to the bors.

morrow. His pr tion to the boys.

The amateur photographers have taken the camp. Several are here and shooting everything on the grounds.

One of the noticeable feature of this year's encampment is the absence of liquor. So far I am informed there has not been seen a drunken man in camp. This speaks well for the authorities and boys alike. This is a great improvement over last year.

for the authorities and boys aftic. This is a great improvement over last year.

This afternoon while the troops were on dress parade a very hard rain fell, which they stood for a while, but soon the officers gave the command to break for the tents, and in double quick time they came in, though somewhat drenched. Some of the large, fat captains looked quite ludicrous making such terrible efforts to run.

On the Rifle Range. Today Captain Frazer, of Troop B, led the shooting, making a total of thirty-three points out of fifty. He will have a chance from the 500-yard mark. Captain Clark, of company I, from Jesup, will be officer of the day tomorrow, with Licutenant Minnis, of Troop A, as officer of the gard

Lieutenant Minnis, of Troop A, as officer of the guard.

Tomorrow will be a dull day in camp. The boys will enjoy a day's rest. The only exercises will be guard mounting in the morning and religious services at 11 o'clock, led by Rev. E. W. Way, of the Liberty Independent Troop. He is the only preacher in camp.

The Young Men's Christian, Association, of Griffin, have secured him to speak for them in the afternoon, and all the soldiers will attend.

will attend.

will attend.
One of the most delightful things at camp is the rehearsal of the band every day at 12 o'clock. All who love good music should go out and hear these rehearsals.
Of all the fellows in camp one of the most genial and clever is Editor R. M. Martin, of Troop B. In the newspaper line he is doing great things for south Georgia. His company is the second oldest military organization in the union, the Black Horse Guards, of Massachusetts, being the oldest. The regimental flag was this afternoon

The regimental flag was this afternoon awarded to Company I, of Jesup, as being the best drilled company in the Fifth Georgis regiment of cavalry. They carry it one

NOTES FROM DALTON.

The Guards Prepairing for Camp-Gessi;
About Daltoulans and Their Friends. Dalton, Ga., July 8 .- (Special.) -At a recent meeting of the Dalton Guards, complete arrangements were mad for attending the state encampment at Griffin. About thirty members will go. They will leave here Sunday afternoon, the 16th, and will go in camp with the First regiment, Sa-vannah, the Atlanta Artillery and the Chatham Artillery.

The Guards will present a very handsom appearance-the equal of any company in the state.

Our school commissioner, M. P. Berry, has had his hands full since the close of the

institute last week, writing out commis Those teachers who stood a successful

examination in June, were twenty-six in number, four of that number being There is great interest manifested in our town and county in education. The teachers' institute of last week has in-

reased, the zeal.

Reports from our farmers are encouraging. The wheat is harvested and it is the finest and most abundant yield known in this section in several years. The crops are clean and cotton, which has been backward, has come are a great deal during ward, has come out a great deal during the recent warm weather. Corn and to-

Mr. Bob Wright and Mr. Moore had a very narrow escape from death this week while at their work at the Manly Manu-Flacturing Company's shops. An emery wheel, at which they were at work, exploded, cutting a scantling in two at the top of the house and doing other damage to the building. It was a miraculous escape for

them.

Rev. J. M. Brittain, of Atlanta, will be the guest several days this week of Rev. William Shelton. He having been appointed recently by the Baptist state board of missions to teach theology to the colored people, he will come to hold a three-days institute for them.

Passenger Agent J. L. Smith, of the East Tennessee. Virgina and Georgia railroad, leaves Daiton August 3d with an excursion party for Texas and Arkansas.

The Cherokee Manufacturing Company received coders vectored to the second control of the control of t

The Cherokee Manufacturing Company received orders yesterday for eight carloads of lumber to be shipped to Cincinnati and twelve to Washington, D. C.

The Georgia Hay Press Company has a large number of orders from several states. All of our manufactories, industries and business houses are moving at a good pace. Will N. Harben has returned from a visit to Monroe.

Miss Alice Moore leaves for a visit to friends in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Low have returned to their home in Chicago after visiting for a few days their niece, Mrs. Mattie Revnolds.

Mss May McAfee is visiting Miss Maggie

Mss May McAfee is visiting Miss Maggie Trammell in Marietta.

Miss Ludie Bass is at home after several weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Henry Harvey. in Rome.

Mrs. J. L. Tapp is visiting relatives in

Acworth.

Mrs. Herbert L. Herring will have, as her guest the coming week, her mother, Mrs. John M. Moncrief, of Devenport.

Ala.
E. H. Carman has returned from a business trip to Atlanta. HAVE SERVED THEIR PURPOSE.

Suits Against the Central Which Were With

drawn in Savannah Yesterday. drawn in Savannah Yesterday.

Savannah, Ga., July S.—(Special.)—On motion of Garrow, Meldrim & Newman, attorneys for the Mercantile Trust Company, surfor judgment against the Central railroad on certificates of indebtedness, aggregating over \$300,000, which had been deposited with the company, were today dismissed.

It was concluded, since Judge Jackson's decision decreeing a sale of the property, that a judgment would be of no benefit if obtained, as the debenture holders would be

a judgment would be of no benefit if obtained, as the debenture holders would be no better off, as long as the sale of the road has been ordered.

Then, too, this suit has served its purpose waten was to hasten the marshalling of the property's account into court, and a decree of noreclosure for the purpose of siding the plan of reorganization. Inen, too, the fact that the Hollins pain has fallen through makes it unnecessary to press these suits for a judgment as all securities will have to be returned to their original holders. THOSE CLINCH COUNTY LANDS.

Judge Falligant Renders a Decision Which Is

of Importance to Many People.

Savannah, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—In the suit of Ellis, Young & Co., of Savannah, vs. Sanders & Harris, of Clinch county, before Judge Failigant here today, Judge Sweat, of Brunswick circuit, being disqualified to sit, Judge Failigant granted an injunction restraining Sanders & Harris from occurving Judge Falligant granted an injunction re-straining Sanders & Harris from occupying three lots of 440 acres each in Clinch county, to which deed was held by Edis, Young & Co., and upon which Sanders & Harris had squatted by virtue of a deed made by one Swearinger, which title is said to be worth-less.

Swearinger, which title is said to be worthless.

Eilis, Young & Co. bought the deed from
Jacob Moody, which deed is said to be good.

It was decided this latter deed was valid and
hence the restraining injunction was issued.

This is an important decision to the people
of Clinch county, as it involves about 170 lots
of nearly the same size, the titles to which
are held by two parties.

"ALL THE COMFORTS
OF HOME"
ON THE

EDITOR AND SHERIFF. DAW

A Lively Fight Between Them in the Postoffice at Carrollton.

SHERIFF HEWITT STRUCK EDITOR SHARP

On the Head with a Billet-More Trouble Is Expected, and There Is Talk of a Duel.

Carrollton, Ga., July 8 .- (Special.) - Quite sensation was created here this morning by a fight between James M. Hewitt, sher-iff of Carroll, and Edwin R. Sharpe, editor and proprietor of The Carroll Free Press.

Mr. Hewitt went into the postoffice where Mr. Sharpe was looking after some business and when Mr. Sharpe turned around from the window to mail a letter Mr. Hewitt

said: A'm going to give you something to publish." As Hewitt finished his sentence he struck Mr. Sharpe with a leather billet on the forehead. The two men grappled and fell to the floor, where Hewitt hit Sharpe on the ear, a pretty bad blow, and the combatants were pulled apart.

It seems that a feud has existed for some time between the men, caused by some ar-ticles which have appeared in Colonel Sharpe's paper. The first of these appeared last fall. The last issue of The Free Press had an article that somewhat reflected on Mr. Hewitt, and it was this article that caused the battle of today, which has caused a big commotion

The fight was the talk of the town here. Colonel Sharpe's forehead was pretty bloody from the blow of the billet.

It is feared that the matter is not over with and that a very serious affray may grow out of the matter. There is som talk of settlement by the code duello, but I have not seen Mr. Sharpe as to whether he will challenge Hewitt or not. I don't suppose there is any foundation for the duel news.

It is certain from all indications that the matter is not ended.

Colonel Sharpe is a man of much physical strength and pluck, and has many friends. Mr. Hewitt is a smaller man than Colonel Sharpe, but no pluckier man lives in the state, and he has hosts of friends. Conservative men are trying to effect a set; tlement between the men, but it seems that the war is on in earnest.

HYMEN'S ALTAR.

The Two Loving Runaways Are Now Man Wife. The two cooling lovers have at last bowed before Hymen's altar and walked away man

The news of Charles H. Copeland's marriage to Miss Alberta Rose Futrell, which was solemnized yesterday morning at Dauville, Va., caused no surprise. A telegram announcing the marriage was received in the city yes-terday by Mr. J. E. Robinson, the attorney, who has figured heretofore in the case. Miss Futrell went from Stone mountain on

Miss Futrell went from Stone mountain on the Georgia railroad through the country in private conveyance day before vesterday to Norcross, where she boarded the north-bound limited for Charlotte, N. C. At Charlotte she was met by Mr. Copeland, Together the loving twain sped happily and swiftly on to Dauville, and after reaching that place they were married in the presence of a few friends. From Danville Mr. and Mrs. Copeland go to Boston, the home of the former, where he will no doubt be met with sad news. His mother is reported to be in a dying condition and when last heard from her demise was expected at any moment.

Why Copeland Was in Atlanta.

Why Copeland Was in Atlanta.

As has been stated young Copeland came to Atlanta at the invitation of the brother of the lady he has just wedded. After arriving in the city Copeland made himself almost a member of the Futrell family and in this way was constantly thrown with Miss Futrell. It was a case of love at first sight, and had not Copeland been a boarder at the Futrell household it is most likely he would not have caused the notoristy which has followed in his wake here.

The two have been engaged something over four months and it was only a few days ago that a split between the members of the Futrell family and Copeland occurred. Copeland has, so far as is known, acted well towards the lady he now claims as his own. It is to be supposed that reconciliations are now in order so long as the young couple have had their say. Why Copeland Was in Atlanta

AN INCREASE GRANTED. All the Roads Will Be Benefitted by the New

All the Roads Will Be Benefitted by the New Tariff Sheet.

As stated a week ago in The Constitution the railroad commission has decided to grant the roads an increase in rates.

It will vary according to the line and the territory through which it passes. Cotton, meat, corn, flour in sacks, lumber and naval stores are not effected. The advance varies from for the 10 50 personne. from 5 to 50 per cent, according to the articles and the lines. The smaller the food

the better it fares.

It was stated at the office of the commis sion yesterday afternoon that the decision will not be ready to be made public until tomorrow, but a general idea of the increase

was given. The East Tennessee and the Central get at The East Tennessee and the central get an advance of 15 per cent on some classes. The Savannah, Florida and Western gets 10 per cent increase. The roads of the Sam class and the Georgia Midland are done better by

The movement for an advance was started by Mr. Comer, receiver of the Central. The commissioners did not think until they had examined into the case thoroughly that the rate sheet was in so bad a fix as it really was. After studying it by the light of the statistics furnished by the traffic men, the board con-cluded to make a thorough overhauling of the tariff. That-work has occupied the commis-sioners since March 28th.

An increase of 25 per cent was requested An increase of 25 per cent was requested.

Mr. Comer, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the East
Tennessee; Mr. Haas, of the Richmond and
Dayville; Mr. Owens, of the Savannah,
Florida and Western, and Major Hanson made
the leading arguments for an increase.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS August 2d and 3d by the B. & D. and

G. P.

In addition to selling harvest excursion tiekets to Arkansas, Texas and parts of Missouri, the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific railroads have arranged for the sale of these tickets to all points in Louisiana also. All harvest excursion tickets on sale August 2d and 3d at rate of one fare for the round trip, good for thirty days returning. Particulars apply to A. A. Vernoy and W. H. Tayloe, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, july 9-2t

Railway Personals.

Mr. Joseph Graham, claim agent of the Central, is in the city.

Mr. Pollock, district superintendent of the Pullman company at Jacksonville, was in the city resterday and was shown around by Mr. Leach, the superintendent of this division.

Mr. B. F. Blake, traveling freight agent of the Cincinnati. Burlington and Quincy, is in Atlanta, which is his old home. A few years ago he did the railroad news for The Constitution.

Mr. Heyward, of Charleston, has been appointed assistant city ticket agent. Constitution.

Mr. Heyward, of Charleston, has been appointed assistant city ticket agent of the Richmond and Danville, to succeed Mr. Wood,

MARSHAL BUCK'S ACCOUNTS.—In a few days Chief Deputy Mr. O. E. Mitchell will have the accounts of Colonel Buck made out, and they will be forwarded to Washington. There is about \$18,000 due the ex-United states marshal. The last quarter's accounts is \$9,000, which does not include some \$3,500 of minor matters. Included in the \$18,000 is \$5,000 worth of indements, which will be paid in a few days. It will be several months before the colonel succeeds in collection the

25e Shirt Waists at 15c

60c Shirt Waists at 37 1/4 c. 75c Shirt Waists at 45c. \$1.25 Shirt Waists at 75c. \$2.25 Shirt Waists at \$1.50. 35c and 40c Towels at 19c. 20c Towels at 12½c. 20c Glass Towelling at 121/c. 75c Ventilated Corsets at 50c. \$1 Kid Gloves at 50c. 100 dozen Mitts, 15c to 75c. 5,000 Fans, 1c to \$15: 25c English Silesia at 18c. 20c Buckram at 15c. 121/2 Cambric Crinoline at 100: Best 100-yard Spool Silk at 8c. toc Dress Braid at 5c. Hooks and Eyes at 2c. English Pins at 5c. 15c Dress Shields at 10c. 20c Dress Shields at 15c. Belts from 5c to \$1.50.

ODD LOTS.

40c Lisle Vests at 15c. 50c Lisle Vests at 25c. 75c Lisle Vests at 50c. \$1.25 Silk Vests at 75c. 25c Hosiery at 19c. 40c Hosiery at 25c. 25c Ribbed Hose at 15c.

We have a great variety of Hosiery, in cotton, lisle and silk, iv every size and color.

JUST OPENED

500 White Lawn Waists. 5 cases Cambric Underwear. 50 dozen Infants' Caps and Hats. 5 dozen Children's Night Drawers 50 pieces choice Laces.

T. N. WINSLOW (American Notion Co.) 28 WHITEHALL ST

HALF-FARE RATES

CAROLINAS

GEORGIA ARKANSAS TEXAS

MISSOURI KANSAS.

AUGUST 2 AND 3. Tickets Good Thirty Days

By E. T., V. & Ga. Railway and Memphis and Charleston Bailroad. The cool northers route. Through coaches to Texas without change. Stop over privileges west of the Missispip river, also at the famous Lookout mountain on feturn trip.

Two to two and one-half dollars saved via

this route.

Write and let us book you for this grand trip. Plenty of ice water. Comfortable cars.

R. A. WILLIAMS,
General Excursion Agent,
42 Wall St., op. Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
iniv 9 1 w

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST Saturday, with its temperature up to 21 degrees, was the fifth consecutive day on which thermometers have been above 30 degrees in Atlanta. The weather likewise is all other sections of the south has continued warm during the past week, and the benefit to all crops, especially cotton, must be very greaf. Nearly all southern cities had maximum temperatures in the ninetes yesterday. Northern cities were generally from 5 to 10 degrees cooler than those in the south. The highest temperature reported was 63 degrees at Abliene, Tex. The coolest city to report was St. Paul, Minn., where the highest for the day was 76 degrees.

Showers were reported here and there in several sections of the country yesterday, but it was only in those states bordering or near the Atlantic where the rainfall was of much consequence. The heaviest rain reported, a little over an inch. fell in Baltimore.

For Georgis today: Fair; little change in

For Georgia today: Fair; little change in temperature. Weather Bulletin.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.



Croque game orde d to.

THE GONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1893.

Stand by the Platform. A correspondent asks The Constitu "What do you think of state tion: banks of issue as a substitute for the free coinage of silver?"

We have seen the proposition set forth in some of the shady places of the northeast but we have not thought about it for the simple reason that it is not a thinkable proposition. It does not go on all-fours with the democratic platform; it does not fit itself to common sense and reason; and it does not meet the views of those who are in fa yor of a sound and stable currency, redeemable in gold and silver-the money of the constitution. In short, the proposition has nothing whatever to go upon. It is the crazy suggestion of those who are interested in destroying the greater part of our money of final pay-

We have no doubt the proposition seems plausible enough to those who do not take the trouble to pick it to pieces, but an elaborate analysis is not neces sary to show that it is both silly and In the first place, the democratic platform recommends the repeal of the unconstitutional 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, and declares that the party favors the unlimited coinage of gold and silver on the same terms before the law and at the mints. Here are two distinct propositions, and there is no suggestion of compromise between them, or of the substitution of one for the other.

In the second place, if silver is to be discarded from our currency, as some of the John B. Henderson democrats propose, the re-establishment of state banks of issue would be a perilous, and might prove to be a disastrous experiment With gold, the basis of credit constantly growing dearer, and, by reason of its increasing value, constantly becoming scarcer, any large addition to the vol ume of currency would be in the nature of flat money-that is to say, it would be irredeemable paper and not money

It is easy enough to say that the issues of a state bank may be based on securities, mortgages and other evidences of debt, but, sooner or later the moment comes when these securities must be turned into cash, and then, if there is any difficulty in the process, the crash comes. The constantly appreciating gold standard absorbs not only the value of property and produce, but gives a constantly diminishing basis. Credit is a very important factor in the world of business. It can perform won ders. With one hand on cash, it can reach the other as it were into the illim-Itable ether; but the moment cash slips from its grasp it is transformed into a whirlwind of destruction, as numerous panics in our history testify.

Whatever (intermediate basis' state banks might have for their promissory notes, the final basis, according to all sound principles of finance-and The Constitution is not advocating any other kind-would have to be hard cash; and if that cash is gold alone, or is expressed in the gold standard alone, the state bank system would prove to be a dangerous inflation of credit.

With the free coinage of silver, however, and the consequent enlargement of the basis of credit, state bank notes properly restricted and guarded by the law would prove to be our most valuable and elastic form of currency.

The two propositions in the democratic platform go hand in hand. The firancial declarations supplement and strengthen the recommendation of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. The two can be separated, but they cannot be substituted for each other.

In short, the consideration of these propositions shows anew the unity and harmony of the democratic platform, necessity for carrying out all its pledges. There is an interior and inherent harmony in the document that is rarely seen in a series of party declar-The reform of the tariff will ations. prove ineffective without financial legislation on the line of the platform. Financial legislation will prove to be a timping remedy unless the tariff is readjusted in the interests of the people. State banks of issue depend for their success on bimtallism.

The platform is broad, but it has its limits. There is no room on it for John Sherman democrats or John B. Henderson democrats.

The Atlanta Chautauqua. The first annual session of the Atlanta chautauqua assembly has made a

brilliant and a successful start. The lectures and the music have attracted large audiences, and the sermon by Dr. Talmage today will doubtless crowd the tent beyond its seating capac-The managers of the chautauqua have engaged the best talent of the country at a great expense for these enents and it is gratifying to see that their enterprise and public spirit are duly appreciated.

this country. Our mountain breezes temper the heat during the day, and the temper the heat during the day, and nights are always cool. There is no reason in the world why a chautauoua assembly should not be well supported here for a month or two every summer. The experiment this year has the active aid of our best citizens, and the programme, the attendance and the receipts make it plain that the enterprise

and is an important moral and intellectual factor in the upbuilding of the com

The Financial Outlook. As The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record puts it, "waiting" is the word that est expresses the financial situation. People who are able to delay their busi less enterprises are waiting to see what

fills a long-felt want. It appeals to

the cultured and the thoughtful classes,

nunity.

the extra session of congress will do. In the commercial reports no special rouble is credited to the south during the past week. There have been very few failures and foreign investors continue to hold northern railway securities. Crop reports are favorable and

the farmers are hopeful. The Record figures it out that the July dividends and interest payments in the south will release a large amount of cash, probably \$25,000,000 or more. It says:

The stringency of money and the restriction of credit, which have played such mischief with business in the west, have affected the south in lesser degree because of the cautious manner in which business in that section has been conducted for more than a year past. Instead of enlarging the scope of their operations and using their credit to the fullest extent, southern business men have een moving in a cautious manner, and re ducing all transactions as near to a cash basis as possible. It is to this cause that the stability of the south during the present distrubed conditions is chiefly due. The div-idend list which we present shows that southern banks are doing a profitable business and giving good returns to their stockholders. Out of 117 banks only eight are paying less than 6 per cent per annum. Thirty-six ar paying 6 per cent per annum, nine are paying 7 per cent, thirty-two are paying 8 per eighteen pay 10 per cent, six pay 12 per cent, two pay 16 per cent, one pays 18 per cent, and one is paying at the rate of 40 per cent per annum. These figures, while embracing only a portion of the southers banks, represent conditions that prevail banks, represent conditions that prevail throughout the south.

The largest increase in the number

of failures is reported from the west. Our contemporary gives the following summary:

The south and New England, popularly re garded as the poorest and the richest sections of the country, stand side by side in the record of failures, a remarkable demonstration of the strength and stability of the south. In New England the number of failures increased from 872 to 919, or 5.7 per cent; the estimated assets increased from \$3,313,814 to \$6,689,403, or just about 100 per cent, and the total liabilities increased from \$3,314,414 to \$4,689,403, or factors \$3,014,637, and the total liabilities increased from \$3,014,637, and the total liabilities increased per cent, and the total liabilities increased from \$8,944,637 to \$17,346,440, or 94 per cent. In the south the increase in the nu er of failures was from 1.043 to 1.060. o 1.6 per cent; assets increased from \$5,849,462 to \$11,428,867, or about 95 per cent, while liabilities increased from \$9,263,201 to \$18. 297,454, or 96 per cent. The average liabili-ties of the failed firms in the south this year was \$17,261, and in New England the average was \$18,875. The average assets in the south amounted to \$10,781, and in Nev the south amounted to \$10,781, and in New England the average was only \$7,279. The most striking feature of this comparison between New England and the south is the relation between assets and liabilities in the two sections. In the south the estimated assets amounted to 62.5 per cent of the liabilities, or 1.5 per cent higher than the average for the entire country. In New England the ratio was only 38 per cent, or 23 per cent below the average for the country as a whole.

try as a whole.

It will be seen that the south has stood the strain of hard times remarkably well. Financial experts believe that we have weathered the worst period of the depression, and from now on the outlook will grow brighter.

Touching Reminiscences.

It is a curious and an instructive fact that, while the republican goldolators democrats who train with them, have the east, and the Jo been declaring up and down that it is mpossible for any government to give an artificial value to money, the British goldolators who govern India have fixed the value of the rupee in London at 2s. This, taking into account the rate of exchange, is about 36 cents in our money. If bullion holders compel the British government of India to pay for silver the price that has been fixed for rupee paper, or council bills, that price will be not far from 110 cents an ounce

But, leaving out of view the interestng details of the transaction, the inconestible fact remains that the goldolators who govern India, have not only adopted the main feature of the Sherman law as their own, but have placed an artificial price on the rupee in European markets. The American goldolators and John B. Henderson democrats are as quiet as mice about this business, and if they talk about it at all, their talk does not get into the news-

papers. They are silent, too, in regard to the fact that the Sherman law has been practically put in operation in India as an offset to the anticipated repeal of the neasure here. The difference between the operations of the scheme in the two countries is that India will buy bullion and coin it, while our own government buys the bullion and stores it-a scheme that was inaugurated by Charles Foster, of Fostoria, in defiance of the very terms of the law, which provides for the coinage of the bullion to the amount of the notes issued for its purchase. It has not often happened in the history of our government that an administration supposed to be responsible to the people, defies the very terms of the law; but Charles Foster, of Fostoria, did it, and he did it for the purpose of enabling a clique of Wall street bankers to drain the gold out of the treasury down to the danger point and force an issue of

Failing in this, Wall street and its New York organs set about alarming the people and destroying confidence and with such wonderful success that Wall street itself has been the chief victim of the disturbance.

It is now stated on the authority of Wall street-that the Sherman law is responsible for all the trouble. But who knows what would have happened if Charles Foster, of Fostoria, had carried out the terms of the law-if he had coined enough of his bullion purchases redeem the notes issued to buy itand if he had maintained the parity of the two metals in the only way it is possible to maintain it, by redeeming the notes in silver or gold as best suit-ed the convenience of the government?

As Charles Foster, of Fostoria, babeen blown away by his own private olizzards, there is nobody to answer this question. This being so, let the Sherman law be repealed and the pledges of the democratic platform put in operation. John B. Henderson democrats who do not like the platform, with its declarations in favor of bimetallism, should be sent to join Charles Foster, of Fostoria.

Our Foreign Citizens.

The fact that most of the prize winners in the public schools of Chicago are the children of foreign parents is by no means extraordinary.

Our public schools and other institutions are heartily appreciated by the foreign immigrants who came here as home-seekers. Many of our most patriotic citizens are of foreign birth or the children of European parents, and there is nothing more absurd and unjust than the prejudice entertained in some quarters against immigrants from the old world.

There is room in the south for several hundred thousand new settlers, and it would be wise policy to encourage the coming of the same class of immigrants that formerly went to the west and developed that region. It is a mistake to suppose that new settlers will be of no benefit to us unless they bring plenty of money with them. In the west hosts of farmers who had no capital beyond their muscle made the wilderness blossom as the rose. They built railroads and towns and added to the wealth of the country. They are good citizens and their children are thoroughly American. The average foreigner has no sympathy with anarchy. When he gets a little home or a job that will enable him to support his family he identifies himself with us, and the friends of law and order will always find him on their

It is gratifying to see so many children of foreign parents among the prize winners in the public schools of Chien go. They will find other prizes waiting to reward their industry, and they will be barred out of no place on account of the foreign birth of their parents.

Royal Extravagance.

It is stated that the gift of the princess of Wales to Prince George and his bride was valued at \$1,250,000.

At the time when this money was squandered hundreds of thousands of English workingmen were in absolute want. They were living on starvation rations, and it was all that they could do to keep body and soul together. The vast sum that went into this freak of royal extravagance was wrung from the taxpayers of England. The oppressive system that collected it has made thousands of people beggars and tramps. The princess of Wales is a charming

woman, and she is generally beloved, but she is putting her money to a very poor use when she gives away a million and a quarter for a wedding present. The people who have to foot such bills will not submit patiently forever. The time will come when they will raise an outery that will be heard. The private fortune of the British royal family is immense-fully \$30,000,000 -and it is a notorious fact that in times of distress very little of it is spent in charity. Monarchy is not so firmly established in England as to make this extravagance acceptable to the masses. Men who are demanding bread and work will not be in a pleasant mood when they count the cost of Prince George's wedding.

A Lay Sermon,

Wanona is said to be the Indian because of its superfluity of vowels.

Whence, it may be asked, did the American savage get his relish and capacity for coining such words of which our Georgia rivers and creeks furnish so many striking examples, such as Altamaha, Chattahoochee, Sayannah, or the softer and less polysyllabic names of Tugalo, Toccoa, Conasewa, Coosa, Tallulah, etc.? We get our cue for this article from F. L. Stanton, an old young friend of ours-pardon the seeming paradox-who was reared in the valleys of Gordon county, Georgia. He has lately visited the region of the redwoods of the far west, and speaks enthusiastically of these monsters of the vegetable kingdom that measure one hundred feet in girth and reach a stature of five hundred feet.

Geologists tell us that these "sequoia gigantae" were standing on the peaks of the Sierra Nevadas at the close of the glacial period, when the glaciers were on their journey north-ward. Nowhere are they found to occupy a lesser altitude than five thousand feet. But there are other vege table wonders in various parts of the earth that are of greater historic interest. There is the Charter Oak at Hart ford, the Royal Oak in which Charles II hid himself after the decisive battle

of Worcester. Who has not read of the great chest nut that stood at the base of Mount Etna in Sicily? Milton, whose multifarious learning crops out all through his writings, principally in his "Paradise Lost," tells us of the Norwegian fir whose lofty shaft was fit to fly the topsail of some great admiral. Elsewhere he speaks of a banyan tree near Benares, whose far-reaching pillared shade provided a shelter for a great army.

Then the Biblical record brings us the ccount of the cedars of Lebanon, now well nigh extinct, and the few surviving greatly dwarfed. How many charming things does the Psalmist say of the palm tree, the grandest product of the flora of Palestine. Every part of which, from the coarse outer bark to the seed of the date, is fited for use or ornament. Travelers in Central America tell us of enormous vines along the forests of the Orinoco and Amazon, that some of the poets have styled vegetable boas because of their likeness to those immense serpents that crush in their huge coils both the horse and his Nor should we overlook the rider. bread tree, when the great master has provided for the sustenance of his famishing children, as when afterwards he spread a table in the desert for the

ment of the faint and hungry five thousand who flocked to his min-

stry And yet again we might speak of the olive trees of Gethsemane, where the Christ rehearsed the forthcoming tragedy of the crucifixion and wrought out our redemption as completely when he said: "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt," as on the next day He cried: "It is finished," and gave up the ghost. Henceforward let the olive be not merely the emblem of fatness but of peace, for from this scene in dark Gethsemane there issued a ray of hope which is destined to illumine all the dark places

of the earth. It might seem almost profane after this to speak of the cool measures when God Himself has crystallized the gigantic ferns of the carboniferous period, thus laying up in stone for man's comfort both light and heat when forestry should have become a dead issue.
Thus everywhere, in field and forest,

in the starry heavens above us and in the minerals that the earth embowels, we have a museum of wonders to which the Columbian exposition is but a child's peep-show, or the Punch and Judy exnibition of an old English market day.

It will be an interesting moment when the democratic party begins to flock to the standard of John B. Henderson, of Mizzoory.

It is funny that, after secession has gone bareheaded in the south, New England refuses to recognize her offspring. Perhaps, Colonel Cockerill is the cause of this.

Mr. Watson is mistaken if he supposes that the democratic party must run away from itself every time a disguised republican blows a horn in its camp.

If Charles Foster, of Fostoria, hadn't been caught in his own trap, he would probably rise up and "point with pride" to his

financial policy. The democratic platform is not binding on such a red-hot republican as John B

Henderson. It has been decided by competent authority that the world's fair are right here

in Georgia. EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In the last issue of The Blue and Gray Magazine, published at Philadelphia. Mr. Henry Clay Fairman, the editor of The Sunny South, of Atlanta, has permitted the reproduction of his beautiful poem, "The Veterans of the South," which he is to read at the reunion of South," which he is to read at the reunion of the confederate veterans at Birmingham this summer. The poem is handsomely duced with half-tone engravings and a f the writer. In thanking Mr. Fairman for allowing its use, the editor of The Blue and Gray Magazine says; "The maimed and de-pendent confederate veteran is a peculiarly pathetic object. No less than the soldier in due did the warrior in gray believe, in his heart, that his cause was just; his sacrifice was as great, his valor as grand, his devotion as true. But he was on the wrong side to receive recognition from the general govern ment, and from the nature of things this on must ever exist. The rich pathos of Fairman's verses may stimulate greater effort on the part of the southern legislature to divide more of their growing wealth among the helpless thousands who risked life and limb for the cause that was lost. Through the blessings of peace and the pro reunited country the southland is once more growing rich; and her states could do no more graceful and praiseworthy act than to provide liberally for the men who bore arms through the great intersectional drama of disruption and reconstruction, whereby the American union was first firmly wedded

Some parties in Texas have conceived the idea of having a cow (not cowboy) race to the world's fair. It is to start from Tyler, Tex., which is about one thousand miles in an air line from Chicago, the winning cow to get \$5,000 and the second \$1,000. Cows for the race must be four years old, or over, and entries must be made before July 13th. The start will be made on July 25th. The cows are to be milked and butter churned from their milk while they are on the road. Each person entering a cow for the race will receive a two-wheeled cart, which the cow is to draw; a cow harness, a churn, with raw food and cooking utensils. Drivers may consume milk and butter on the way, but the cow must be driven twelve hours each day. with one hour for stops. The cow first arriving at the world's fair with fifty pounds of made on the way gets first money. The cow having the largest amount of butter ar riving within a week after the first gets second money. Drivers must ride in the cart drawn by the cow.

The duke of Veragua has recently lost his entire fortune. Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, of Chicago, has started a subscription for him and the people of the United States, South America and the West Indies will be appealed to for contributions.

The death of Guy de Maupassant removes a genius who in his way was the equal of Edgar Allan Poe.. His short stories are remarkable for their brilliancy, but it is the brilliancy of insanity.

The municipal records of Argentine, Kans. were eaten up by a goat the other day. The animal should be preserved as a public docu-

The Midnight Band of Mercy is the name of a New York society, organized for the purpose of chloroforming cats.

A million dollar corner lot in San Francisco once sold for a suit of clothes.

A Worthy Sentiment.

From The Kansas City Star.

The Atlanta Constitution, in entering upon the second quarter century of its existence, proclaims that "the true mission of a news paper is to stand as the unfeed and unfee able counsel of the people in all matters that relate to the public welfare." That sent ment is worthy of the lamented Henry W. Grady, who did so much to make The Constitution a power in the land, and it is a principle which must enter into the policy and management of any news journal which desires success in promoting its own fortunes and influence in shaping public affairs.

Elegant Tributes to Their Memory. Augusta, Ga., July 8 .- (Special.)-The April term of the superior court was finally adjourned today. Before adjournment the grand and travis jurors were drawn for the October term and a meeting of the bur was held at which beautiful memorial resolutions wer adopted, which were eloquent tributes Judge William Gibson and Mr. Henry (

His Own Fault.

Norcross, Ga. July 8.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury in the case of the killing of Neal Jones by the passenger train on the Richmond and Danville railroad at Norcross, July 6th, find that the boy came to his death by his own carelessness in crossing the track, thus exonerating the road from all blame.

The colored Baptist church was burned last night at 1 o'clock. The origin of the fife is unknown.

Augusta, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Arthur Glover, who shot Pollecanan Head Inst. November, came to Augusta this afternoon from Inngley, S. C., and surrendered himself to Chief Hood. A Ship Load of Chinese Lost A Ship Load of Universe Load alia, July 8.—The Spanish steamer Do which was reported after and abundone off Union, has been towed to Manil beached. One hundred at forty-five passengers were lost. The year

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY. Jenny and L.

Jenny and I were lovers, Many and many a year; Poor as I be-but Jenny gave me The gold of her moonlight hair; And I said: "Too ragged a lover To wed with the winsome witch!" But she bent her head, with her lips o' And kissed me, and made me rich!

Jenny and I were lovers. Yonder-in storm and fair; But her blue-bright eyes made the summe

And her smile the spring o' the year. Poor as a wayside beggar, With her tresses around me curled, Like veins o' gold in the rugged moid, I was richer than all the world! Jenny and I were lovers.

With only the sky above; And we cared not for a painted cot, For heaven was over our love. The brooks were our mirrors-the water win That sparkled by hill and glen; Her face beamed pink where I stooped

drink. And the water was sweeter then!

Jenny and I were lovers Many and many a year: But the rose was wed to her lips o' red And the monlight envied her hair; And the red rose creeps where her true hear

sleeps, And the moonlight falleth drear Where Jenny and I were lovers-Many and many a year!

Editor Fitts, of The Carrollton Times, who is going into the Indian agency busi-ness, recently purchased three Indians from a stranded show, and is now running them on a wild west lecture tour.

The Miserables in Company. "Is Jones's new book out yet?"

Fifteen weekly editors announce their de

Let Well Enough Alone. The hot thermometer, 'tis clear.

Is not a theme for laughter:

It beats the sun a-rising here And slightly, too, hereafter!

While the weekly editors are waving u

The Billville Banner.

We had sixty acres in cotton this year, and the balance in sheriff's sales; we have offered a prize to the first subscriber who

two months, or more, of prostration the com-mercial Guillver waked to find itself bound hand and foot by the Liliputians of delay. last Wednesday, and yet rope is cheap and lynching so respectable.

introduction and thirty days. While in Newman recently Postmaster Brown made us a present of a fine box of

of a Williams owes me, jedge," said White.
"Hit's my money, yearnt honest."
"What d'ye say, Hince?" asked the court.

opened it carefully. "J've jes got a leetle set

offendant.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Army of the Tennessee.

Chicago, July 8.—General Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary, has issued the official call for a meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago on the 12th and 13th of September. The local executive committee charged with the preparations of the meeting will make ample provisions for the reception and entertainment of the members, which will include arrangements for attending the world's fair. It is the expressed purpose of the committee to make this one of the most enjoyable meetings of the society, and a cordial welcome is in store for the old veternas of this most notable of all the armiss of the

THE NATION'S JUDGMENT YINDICATES

By the President's Reversal of His Decision ot to Call Congress Till Septer

To the Editor of The Herald. The Judgment of the entire country that the delay in calling congress together was working ruination to business generally and threatening a serious panic involving every financial interest between the Atlantic and the Pacific, has at last been vindicated by the president, who alone held the key to the

The effect of the official announcement that congress would be called in extra session early in August was instantaneous, and the early in August was instantaneous, and the general state of demoralization which has pre-vailed for several weeks in the exchanges of New York and elsewhere gave way at once to a feeling of confidence, and a sigh of reliet went out which found an instant echo through. went out which found an instant echo through, out the length and breadth of the land. The strangest feature of the whole business is strangest feature of the whole business in that there should have been any delay at all after the president became convinced, as he must have been long ago, of the widespread apprehension which received recognition in his proclamation, and which, in his own words, has "already caused great loss and damage to our merchants, threatens disaster, stops the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor."

privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor." This has been the condition for a month or This has been the condition for a month or more, and if congress had been called two months ago, nine out of every ten of the business failures of the past month, pronounced by both of the great mercantile agencies as the most disastrons in financial circles the country has seen in years, would have been averted.

It was to avoid this state of affairs that I have an earnestly urged an extra session to

now have been in a state of congressional solution. It shows conclusively that however "bumptious" the first suggestion of an extra session made in this correspondence the day after the presidential election may have been at the time, the occasion for it has been abundantly demonstrated by latter developments. I have written so often in The Herald and in my own career on the fer

ous. If a generous public finds in the call for an extra session one-half as much reason to feel rejoiced as do I, it will be more than

ready to forgive if its patience has been wearled, and will pass with hopeful step to

the future.

The importance of the president's action

cannot be

saved it billions.

ently on the granence of its peril.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1st.

congress with patronage.

ot be overestimated. Its good res

United States within twenty-four hours after

the wires carried the news that the administration had shaken off the lethargy with which it seems to have been enthralled, and had declared itself ready for business. After

What seemed to be a matter of no more than passing interest, and a few weeks ago-a cloud to be brushed away with a broom—had assumed the proportions of a cyclone and had

threatened devastation and despair to every-thing that stood in its merciless track. It is a pity that that little cloud was not brushed

onfidence and hope today.

The president's delay in calling congress has

cost the country millions of dollars.

But his promptness in reversing his decision, not to call it together until September, has

saved it billions.

He is, therefore, entitled to a big balance to his credit, and I join in "rendering unte Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

Mr. Cleveland has proven that he is neither stubborn, nor unyielding to reason. He has demonstrated his proverbial wisdom, and quiety lifting the country from the brink of

the yawning precipice of panic, has laid it gently on the grass to ponder on the immi-

Sherman law and the establishment of the

new basis on which the national currency is to rest. Of this there are several chapters ahead. CLARK HOWELL.

HERE AND THERE,

Kansas City Star: Judge Belford permitted

himself to become unwisely excited at the free sliver meeting held at Denver last even-ing. He compared the president to Charles I

Belford with buying, bribing and depraving

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche: Granddaddy's

hat seems to be the only hope of the republicans. The ex-president is comfortably certain of a nomination. The g. o. p. seems to have

Nashville American: Just as soon as the

country emerges from the crisis the reaction from the depression will, as we believe, give business interests of every kind a boom, the

momentum of which will offset the losses reulting from the existing depression.

Wilmington Messenger: The opinion is be

no one left upon whom it can agree.

and Louis XVI. and declared that, as Cros well had rid England of the one and the populace had freed France from the other, so the American people would take care of Grover Cleveland, who is charged by Judge

It was to avoid this state or mains that have so earnestly urged an extra session is my correspondence, and it is the knowledge of the fact that the president's recognition of the fact that the president is -FRANK L. STANTON. of the fact that the president's recognition at the absolute necessity for congressional action before September, resulting in his gratifying response, has lessened the tension, and brings widespread relief, that enables me to appreciate in its full intensity the significance of his proclamation. The call vindicates the judgment of the press, and people of the whole country, and had the matter been left to their bidding the financial problem would now have been in a state of congressional solution. It shows conclusively that however

"Yes."
"And the publishers?" "They're out, too.

termination to go to the world's fair. It's a great thing to be hot and hopeful. ments. I have written so often in The Herald, and in my own paper, on the importance of the administration taking the step to which it has just committed itself, that the theme has no doubt grown monoton-

adieu, the broad Atlantic is waving them welcome.

We have just returned from our annual lecture tour. Our family takes it up where we left off.

tells us where we will come out. Three men committed suicide in Billville

While delivering a commencement speech recently, the mayor of the town gave us an

cigars by the name of "The Newnan Girl." Call again, ladies!

IN PINE LOG JUSTICE COURT.

a pity that that little cloud was not brushed away when it could have been, but, after all, now that its progress has been checked, though at considerable cost, the lesson may be worth the price paid for it. It demonstrates the sensitiveness of the business interests of the country and shows how easily apprehension can be transformed into confidence. The Sherman law and the farin art today just as they were yesterday. Yet the dread and anxiety, hunging like a pall over the whole country at dark yesterday, give way to confidence and hope today. The monthly session of 'Squire Collins's court always brought to the Perkins's school-house a large number of the citizens of Pine Log mountain district. But when it became known that Sam White, who used to teach school at the Perkins schoolhouse, had sued Hince Williams, the blacksmith, for \$8.25, the whole community went to court to hear

"Air you'ns ready for trial?" asked 'Squire Collins, as he leaned back and filled his longstemmed cob pipe.
"I dest wants my \$8.25 what that scalloweg

The blacksmith was fumbling in his pocket for a written document. He took it out and

off agin his account."
"All right. I'll hear the statement o' the

and, taking his stand in front of the court, proceded to read this plea of set-off as follows: lows:

"Know all sorts of men by these 'ere presints—I don't owe Same White nuthin' but he owes me a good usel. Here's adzactly what all he owes me fur: Makin' of him pipe stems, \$2; fur settin around my shop an takin' up my time, \$1.30; fur takin' too much to me whin I wuz at work, \$2; pure bother. \$5.50; fur cassin' of one of my good customers an' runnin' of him off, \$1.25, fur wearin' out two good cheers, a-settin' in them, \$2; fur borryin' my store-bought backer an' payin' me back with home-made, 25 cents; fur honer-in' at my young nag what I had hitched to the fence, an' makin' of her breke aloose, an' breakin' of the bridle bits, 50 cents; far actin' of a born fool, \$7; fur ginurul damages, \$4."

Williams placed the paper on the 'Squire's docket, and said:

"Now, jedge hain't he a-owin' of me enough? I should say that he air. An' jedge, I wants my money. I need hit awful, kase I owes Preacher Borders 20 cents an' want to pay hit ur my karacktur will be damaged. Jedge I needs all the money I honestly yearn like this here what White is a-owin' of me, but if he'il pay all cost, I'll dismiss the case."
"I hain't a-payin' of no cost nuther," shouted the ex-school teacher.
"We'll see if you don't, you unhung scamp," returned Williams.

Here 'Squire Culius brought down his fist with a thump on the open docket and said: "Gents, jest stop right thar. This court's "Know all sorts of men by these 'ere pre-

"We'll see it you don't, you distong easily, returned Williams.

Here 'Squire Oalins brought down his fist with a thump on the open docket and said:

"Gents, jest stop right thar. This court's so to be suspected. I hain't a goin' to hev no row, an' men, the cost is got to be paid by somebody to keep the law a goin', and now I'll jest put both o' you'ns under bond till the cost air all paid, an' you'ns can jest fix up this here sot-off case to suit yourselves."

JAMES A. HALL.

The General Commanding Announces the Organization of New Camps.

Organization of New Camps.

New Orleans, July 8.—The general commanding announces the fellowship of the following named camps in the organization of the United Confederate Veterans and their respective numbers, to-wit: Andrew Coleman, camp 201, Bryson City, N. C.: Wills Pcint, 302, Wills Pcint, Tex.; Camp Colquitt, 203, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Benevolent ex-Confederate, 304 Jerseyville, Ill.; Jefferson Lamar, 305, Covington, Ga.: Beauregard, 306, Colinate. ate, 304 Jerseyville, III.; Jefferson Lamar, 305, Covington, Ga.; Beauregard, 306, Colinaville, Tex.; Camp Brooks, 307. Daingerfield, Tex.; St. Clair, 308, Asheville, Ala.; Charles F. Fisher, 309, Salisbury, N. C.; A. A. Greene, 310, LaFayette, Ala.; M. Farrell, 311, Winona, Miss.; E. Giles Henry, 312, Canton, Miss.; James Deshler, 313, Tuscumbla, Alá.; Stevèns County, Tex., 314, Breckinridge, Tex.; Palmetto Gnard, 315. Charleston, S. C.; Randolph, 316, Wedlowez, Ala.; Catesby, A. H. Jones, 317, Selma, Ala.; Tom Hendman, 318, Newport, Ark.; Colonel Charles F. Fisher, 319, Salisbury, N. C.; Camp Rufin, 329, Troy, Ala.; Ike Turarer, 321, Livingston, Tex.; W. P. Rogers, 322, San Saba, Tex.; Camp Pickens, 323, Carrollton, Ala.; Stockale, 324, Magnolia, Miss.; David O. Dodal, 325, Benton, Ark.; Junius Daniel, 326, Littleton, N., C.; Henry D. Clayton, 327, Ashland, Ala.

Still Alive, bu Uncertain NEGRO HA

ERCHA

the Eviden Btrong-He W Dogs and Sha

r. Jack Mell, the the burglar ear alive, but his he physicians w y little hope o but the many fr d to know tha contains a neg have fired the arly yesterday the DeKalb t search for the le the DeKalb onds from the c store where the store and at sev officers found to k. It was evident tracks were ma tracks were mad them showed a de other showed to d in a shoe defor the sole. These d through the ya

effecting an daround the l shing the do t into Mr. Mell nge, and much o the shavings

pped into his close one of the stro-ton of the man ediately after morning they ere the auger There the hout any hesit to the home of the is near the dogs, found the the home of ring that he was ther negro, who ther negro, who go es, was seen in anger to the officer to his home and his ht. This induced ser investigation, all by found hidden in vings which corresp

ere the negro had need with this evid ro gave in and be ries about himself, ame satisfied that the hurried off to be ced in the county jai jed all knowledge of now appears that alarm and started the he went with a consistency of the hand. When he covered the burglast said: You'd just as well rounded by men. r and at the win

be burglar, however could not get awa but once, and the cause of Mr. Melli at is true the physic ir patient except the HIS GOL

The Chicago Jou herson lives on Dr uliar an old fello nk, but his eye peculiar an old fellerank, but his eye vard an investment, en he entertains a lif Ryan is old Atch after each atter cing on the open that Alf called at Ate What!" suld the old ney. What do you nk I'm an old fool he ow my money away
the young feliow
linst so unjust an
it he believed his
est and best men i
p being unfortunate
aftense desire to be strong desire to be Independent!" the contains a queer want. A state of indrowed money is a . Why don't you go wood for a living Well, I could hardly especially as—as

Respectably as I'm ity soon."
he man puffed up, ked with a contemp shew and said:
You have relieved m he young fellow's compared to the soon of the so Uncle, I ask one mo then replied:
If you'll agree to do
Il have the money.'
I will agree."
Well then, come back
hen Alf called, the
fucted him to the
sad blue.

ducted him to the seased him:

You know that J'm

1' Speak the truth.

Yes, sir."

'And you think that the truth, yes, sir."

'Mell, yes, sir."

'That's all right. No e and I think that the that the that the that hadn't confidence ed dn't a basis. This m tions, but I believe unle lies there that periment, and, if 't is th you, for then I e is hopeless. Here d there." he added. A box nearly full of he young man's m

w go."

n a rapid city two
wayside. In the co
dder trudging along
y it is a swallow,

gianing to prevail more and more that the price of cotton will continue to rule low, and that the prices of all cotton goods will partake of low prices and have therewith to be con-Philadelphia Times: With the repeal of the purchase of silver by the government, that now adds some \$4,000,000 a month to our circulating medium, there must be some new method devised to meet the present imperious demand for a more classic currency.

SOME NIGHT. Some night, when shadows shiver in the garden ways, And flowers bloom beneath the moon's white

brown moths flutter near the winds

light-Your heart will learn the truth some night! A swaying, pallid rose will touch your cheek. And with its fragrant, shadowy lips will speak;
From out the dusk the red gleam of a firefly.
Or some far trail of lightning on the sky.
Will hold for you such memories of the past.
That I shall know your thoughts are mine.

at last.
Mine, though the sens of death have roll'd And I the mystery of mysteries have seen!

The star of hope will tremble in my sky. For you will learn that love can never die. Once in the long ago I told you this—Sealing the words with my first tender kiss. Then those sweet eyes with bitter tears were Weeping to think that you might die and I

forget Upon my cold, dead lips, one last sad night. Your warm kiss fell like glowing, golden light, And now another than my own true hand Has led you to the borders of love's wonder

land; standing there with smiles and bin bright,

tire country that ess together was ess generally and e involving every the Atlantic and een vindicated by eld the key to the

in extra session ntaneous, and the ion which has pre-the exchanges of reway at once to d a sigh of relief tant echo through-of the land. The whole business

for a month or been cailed two rery ten of the ast month, pro-great mercantile rous in financial

use in the of no more than weeks ago a th a broom-had eyclone and had

several chapters

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selford permitted excited at the enver last evenfrom the other, uid take care of harged by Judge g and depraving

e: Granddaddy's pe of the republi-mfortably certain

we believe, give ind a boom, the set the losses re-

ne opinion is be-l more that the to rule low, and pods will partake with to be con-

the repeal of the overnment, that month to our

uch your cheek, dowy lips will

on the sky,

in my sky, can never die. you this— rst tender kiss;

s Still Alive, but His Physicians Are Yet Uncertain as to the Result.

NEGRO HAS BEEN ARRESTED.

nd the Evidence Against Him Is Very Strong-He Was Followed by the Dogs and Shavings Found on Him.

Mr. Jack Mell, the merchant who was shot

The physicians who are attending him have rery little hope of his recovery.

But the many friends of Mr. Meil will be dad to know that the DeKaib county jall now contains a negro man who is supposed to have fired the shot.

Early yesterday morning the Atlanta police and the DeKaib county officers began a dilient search for the burglar. The Atlanta descrives went oh a still hunt for the man, while the DeKaib county officers secured the bounds from the convict camp and went to the store where the shooting occurred. Around he store where the shooting occurred. Around he store and at several points near the store he officers found tracks bearing a peculiar nark. It was evident to all, however, that he tracks were made by one man only. the tracks were made by one man only. One of them showed a deformity in one foot, while he other showed that the other foot was lad in a shoe deformed by a peculiar patch in the sole. These tracks led from the main oad through the yard up to the back door the store through which the burglar had cored his way.

ored his way.

In effecting an entrance the burglar had been around the lock on the door until the for would not resist his pressure. Then, after pushing the door open, the burglar bored he lock off the cash drawer before the alarm rent into Mr. Mell's house. From the cash frawer the burglar got only a few cents, which had been left there by Mr. Mell for red his way. hange, and much of that he got was in cop-

As the shavings fell from the auger which the burgiar was boring some of them ircpped into his clothing and these chips are now one of the strong points in the identifiation of the man who was arrested yester-

immediately after the DeKailo county offi-dals reached the store with the dogs yester-lay morning they went to the back door, there the auger chips were yet on the round. There the dogs were turned loose without any hesitancy; the hounds started if. The officers followed and the dogs trotted inthout any hesitancy; the hounds started of the officers followed and the dogs trotted p to the home of a negro named Mitchell, which is near the store. The officers, with he dogs, found the negro without any trouble and were in the act of leaving him after learing that he was at home all night, when mother negro, who gave his name as Frank lones, was seen in the yard. Jones was a tranger to the officers and when questioned is to his home and his presence, showed some right. This induced the officers to make a closer investigation, and in the investigation hey found hidden in the negro's shirt some havings which corresponded with those which were found around the door of the store shere the negro had entered. When contented with this evidence of the crime the legro gave in and began telling conflicting tories about himself. The officers quickly secame satisfied that they had the right man and hurried off to Decatur, where he was laced in the county jail. The negro, however, lenied all knowledge of the crime charged to im.

The burglar, however, did not believe that he could not get away and opened fire. He fired but once, and that one shot may yet be cause of Mr. Mell's death. The wound s now believed to be a surface one, and if hat is true the physicians have no fears for heir patient except the hot weather.

HIS GOLD BASIS,

From The Chicago Journal.

Atcherson lives on Drexel boulevard. He is o peculiar an old fellow that he is known as a crank, but his eye is keen when turned ard an investment, and his mind is clear

when he entertains a proposition.

Aif Ryan is old Atcherson's nephew. He is in industrious young fellow and yearned to

Alf Ryan is old Atcherson's hephew. He is in industrious young fellow and yearned to make a fortune, but somehow he hadn't the fact. Abcherson "staked" him several times, but after each attempt thus made to start im toward prosperity the boy came back roke. His last venture resulted in a severe feecing on the open board of trade. One night Alf called at Atcherson's house.

"What!" said the old man, "you want more money. What do you take me for? Do you think!" an old fool looking for a chance to show my money away?"

'The young feliow stammered a protest against so unjust an upbraiding. He said that he believed his uncle to be one of the wisest and best men in the world. "I can't help being unfortunate," said he; "and it is my strong desire to be independent that...."

"Independent!" the old man snorted, "you have taken a queer way to become independent. A state of independence based upon borrowed money is a delightrun one I must say. Why don't you go away somewhere and chop wood for a living?"

"Well, I could hardly afford to do that, uncle, especially as—as..."
"Especially as—as...."

"Especially as I'm going to get married pretty soon."

The man puffed up, but he didn't snort. He soked with a contemptuous steadiness at his nephew and said:

"You have relieved my mind of a doubt."

The young fellow's countenance brightened.
"Yes, relieved my mind of a doubt. I was meetain as to whether or not you were a fool. But new I know you are. You have removed a troublesome conjecture from my mind."

"Incle, I ask one more trial. Let me have 1,000."

The old man meditated for a few moments

and then replied:
"If you'll agree to do exactly as I say you shall have the money."
"I will agree."
"Well then, come back tomorrow."
When Alf called, the next day, the old man conducted him to the library and thus addressed him: dressed him:
"You know that I'm cailed a crank, don't for Speak the truth."

conducted mim to the fibrary and thus addressed him:

"You know that I'm called a crank, don't you? You? Speak the trhth."

"Yes, sir."

"And you think that I am, don't you? Out with the truth."

"Well, yes, sir."

"That's all right. Now, I have studied your case and I think that the trouble has been that you hadn't sondence enough in yourself—you hadn't a basis. This may be one of my crank notions, but I believe, so strongly that the trouble lies there that I'm going to make an experiment, and, 'fi 't should fail, I am done with you, for then I shull know 'pat your case is hopeless. Here's my check for \$1.000 and there." he added, pointing to a table, "is a box nearly full of gold."

The young man's mouth fiew open. The add man continued, "You will observe that the box is nailed up, bound and sealed. You ake it with you and keep it in a safe place, and I charge you never to open it unless you are driven to actual want. But you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in mind the fact that you must constantly bear in the difference of success. Now go. Wait a moment. If you are driven to open the box, remember that I shall charge you with every cent that you ase. I forgot to tell you that I must actiture see you nor hear directly from you will in two years from this date. At the end of that time come back, and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that it me come back and I hope that you had that it me come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope that you had that time come back and I hope t

old Atcherson was sitting in his library when his nephew was announced. "Why, when his nephew was announced. "Why, beas my soul," cried the old man, when the foung dellow entered with a box under his irm, "I didn't think that it had been more than six months since you left. Well, sit lown and tell me about yourself."

The young man placed the box on a table and sat down.
"Out with it," the uncle commanded.
"Well, let me begin by saying that I wen't opened the box."
"I started out with a confidence that I al never known before. I steered clear of ambling and struck at a legitimate investment and hit it. I more than double my

"Don't get business mixed up with season ment."

"All right. I made another investment, always remembering that I was on a gold basis, and it won again. Well, to make a long story pointed, I have \$25,000 in bank."

"Splendid record!" the old man declared. "Sam," he called, "fetch me a hatchet."

A hatchet was brought. "I will now show you what it is to have confidence in self and in others," said he. The bex was opened. It was full of scrap iron.

OPIE READ.

WALKS AND TALKS.

A bright and promising young lawyer was added to the throng of attorneys at the Atlanta bar the other day when Mr. Eugene R. Black was handed down from the courts down from the courts his commission to practice. There are, indeed, few more gifted young men in this section of the country than "Gere" Block and his friends have no feeling of doubt as to feeling of doubt as to

his rapid rise in the profession he has chosen. He is a gradversity with the class of '02, and while at the college was known to be one of the brainlest men of the class. He was popular and was held in high esteem by every student there. of the city. He was admitted to practice under most promising auspices, for he showed a thorough knowledge of the law and peculiar talent in expounding legal questions. That he will win golden opinions at the Atlanta bar will win golden opinions at the Atlanta bar and enter upon a compensating practice, everybody who knows him at all well cannot doubt for a moment. Mr. Black will be among the best young attorneys in Georgia, and is cordially welcomed into the Atlanta bar by all the members. His friends are congratulating him upon the promise he has so plainly given in the very outset.

Speaker Charles F. Crisp passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way home after making a speech at Tammany hall. He goes home in a hurry to prepare for leaving to resume his duties at Washington when the extra sume his duties at Washington when the extra session begins. It was Judge Crisp's intention when he left home to go to Chicago from New York, but on his way up from Americus that day he received the news that the president had called an extra session, and changed his plans, deciding to come straight home from New York and get ready for the extra ses-New York and get ready for the extra session. He did not tarry long, therefore, in New York, but came back without even stopping in Washington.

Mr. Fred S. Morton left yesterday for Athens, after spending several days in the city. Fred is a son of Colonel Billle J. Mor-ton, the well-known legislator of the lower house from Clarke and has the same joylal disposition of his father. He has many friends in Atlanta who are always glad to see

Mr. James R. Hall is up for a day or two from his work at Okefenokee swamp. His direction, as engineer in charge, of the drainage caral and other work for the reclamation of Okefenokee is leading the whole to success. Mr. Hall's work is always done well and his taking hold of an important enterprise is its accomplishment. Many interesting stories about the swamp, the timber, the fishing and hunting and the fertility of the arable-land, now swamp muck, give him a listening audience when he wants to talk.

There has been a great deal of interest aroused among prominent farmers of the state lately in the question why watermelons will not grow well on the same land two years in succession and why the crop will hardly be worth trying the third year on the same land. It seems to have put the scientific farmers to thinking and the practical to guessing. Dr. George F. Payne, the well known state chemist, has entered the discussion and after withing the property of the property o writing to such men as Kolb, of watermelon fame in Alabama, and dozens of others like hlm, has this interesting word or two to say about watermelons when seen yesterday by The Constitution watermelon editor:

"This is a subject upon which there appears to become some diversity of opinion, yet the bulk of testimony is that watermelons do not do well the second year upon the same land and are an absolute failure if attempted the third year. As to the cause of this in so many instances there have been several explanations advanced by intelligent growers, It is asserted very positively by a number of observing planters that if no melons are per-mitted to decay in the field, and if every melon and vine is cleared from the field be fore rotting occurs, another good crop can be raised the succeeding year, but if the melons, especially, are permitted to decompose on the ground, not only will that field do very badly the succeeding year, but if the drainage water from it overflows other land, not previously planted in watermelons, this overflowed land will also make a most miserable crop if

planted in melons. This appears in accord with a somewhat similar condition of affairs which sometimes exists in regard to fruits. It has been obexists in regard to traits. In has been observed that if a few apples or pears are left upon the trees as too small or inperfect to gather, many of them become munmified and hang upon the limbs until next season, when each specimen beneath the warm rays of the sun makes itself felt as a magazine of the spores of rottenness and disease. Peach growers consider it very advantageous to permit no peaches to decay upon the ground, but to turn in the hogs and let them clean up.
"A belief is entertained by some that as

"A belief is entertained by some that as most fertilizers contain principally phasphoric acid, ammonia, potash and lime. It may be that the Georgia watermelon' requires some other element in large quantity, which the fertilizers do not furnish. These appear to be the leading explanations, and only time will develop if either are correct. Answers to these questions can be secured by careful and attelligent experiments made in the field. The intelligent experiments made in the field. The work of the state chemist is the analysis of the samples of fertilizers taken by the inspectors, yet it would certainly give me great pleasure to aid in every way in my power any one who desires to make practical tests of the matter."

THE HOTEL OF CHICAGO. -

Mr. L. W. Scoville Assumed Charge of the Rossmore-It Is a Splendid Hotel.

Mr. L. W. Scoville Assumed Charge of the Rossmore—It Is a Splendid Hotel.

An advertisement has been appearing in our paper fon some time stating that Mr. L. W. Scoville, formerly of this city, was manager of the Mecca hotel in Chicago.

A change has now been made in the management, and Mr. Scoville is no longer manager of that hotel, but has one much finer and more centrally located and convenient in every way. It is the famous Rossmore, on Wabash avenue, just opposite Haverly's theater, between Eightteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Mr. Scoville desires to inform his numerous friends throughout Georgia, and for that matter, the southern states, that his hotel is right in the heart of Chicago, convenient to amusements of all kinds, and is on the carline that leads out to the world'h fair. The hotel is a large one, splendidly ventilated, elegantly furnished, and every accommodation that is possible is given to the guests.

This will be gratifying news to the people of the south. They know, that in Mr. Scoville, they have a friend that will attend to their wants, and assist them not only in seeing the world's fair, but the great city of Chicago as well. Every one who goes to Chicago should remember Mr. Scoville and the Rossmore.

A Distinguished Party.

New York, July 8.—The steamer New York arrived here today. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, Richard Harding Davis, Colonel Fred Grant. Intelligent Colonel States minister to Austria. Mrs. Grant of family.

THE E. T., V. & G. IS
THE ONLY LINE |
RUNNING THROUGE
CARS TO
CHICAGO

Emory College, Georgia.

All last week I sat with the other counsel of the Central Railroad and Banking Company in the United States court at Savannah, witnessed the contention over the disjointed members of that great system of railroads and thought what might have been the situation of our university had its board of trustees in 1881 gone into the market and invested its funds in the securities of those railroads instead of being allowed by the state to fund them retamanently under her act of that year. That anowed by the state to that year. That absence from the city orevented the preparation of my article which was one on last Sunday. No matter; it left room on that day for Dr. Candler's long caticlem, the reply to which keeps up the thread of my discourse. He alleged that I have made two "minor errors" as to historical fees. The first is

rice in leged that I have made two "mhor errors" as to historical faces. The first is "the mixing of the continental congress and the constitutional convention in the matter of Rev. Mr. Duche's prayer." That charge is simply amusing. The Rev. Dr. Hinton, criticising the constitutional convention of 1787, said that a certain Mr. Dutch (as it was printed) made a prayer therein at the in-1787, said that a certain Mr. Dutch (as it was printed) made a prayer therein at the instance of Dr. Franklin. I neared that any such incident occurred in tax convertion. In your issue of the 19th of June, 1893, Dr. Hington published his rejoinder, in which he used this language: "Yes, 1 story is with Mr. Hammond here." The incident concerning Mr. Duche happened in the continental congress. He was invited to pray then and there. "I had so read (that he prayed in 1787), but my authority was in error." In 1774 Mr. Duche did pray on the motion of old Samuel Adams. But what was done in that regard in the continuital congress of 1774 was utterly foreign to the debs a b-tween me and Dr. Hinton touching what was done in 1787 in a different body. It was Dr. Hinton, and not I, who mixed the conventions, and yet Dr. Candler classe that as one of my "minor efrors."

minor efrors."

Dr. Candler then said that the \$6,000 which I had said was appropriated by the act of 1830 and repealed by the act of 1830 and repealed by the act of 1830 and repealed by the act of 1830 and 1831, and the poor boys at the university, was in point of fact never appropriated. He quotes from the acts of 1830 and 1831, and the journals of the house and senate of those dates to sustain his view of it, and he seems to be right. I had my information from Cobb's New Digest, page 1004, where the act 'to provide for the education of certain poor children therein mentioned" is published leaving out the fourth section, and stating that it was repealed in 1831, and I had red leaving out the fourth section, and stating that it was repealed in 1831, and I had red leaving out the fourth section, and stating that the property of the leaving out the superior of the provide for the purchased of the property of the section of the purchased of the property of the provide for the purchased of the property of the section of the purchased of the properties of the purchased of the purch

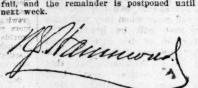
combatting was the allegation that the contract of 1872, by which we got the land scrip fund, and the acts of 1881, making tuition free and funding the university bonds, were made and enacted for the express purpose of injuring the denominational colleges. That charge I denied, and showed that the men who made and enacted that contract and those acts had no special reasons to fight those colleges, that most of them were members of the very churches which established the stied that other better motives might have moved thereto, and that they were men of such high character that they atould be credited with good and patriotic motives rather then with those which were bad. Dr. Candler denies even that I truly state my own motive when I introduced the resolution as to free tuition. His first reason for denying that I know my own or rightly state those of the other actors in this important matter is that a board of visitors of 1881 made a report inconsistent with his idea of my intention. To prove my motives and the motives of others by the declarations of some other people who had no control over or official connection with us, as to their motives for urging such action, is surely a novel procedure. In court, on such an issue, no such evidence would be even admissible. Dr. Candler says: "A commencement session, with its hurry and confusion, it was not done in a corner. The press discussed the matter. If any of the board of trustees dissented, they had all the months until the acts were passed to make it known. It was not tone in a corner. The press discussed the matter. If any of the board of trustees discussed the matter, if any of the board of trustees discussed the matter of the opponents to speak, and Dr. Candler shows that the force of the organ of the Methodist church was brought to bear against the measure. Those opponents in the board of trustees of the university have had ever since 1881 to publish their dissents, if any they had. Dr. Candler's remarks that "Many of them are now dead and cannot define the

deace, which words stood immediately in front of the remark which he has marbled as quoted above. I think his criend would have told him that the has the courtain level cellows the haser sort. In the curtain level cellows the sea the ville slander introduced to public notice by a worthy gentleman, and he a Methodist, even though he should do so by suggestion or illustration," and the capping of his climar with the words that "such a man as Colone! Hammond ought to abhor such a charge, made his inquiry and his comments thereon not only an absolute perversion of my meaning a list of medicing." They did exect that has passed away. I know that Dr. Candler did not intend them as an insult. I attribute them to his naturally combative nature.

While they gave me some pain, they afforded pleasure as an offset. I was pleased to see that this giant of the church militant felt so pressed in the fight that he needed such know that any should be a state that they have to the cause. I did not know that any man and the hard hade such a charge against Mr. Seney. Dr. Candler has published that they have. I stated in the strongest form of expression that I knew that such a charge against Mr. Seney. Dr. Candler has published that they have. I stated in the strongest form of expression that I knew that such a charge against Mr. Seney would be a grave wrong, which would "excite just in dignation." That was tue. I expected that all would so feel. My argument would so feel. My argument were such as a such a charge against Mr. Seney would have destroyed my argument. Dr. Candler says: "The such as a such a charge as a so their motives."

He quoted from the university, at which Dr. Candler complains, had characters as good as Mr. Seney's, and those characters should insure to them, as to Mr. Seney, that their motives in the such as a such a character of the case." If they were the second of the case." If

There is more in Dr. Candler's review requiring notice, but my allotted space is now full, and the remainder is postponed until



THE SILVER QUESTION. A Strong Letter from an English Ex-

The monetary revolution commenced by Senator Sherman at Washington in 1873 has culminated with the action of the liberal government of Great Britain yesterday in closing the mints of India to silver. I cannot now see what argument is left for the good party at Washington; that party has been in the habit of referring on all occasions to the currency system of the British empire, as to one worthy of all acceptation; how "honest" was the money in the empire; the gold sovereign was a sovereign; the silver legal tender rupee was a rupee; each would stand the test of the melting pot; by a stroke of the pen all this is changed; the rupee is at this moment even as your "60-cent dollar;" it is a dishonest ru-

pee, and the great liberal party is the party of "dishonest money."

Let us look at what has happened in the last twenty-four hours. In no country in the world is the community more in debt to its local money lenders (sowkars) than is India. The rupee is a silver coin containing 165 grains of pure silver. Every man in India who had contracted a rupee debt did it with the knowledge that he could pay the debt at the rate of 165 grains per pay the debt at the rate of 105 grains per rupee, because the mints were always open to the free coinage of rupees at that rate. The mints have now been closed without a word of warning and at the price of silver The mints have now been closed without a word of warning and at the price of silver announced this evening (35 pence per ounce) it would require in any city in India and in the bazaar in any of those cities, not 165 grains of silver to buy the rupee, but over 190 grains. The English sovereign contains 113 grains of pure gold. If the debtor classes here woke up tomorrow to find that by an act of state they were required to pay not 113 grains, but 124 grains—that is exactly what has taken place by this tampering with the silver currency of 280,000,000 of our fellow subjects—fellow subjects who have no votes! And what does Mr. Gladstone say as to this in reply to a question from Mr. Everitt last night in the house of commons?

"In answer to my honorable friend, I have to say that all measures aftering or modifying the state of the currency no doubt may have, or are likely to have, effects upon pecuniary values, so far as to influence current values, etc."

Eheu quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore! It is impossible to criticise the Gladstone of teday.

It is impossible to criticise the Gladstone of today.

But what are you going to do about it?

of today.

But what are you going to do about it? If you repeal the Sherman act, certainly your "60-cent dollar" will become a "20-cent dollar." In other words, there will be a premium of 70 per cent on the coinage of standard dollars by enterprising citizens in the mountain fastnesses of Colorado and their operations would, I think, be safeguarded by local sympathy. If, on the other hand, you demonetize silver entirely you force France to call in her five-franc currency also and such a contraction would leave not a bank nor a mortgage company standing in the entire western hemisphere.

Therefore, I venture to affirm that at last we are at the dawn. The crisis anticipated for now fifteen years has come. If you go to open mints at 1 to 20 no doubt the Indian mints would at once be opened, but I venture to say with the utmost confidence that if your nation opens her mints to silver and demonetizes your gold you would embark upon such a sea of national prosperity as no nation has ever known.

The world is now at the very parting of the ways. Either the rehabilitation of silver and this at once will be arranged or an gra of universal greenbackism is at hand. The African gold discoveries have come too late.

3 Now It Begins.

The carpenters commence work on our building tomorrow morning. They will soon be ready to remove the roof, and our entire stock will be liable to damage. To get everything possible out of the way, we have offered every dollar's worth of merchandise we own at cost or less. This means wonderfully cheap Dry Goods. Investigate.

Douglas, Thomas &

89 & 91 Whitehall. 74 & 76 South Broad. Davison.

On Frock Suits

All fresh goods,

The best goods,

The finest workmanship of

Any house in Atlanta.

Two weeks ago we started what will go sounding down the ages as the greatest slaughter sale of summer suits ever attempted in this or any other city before. The rush with which the sale opened, and continued until we closed our doors last night, finds no parallel in the records of the clothing

For the coming week, to add to the attractiveness of this torrent of values-this paralyzer of prices, we have thrown in

Cutaway Frock Suits

These are all new and fresh goods, rich and stylish in make up, and consisting of all sizes, but principally ranging from 33 to 36.

\$2.90 CHILD'S SUITS.—These identical goods are sold by retailers at \$3.50 to \$5, with no better trimmings, style or workmanship than ours. The universal verdict of our customers is that we have the best selection that they have ever seen.

\$9.90 Suit Sale \$9.90

Study your interest by taking advantage of this great sale, which will be continued for one week longer.

15 and 17 Whitehall Street

No branch house in the city.

Through Schedules and Sleepers to Chicago VIA WESTERN AND ATLANTIC R. R.

And Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'v

Leave Atlanta, W. & A. R. R. R. Leave Chattanooga, N. C. & St. L. R. R. Leave Nashville, L. & N. R. R. Leave Evansville, E. & T. H. R. R. Leave Evansville, E. & T. H. R. R. Leave Terre Haute, C.& E. I. R. R. Arrive-Chicago, C. & E. I. R. R. 10 00 a. m. 2 42 p. m. 7 45 p. m. 12 45 a. m.

ria Evansville.

Train No. 92 runs solid Atlanta to Louisville, and carries Pullman sleeping car Savannah to Chicago through without change, via Monon Route. This train connects in union depot, Louisville, with solid trains Louisville to Chicago without change, via both Monon Route and great Pennsylvania lines, carrying Pullman Parlor Cars Louisville to Chicago.

Train No. 4, leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m. carries Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars Ablanta to Chicago through without change, via Louisville and Pennsylvania lines.

Direct connection made at Atlanta and all points in the south and southwest. Quicket time by about three hours. Safest and best route.

Jos. M. Brown, T. M. C. E. Harman, G. P. A.



UNEQUALED FOR STYLE,

> COMFORT, DURABILITY

M: SMITH

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Some Facts About a Marriage in Which Atlanta Is Deeply Interested.

GOSSIP OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

Atlantians and Their Friends, at Home and Abroad-Society News from All Around Georgia

New York, July 8.—(Special.)—That this is a Columbian year, every one knows. That things a la Spanish are quite the rage, the United States has proved in the last few

So Atlanta, progressive Atlanta, was not to So Atlanta, progressive Atlanta, was not to be outdone in achievements, and now sends one of her fairest daughters to be the first lady in Salvador, that land of poetry and love. Miss Ida Dent Wright, who will marry General Antonio Ezeta, vice president of the plucky little republic of Salvador, is not a New York girl, as all the western papers have just announced, but an Atlanta girl in birth and loyalty. Added to this she is remarkably layely and one well-fitted to hear the heavy lovely and one well-fitted to bear the heav bilities arising from her position. Fo



aithough at her marriage day in October, she acquires title and dignity, she will have more than this fall to her share when 1894 is ushered in. Then General Ezeta will be inaugurated president of the republic in his brother's place. His election has already come off, and when that big day of inauguration

off, and when that big day of inauguration arrives and dignitaries, Spanish graduates and diplomats, unite to do homage to their chief, the lovely, smiling girl wife who will share the honors will be Atlanta's daughter.

How did all this happen? Why, Mrs. Marle Robinson Wright, the gifted mother of this bride-elect, took her daughter down to San Salvador with her this past winter, where she went in the interest of The New York World. There at a great reception General Ezeta met and was introduced to the young American and with his ardent Spanish nature, it was love with his ardent Spanish nature, it was love at first sight. The old, old story was told under the olanders, made rather difficult perhaps by his speaking Spanish and she speaking English, but they both spoke the language of love, so what difference did a confusion of tongues make?

Mother and daughter came to New York two weeks ago by the Panama line and are now at the Hoffman, where they will probably



remain until the wedding. Miss Wright has spent very little time in Atlanta, as she has been educated in Paris and has but now reached that turning point where girlhood and womanhood meet. Tall and wonderfully fair, womanhood meet. Tall and wonderfully fair wide open, expressive, lovely blue eyes, a mass of curly gold hair, she presents a marked rontrast to her broad-shouldered Spanish lover, who is handsomely dark as she is beautifully

The marriage will take place at the Catholic cathedral, in Fifth avenue, the ceremony be ing performed by the caruinal. She will have Miss Stannard, of St. Louis, Mo., as maid of honor, and four of her southern friends as bridesmalds. Her wedding gown is ordered from Felix and is expected to be a marvel if artistic beauty. El Senor General Don An-tonlo Ezeta will bring his suite of twenty-five with him, and the minister of Salvador, with the legation at Washington, will also attend. Governor Prince, of New Mexico, will be present, and several other great men. The affair is to be one of unusual social eclat and brilliancy, and it can be safely predicted that the queenly young Georgian will be a picture of beauty that night.

As to her jewels, they are something mar-velous! It is like reading a story from the "Arabian Nights" to see them all, and you find yourself wondering where she found her Aladdin's lamp. The engagement ring is the size of Mrs. Frank Leslie's famous solitaire and numbers of small rings in various stores have been added to it. He has sent her two superb pair of earrings, one pair of rubies, the other of diamonds. Jeweled bracelets, a dainty hunting watch set in pearls, point lace fan, whose mother of pear glitter with jewels, are among this casket of

glifter with jewels, are among this casket of jewels which she has. In addition to this her wedding gift from him is to be a \$40,000 neck-lace of diamonds and block pearls, now being made to order in Paris.

After the wedding they will go to Chicago, then to San Francisco and saik for San Salvador. By that time the New York upholsterers will have fitted up one of his three magnificent houses, all in white and gold, which they have houses, all in white and gold, which they have

On the night of his inaugural ball his wife wear a ball gown of Mexican silk, made up in blue and white stripes, with a slight trimming of red. These are the colors of the republic, and this young woman will look like a beautiful, breathing personation of liberty. Probably Minister P. M. B. Young will also

Probably Minister P. M. B. Young will also be there, and how Georgia will reign!

As La Senora Dona Ida D. W. de Antonio Exeta her saion should be one of exceptional brilliancy. She speaks French as to the language born, has most delightful manners, is possessed of tact and rare conversational power for one so young, and when added to this is beauty position and wealth, could one find a greater combination of favorable qualities and conditions?

Invitations are not to the property of the said of the said

Invitations are out to the wedding of Mr. Arnold Broyles and Miss Francis Lydia Divine, in Newnan, Ga., at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Both of the contracting parties are well and most favorably known. Than Mr. Arnold Broyles there is hardly a more prominent young man in the city. Although a very young man he has served the citizens in both the offices of councilman and alderman, and at present is on the aldermanic board. He is also claim agent of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, and withal is probably the most popular young man in the city. The fair bride is a young lady of charging two and is loved and educated by

K. C. Divine, one of the most prominent physicians in the city. The marriage will occur at the time stated and in the Presbyterian church at Newman.

The approaching inpitials of Miss Mamie Hardwick and Mr. George H. Purvis, to occur next Wednesday morning, is looked forward to with much interest. Few young ladies have more friends throughout this section of the state than Miss Hardwick. Her rare intellectual attainments, an attractive presence and charming personality makes her admired by ali who meet her. She combines that kind, sweet nature which wins the esteem and love of all who know her, and she enjoys a long list of friends in Atlanta and this part of Georgia. Mr. Purvis, the fortunate young man, is well known here. He is a member of the Enterprise Lumber Company, of which he is secretary, being one of the a member of the Enterprise Lumber Company, of which he is secretary, being one of the largest lumber corporations in the country. By his courtesy and personal magnetism he has drawn around him many friends, among the best element of the city, and is looked upon as one of our most promising young business men.

business men. The wedding will occur at the home of the bride, immediately after which they will leave for a trip to New York, Chicago and other points of interest on the lakes. Miss Mary R. Stoney, one of South Carolina's most charming young ladles, returned to her home in Camden, after spending a few days in this city with her brother.

Miss Florence Adams, one of Eatonton's fairest daughters and a most gifted planist, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. P. R. Branham, Jr., at the Leland, on Houston street.

Miss Ellen O'Connor has returned from the world's fair at Chicago, perfectly charmed with the trip and the great exhibits displayed, and is with her sister, Mrs. Dr. F. Bartow McRae, on Courtland avenue.

Colonel Charles Z. Biglock and wife are spending a few weeks at Cumberland. Mr. I. F. Gibbs and wife are at the Wig-

Mrs. H. G. Saunders and daughter have redelightful visit to

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weltzell left yesterday Chicago. They will be absent several Miss Willie Lee Jones, who has been visiting friends and relatives at West Point and Hogansville, Ga., for some time past, returned to her home in this city yesterday.

Miss Florence Mitchell, one of Charleston's

most popular and beautiful young ladies, is the grest of Miss Birdie Taylor at her home on South Pryor street. A fete champetre worthy of the name was

enjoyed last Thursday evening at Ponce Leon springs. The party was composed of a select number of friends, and a more highly enjoyable outing has not been announced this season. Dancing, boating, and various other Interesting amusements were induiged in by the party, and at a late hour a delicious rural collation was served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thurmond, Miss Susle Winters, Miss Alice Gardner, Miss Maude Crim. Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Etta Sherman, Miss Haynes Lewis, Miss Lena Gardner, Miss Kittle Lewis Miss Lizzie Sherman, Miss Janie Lewis, Mr. G. F. Gardner, Mr. R. M. Hudson, Mr. A. F. Gardner, Mr. Grant Sherman, Colonel J. Henly Smith, Mr. Randolph Gable, Mr. Tilden Connor and Mr. W. F. Wilson.

Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly will give a complimertsry organ recital tomorrow afternoon at the First Baptist church at 4:30 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited. Mr. O'Donnelly will be assisted by Miss Lilian Clark, soprano, and Mr. Fred Wedemeyer, clarionetist. The following excellent programme will be rendered:

PART I. War March from "Rieuzi"-Wagner. "Third Air Vane," Thornton-Mr. Fred

Wedemeyer. Offertoire in C Minor-Batiste. Soprano solo with clarionet obligato, "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear," Kucken—Miss Lillan PART II.

"Allegretto"—Lefebure-Wely.
Soprano solo, "Thou Art Like Unto a Lovely Flower," Wilson G. Smith-Miss Lillan
Clark. Clarionet solo, "Fontusie Original," Mayeur

Mr. Fred Wedemeyer.
Andante from overture to "Tell." Rossini;
Menietto from "L'Arlesienne"—Bizet.

Miss Myrtle Ziebers, of Nashville, is visiting Miss Beulah Feuld.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Quiu, Mr. T. D. Bell and daughter, Miss Lilla, and Miss Lula Smith are visiting Dr. F. R. Smith, of Buch-

Misses Alice King and Dora Bell will leave in a few days for Birmingham, Ala., Meridian Miss., and Dallas, Tex. Mr. R. H. Randall left for New York on

Thursday. Miss Annie Reid Randall has returned from Marietta, where she has been visiting her cousin, Miss Ina Gartrell.

Mr. R. A. Johnson and family, with Governor and Mrs. Ligon, of Alabama, have left the wonderful scenes of the world's fair for a while, and are now enjoying the charming climate of Waukesha, Wis., the great watering place of the northwest. After visiting other important places of the west they will return to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenbaum announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie, to Mr. George A. Gershon. They will be at home to their friends Sunday.

Miss Bessle Nowell, of Monroe, has just fin Miss Bessie Nowel, of Monroe, has just in-ished a two weeks' visit to Mrs, Dr. Scott on Peachtree street. Miss Nowell has had many callers during her stay in the city. Her speedy return is earnestly desired by her numerous admirers.

Mrs. W. J. Glascock, of Nashville, Tenn. s visiting Mrs. L. M. Terrell on Crew street Miss Lucy Vaughan, one of Clarkeston's most popular young ladles, is in the city, the guest of Miss Cassie Foster, 111 Capitol ave-

Mrs. Walker Dunson, of Atlanta, and her two children are in Gainesville. Ga., spending the month of July with her aunt, Mrs. W.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Shaw will leave this afternoon to visit friends and relatives near Cartersville, Ga. From there, accompanied by his brother, they will make a short visit to the world's fair. Their friends wish them

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wood left yesterday on the velvet vestibule for a two-weeks' visit to the world's fair.

Miss Fanny Culpepper is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James T. Carter, at Clarkston, Ga. Miss Birdie Taylor has returned from Madi-

son, where she has been visiting relatives for some days past. Mrs. McKinley Bussey is quite ill at her home. This will be painful news to her many friends.

West Point, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Of the social events in West Point none occasion more pleasure than do the meetings of the Jean Ingelow Literary Circle. This circle or mingetow interfact the cream of West Point society, and each member takes an active interest in the welfare of the circle, hence the pleasure and profits incident upon each meeting. Mrs. D. L. Adams is the cach meeting. Mrs. D. L. Adams is the accomplished president, with Miss Jeanette Zachry vice president, and Mrs. E. C. Baker and Miss Gillian Lanier secretaries. Last Friday evening the circle was entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Winston. It was an evening with Tom Moore. Quotations were given by the members from the writings of this popular poet, Miss Gillian Lanier favored the circle with a short but comprehensive and well written bloggaph, of Mr. Moore; selections were essay on "Destiny." Delightful instrumental sol3: wavit rendered by Misses Jeanette Zachry and Irene Adams, while the most raking features of the occasion were the recitations given in pleasing, inimitable style by a guest of the circle, Miss LeVancia Davidson, of Conyers. The next will be a Washinton Irving meeting, and will be at the Chattahoochee house, two weeks hence. The barbeeue held near the West Polut mills on the 4th Instant was the largest held in this vicinity for years. It was under the supervision of Mr. T. Long, suprintendent of the mills, and was attended by one thousand people. Mr. Arthur Heyman, of this city, was orator of the day. The oration was opportune, scholarly, patriotic. It was especially pointed in expressing the importance of education. Mr. Heyman is a graduate of the literary and law departments of the State university. Possessed of strong natural ability, energetic and cultured, he will undoubtedly win succes in his chosen profession, that of law, upon the practice of which he is just entering.

Dawson, Ga., July S.—(Special.)—The Constitution had better begin to get ready to defend a libel suit which Editor E. L. Rainey fend a libel suit which Editor E. L. Rainey is about to institute on account of an item which appeared in a recent special from here concerning the sale of the old courthouse. Besides conducting a first-class newspaper Editor Rainey is an alderman of the city of Dawson, and is also an applicant for the office of postmaster here. The aforesaid special in mentioning the sale of the courthouse, stated that the property had been bld in by "old man" Rainey for the city, the types substituting this undesirable appeliation for substituting this undestrable appeliation for the honorable title of "alderman." Editor Rainey feels aggrieved at being thus defamed, for he is not an "old man," if he is an "al-derman." The worst part of the affair is that he fears President Cleveland, who doubtless reads The Constitution, as all prominent people do, may have perused the misleading people do, may have perused the misseauras special and may refuse to appoint him postnaster here on the ground that he is an "old nan," for it is believed that old men are back numbers with the present administra-tion. The Constitution must make the amende honorable by announcing that Editor Rainey is not an "old man," for indeed he is

Jackson, Ga., July 7.--(Special.)-One of the most elegant recent entertainments in Jack-son was the "banquet of the daisies," ten-dered to Miss Hitchens, complimentary to her very lovely friend, Miss Daisy Davie, of Lexvery lovely friend, Miss Daisy Davie, of Lexington. These two young ladies are called "Daisy." that sweet and musical name, emblematic of purity, and the occasion characterized the charm throughout. The grounds and balconies were brilliantly lluminated with Japanese lanterns. The interfor of this elegant house presented an animated scene of rare loveliness. The parlors and hallways were decorated with feathery ferns and daisies. The large how window was canonied. sies. The large bow window was canopied with golden-headed daisies, and the dainty ivy green, the tinted walls and frames were outlined with a tracery of ferns and dalsies. The dining hall was a picturesque mass of ivy, Illies and dalsies. Adown the center of the table long feathery ferns drooped gracefully, a pyramid of ferns nodded gently under the gleaming chandalier, and dotting here and there amid the graceful foliage, peeped these starry-eyed blossoms, the daisies. Soft, sweet music amanated f.om beneath the wealth of daisies and lent an added charm, while the guests sipped the dainty ices and cakes, Miss "Daisy" Hitchens, as her loved ones call her, received her guests in an exquisitely beautiful gown of heliotrope. Never did she appear fairer and sweeter, possessing a gra-cious cordiality of manner that all feel the influence of her lovely presence. Miss Daisy Davie was attired in a rose pink silk, lighting Davie was attired in a rose pink silk, lighting up the sweet, noble face. She is a vivacious, interesting little bionde, and is a brilliant musician, with a versatility of style.

The guests were: Mass Elva Love, Quincy, Fla.; Mr. C. C. Smith, Miss Alice Leverett, Eatonton; Mr. J. M. Kinard; Misses Mattle Hines, Milledgeville; Jennie Powers, Perry; Maggle Reid, Fatonton; Clyde Streater, Alabama; Jachie Streater, Alabama; Mary Wagner, Florrie Lee, Tusie Caldwell, M. J. Caralchael, Myrtle Perry, Agnes Carmichael, Clyde McCallum, Bessie Chandler, Atlanta; Cleo Gibbs, Myrtle Pound, Linda Lee; Messrs. L. H. Reid, Eatonton; T. H. Battrille, C. P. Carmichael, Colonel C. C. Ray, H. W. Highns, B. W. Weight, Douglas Watson W. Moore, E. L. Wynne, R. N. Ethridge Stern Kinard, R. J. Carmichael, J. L. L. Legong, C. D. Leonard, Eatonton; Oscar Bryant.

Gainesville, Ga., July 8 .- (Special.) - Quite pleasant little party was given last evening by Mrs. Traylor at her home, corner of Oak by Mrs. Traylor at her home, corner of one and Sycamore streets, the occasion being celebrating her daughter. Julia's tenth birfinday. About thirty little folks from six to twelve years of age were present and just enough old, staid. The evening was spent very pleasantly, and the little folks went home delighted.

GEORGIA'S GREATEST RESORT.

Notes of Interest from Sweetwater Park

A hotel bill for \$1,600.

That is what Ferdinand Prince, of Chicago, paid the Sweetwater Park hotel for the stay of himself and his family at that resort during Polymone. during February last. It is true bill was large, but so was the family. But when Mr. Prince planked down his check for that amount he said to Mr. Watson; "It is a big check, but I would not object that if it were half as large again, because I have never enjoyed a stay more than that at the Sweetwater Park hotel. I have been all through Fiorida, but for solid comfort and delightful surroundings generally, I hav not seen anything that surpasses this."

It is a fact not generally known that the Sweetwater Park remained open during the past winter, did a spiendid business every el and during the months of February and March had nearly two hundred northern visitors at the hotel. They came chiefly from Chicago, New York and Boston, and most of them stopped on their return from Florida, though many never went any fur-ther south than the Sweetwater Park, where they were so well pleased that they did not extend their winter trip further

This magnificent hotel will make a great pull for the tourist bsulness next winter, and is already making elaborate arrangements for it. During the last winter the wide expanse of verandas for which the building is noted, was encased in glass, so arranged as to be taken down for the summer and replaced at a day's notice for the

ese glass frames fitted tightly to verandas, keeping out the cold draughts and yet permitting sunshine to come in, to the great delight of the northern visitors, who sat hour after hour as the cold days of the winter kept them in doors, taking the refreshing pleasure of a Sweetwater sun bath.

The hotel has been open for a year and a half, and its managers propose to run it

hair, and its managers propose to run it regularly winter and summer, with the possible exception of the mouth of November, when it will be closed and renovated after its summer use, and put in thorough shape for the winter's business.

It is a strange thing, but a fact nevertheless, that this delightful resort seems to have attracted more attention from the northern cities than it, has in this section of the

cities than it has in this section of the country. Its register for the past winter is full of chicago, Bostou, New York, St. Paul, Minneapolls, Milwaukee, and Cleveland names, and the wonderful success of its first winter's business is an assurance that the next will be even more gratifying to its management.

The summer season is just about fairly opened and the guests are beginning to ar-rive from Atlanta and the surrounding cities. They generally go to the coast during the earlier weeks of the summer and to north Georgia resorts during July, Au-

st and September.
"We have a long list of names dated from the cities of Georgia and quite a number from Tennessee and Alabama," said Mr. Watson, "and we expect to have just as many as we can take care of in ten days.
We have made a general reduction in prices
on account of the general stringency of
money, and also on account of the world's

also to spend part of the summer at some pleasant resort, and yet not feeting able to do both unless at a reasonable rate. We are prepared to take care of parties visiting us this summer at \$12.50 a week with admirable rooms and with just as good ac-

this summer, and it must be at once under-atood by anybody who knows anything of the comforts offered at our place that there is very little money in it at that rate."

At a rate of \$12.50 a week there is no reason why the Sweetwater Park should not do the resort business of Georgia. There is certainly not a resort in Georgia which will anything like compare with it in the spiendor of its arrangements or the completeness of its equipment, with effective lights, electric equipment, water and all modern conveniences throughout the house, and with a service and table fully in keeping with the equipment of the hotel.

By the way there is nothing in the country that excels the clabor to bath annex, which was completed a few months ago, and

fry that exceis the elaborate bath annex, which was completed a few months ago, and which, in every detail, is as perfect as mon-

which, in every detail, is as perfect as money and ingenuity can make it.

The bath pavilion adjoins the hotel and is in itself quite an imposing looking institution. It is divided into two apartments, one for ladies and one for geatlemen. Its equipment is superb, and under the direction of Dr. Whitehead and an able corps of assistants, almost any kind of bath imaginable can be had. There is the plain bath, the shower bath, the electric bath, the vapor bath, and the Turkish bath. The electric equipment is unexcelled in its comelectric equipment is unexcelled in its com-pleteness, and this treatment is very popu-lar with the bathers. The Turkish bath rooms are as complete as any that can be found in any of the extensive bath establishments of the country. The floors are tiled with marble, and the rooms for the different degrees of heat are so arranged as to be under perfect regulation. Regular attendants have charge of the different rooms, and the management of the whole establishment is perfect. There are accommodations for as many as fifty bathers at a time. One who has not seen the perfectness of its arrangement would be astonished to go through the bath pavilion and see what has been done by the management of the Sweetwater Park hotel in a few months in the erection of a bath annex which has no superior in the country. the country.

With six trains a day between Atlanta and Lithia Springs, the Sweetwater Park hotel is just about as convenient to Atlanta as though it were a suburb of the city.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia has three trains daily out of Atlanta, all connecting at Austell with the Lithia Springs dummy, which makes the trip be-tween Austell and Lithia Springs in ten minutes. Thus it is about as convenient to go by the East Tennessee as by the Geor-

gla Pacific, the trains of which stop immediately in front of the hotel.

With such convenient rehedules, allowing the guests to come from and go to Atlanta at almost any hour of the day or night, and with a \$12.50 special weekly rate for the summer, it seems that the Sweetwater Park hotel should be crowded from now until the first of October with Atlanta guests, not to speak of those who will come from

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 8.-Atlanta and Georgia have been well represented on the mountain the past week. Lockout Inn had the gayest week of the season. The Tennessee Dental Association has been in session on the mountain the past week. Dr. Crenshaw, Dr. Browne and Dr. Rosser, of Atlanta, and Dr. M. W. Mixon, of Rome, represented the Empire State of the South.

Will Crenshaw delighted the guests of the resented the Empire State of the South.

Will Crenshaw delighted the guests of the inn on Wednesday evening by playing a violin solo and a flute solo during the intermission of the evening concert by Hosmer's orchestra, of Boston, Mass. These concerts are given daily at 11:30 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. A printed programme is given each guest at each of the evening concerts.

An informal hop was given on the evening of the Fourth of July, after an elaborate display of fireworks.

The Tennessee State Bar Association will meet at the inn on July 13th. The brilliant barristers of Tennessee will be here in great numbers and it is hoped a large number of young ladies will be present to assist in entertaining them.

While people in southern cities have suffered with the hot weather of the past few days, the guests of Lookout Inn have been enjoying cool mountain breezes with an average temperature of 60 to 70 degrees. Manager Plumer, who made Lakewood, N. J., famous, and who also conducted The Waumbeck in White mountains, is conducting the inn in a most elegant style. The table contains every deficacy the appetite could call for and cooked to a turn. The service in every department is perfect.

Among the Georgia people registered at the lnn are: Mrs. M. T. Stocks and child, Hugh White and bride, Dr. Crenshaw and son, T. B. Irwin, C. S. Reed, Dr. Rosser and Dr. Browne, all of Atlanta; Mrs. W. W. Stewart and Miss Lucy Stewart, of Columbus; M. C. Mathis and a party of three ladies, of Rome; W. A. Lowe and wife and Mrs. J. L. Reid, of Griffin; J. J. Anderson and wife, of Savannah; George R. Lombard and George Palmer, of Columbus.

Tate Springs.

Tate Springs.

Tate Springs, Tenn., July 8 .- The warm weather is causing a rush to Tates, and the usual large crowd is expected by the mid-dle of the month. The Fourth was duly observed. The dining room was gorgeously decorated and the floor strewn with rose leaves.

Mr. W. D. Cleveland and family, of Hous-

ton, Texas, are here for a stay of six weeks.

Mr. Sam K. Dick and family of Houston, who were here for a month have gone to Marietta and Atlanta to visit relatives be-

fore their return to Texas.

Judge W. W. Wilkerson and wife, of
Montgomery, and W. M. Wilkerson, of Birmingham, are here.
Mr. and Mrs. John D. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Chisholm, of Atlanta, are here for a lengthy stay. lanta, are here for a lengthy stay.

Among the week's arrivals are J. S.
Lawrence and John W. Murray, Atlanta;
G. M. Cannon, J. M. Tratter, G. W. Oglesby and Warren Colleston, Dalton; Dr. John
J. Chapman and wife and C. Burney, Bessemer, Ala.; George Peacock. Selma; Captain Robert Fraser and wife, Columbus;
Miss.; Frank D. Christian, New Orleans;
H. F. Reese. Baltimore; G. B. Brazleton
and family, P. C. Hawn, J. T. Johnson,
John W. Conner and family, Mrs. J. E.
Altmayer, J. J. Toms, Walter Roberts, H.
M. Smith, E. J. Davis, L. F. Wynne, Hugh
M. Wilson, H. G. Fraser, Jackson Smith. Wilson, H. G. Fraser,, Jackson Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Haynes, J. P. Haynes, Mrs. A. S. Coldwell. H. C. Villipigue, Lieutenant L. D. Tyson and family, Captain A. H. Nove, Knoxville, Tenn.: Mrs. John Cunningham, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. L. J. Burkheim and daughter, Gainesville,

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

Recitals by Texas Amsteur Talent-The Thomas Concerts. Chicago, July 8.-An innovation made by the Lone Star State at the completion of the Texas building today is likely to strike popular sentiment and be imitated by many

other state commissioners.

The completion of the state building this afternoon was celebrated by the inauguration of a series of musical recitals to be tion of a series of musical recitals to be given by amateur talent in the auditorium of the structure from time to time throughout the summer. By this plan the ladles of the Lone Star State not only furnish excellent entertainment for visitors, but place before the public a unique exhibition of state culture and dramatic talent. The first concert was a decided success. The music was excellent, while the young ladles taking part in the recital showed marked talent and taste in the execution of their performance. A large number of Texas people were present, as well as many others who were attracted by the announcement that Texas was to give a great musical treat to the public. The occasion also marked the opening of the building, which now stands complete in every detail, although it will not be officially dedicated until July 29th, when there will be an extensive celebration and appropriate ceremonies. Like the erection by private subscription, and, in fact, like the creation of all that Texas has at the exposition, these are due to the efforts of the women of the state. given by amateur talent in the auditorium

the state.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon at festival hall, a grand concert was given by the Chicago Columbian chorus of 1,000 voices, and the entire exposition orchestra of 114 musicians under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The popular orchestral concert this evening at the new music pavilion, commencing DR. DEWITT TALMAGE

Brooklyn's Famous Divine Lectured at Is Now Wanted by President the Chantauqua Last Night.

HE PREACHES AT THE TENT TONIGHT.

The Preacher Says, Hurrah for the Inventor of Ball-He Goes in for Innecent Games and Sports and Getting Married.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, the Brooklyn pulpit orator, was the feature of the chau-tauqua. He did not appear until night, night. when he lectured, but the fact that he was

tauqua. He did not appear until night, when he lectured, but the fact that he was to lecture was apparent from the diminished audience during the afternoon.

The famous preacher had an immense audience at night, exceeding in numbers even the free opening night.

In the afternoon Professor Merrill, of Nashville, gave readings for an hour. He gave some stories in verse and a selection from Page and another from Mark Twain.

The Nelson Page selection was "Uncle Edinboro's Drowndin'." The audience gave Professor Merrill hearty applause.

Mr. Leon Vincent, of Philadelphia, gave a lecture on Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Vincent is a devotee of the rugged old Scotch philosopher. He sketched the literary career of Carlyle and drew many pathetic little pictures of the struggles and sacrifices of the writer. Mr. Vincent sketched graphically the story of the burning of the manuscript of the first volumes of the "History of the French Revolution." and the brave spirit in which it was accepted. His invisible master as a school teacher had torn up his copy and told him that he must write better was the manner in which he set about doing his work over.

Often the criticism is heard: "I am glad

work over. Often the criticism is heard: "I am glad Often the criticism is heard: I am grad that I did not have to live in the same house with that genius." Perhaps it would be well to consider the good fortune of the genius in not having fo abide with the critic, Mr. Vincent remarked.

It was an able paper, a strong analysis of the motives of the thinker and writer.

Tahmago

Governor Northen in introducing Dr. Governor Northen in introducing Dr. Talmage said that few men in this country are better known than Dr. Talmage. The divine, acknowledging the gracious introduction, said that Governor Northen is known all over the country as a kind gentleman and he is as much the governor of all the states as of Georgia.

Dr. Talmage stated that he has a warm spot in his heart for Georgia. Indeed,

Dr. Talmage stated that he has a spot in his heart for Georgia. Indeed, his fondness for the state dates back to that time prior to his birth, for his uncle Samuel Talmage stood beside Alex Stephens. As a matter of fact, Dr. Samuel Talmage taught in this state for a number of years taught in this state for a number of years. and many a man prominent in Georgia public life today studied under him. One of

public life today studied under him. One of them is the present state school commissioner, Captain S. D. Bradwell.

"How to Win the Day," was the subject of the lecture. About every two thousand years God turns a leaf, said Dr. Talmage. He turned one and there was creation. Two thousand years later he turned another and the world had the deluge. Two thousand years more and the world had the nativity. About two thousand years more have passed and he declared that he looks for it to be marked by the evangelizition of the world. the world.

the world.

Thousands of young men are asking themselves the question. "How shall I win the day?" Mothers and fathers are being asked the question or are asking for their children. There is nothing more important in life than good advice except taking it. If he had received more advice about the time he was eighteen years old he would have been saved many mistakes, the doctor said. A little later he expressed his disbelief in young men asking others what they shall do in life.

Stick at It.

One following is just as much a calling

One following is just as much a calling from God as another, he said. It is time thrown away to ask other people about a profession or trade. Pick it out yourself by the help of God and go at it and stick at by the help of God and go at it and stick at it. Do not waste time in experimenting. He knows a surgeon now eminent who threw away thirty years drifting from one thing to another. What he would be if he had stuck to surgery at the first there is no telling. Good cheer counts for a great deal. Good temper is always an advantage and the man who retains his temper will come out winner every time over the man who loses control of his.

The lecturer told some droll stories, which as all good old friends should be, were heartily received. The audience was glad to meet them again after a long absence. By thirty-five a man should have his vocation firmly fixed and success in prospect. It does

not make any difference what a man goes at if it is honorable and he is honest he will succeed if he applies himself and things go aright. Palaces have been built things go aright. Palaces have been built from eggs, tooth brushes, chewing gum, baking powder, soaps, pins, combs. hoes and hose, steam and thunder and lightning. It does not do to be a jack of all trades and this was followeed up with parables of men who have undertaken various things and failed. This is the best country in the world for succeeding, he stated, and he declared that there are \$50,000 reasons for his saying so. That many foreigners come over in a year and if they did not believe that this was the best country in the world for them they would go somewhere else. Dr. Talmage scored the gossiper, male and female. He approved amusements in moderation but was against too much amusement. He believed in baseball and checkers and fishing and hunting and driving and all sorts of innocent diversions.

Hurrah for the Inventor of Ball.

ing and all sorts of innocent diversions.

Harrah for the Inventor of Ball.

"All hail to the man who invented ball playing," the lecturer exclaimed, and his hearers applauded, as they did many other sentiments coming from his heart.

He said that he never sees a party go out driving that he does not wish them a merry time and that their horses' thirst will not require them to stop too often at the taverns.

Dr. Talmage laid great stress on happy marrying and a happy home.

The taverns.

Dr. Talmage laid great stress on happy marrying and a happy home.

He did not presume that there was any one in his audience who was unhappily wedded, but he requested that if any of his heafers should meet such a person that the messages should be conveyed:

"Whistle and keep your courage up."

He did not pretend to account for it but remarked it as his observation that the meanest men in the world often have the most beautiful wives. He had heard of a parson once who said that he had been wedded three times. Once to a rich woman, once to a very beautiful woman and his last was a vixen. So this parson would say that he had had the world, the flesh and the devil.

"When a man marries it is for a heaven or a hell and it is more so for a woman." Often the explanation of a man's success is the silent partner at home and she is not always silent, either. A good wife comes from the Lord, the good book says. The inference as to where the opposite of a good wife comes from is too plain for it to be set down in the writ. Never in history has there been so many good, true and noble women as now and the lecturer's inference was that now is a very opportune time to marry.

He concluded his lecture with an elo-

inference was that now is time to marry.

He concluded his lecture with an eloquent reroration on home.

Dr. Talmage was entertaining and was optimistic in his riews. He was very condially applauded. Today's Programe.

Today's Programme.

The first arrangement which was to have a sermon this morning by Dr. Talmage has been changed and he will preach tonight at the tent at 8 o'clock. Mme. Decea will sing. There will be no extra charge, admission remaining the same as on other days.

This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Mme. Decea and the Schubert quartet will give a concert with the large chorus.

Tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock Professor Merrill will give another reading. His selections will include bits from James Whitten

HANDSOME HAN

the Merchant's Bank

OFFERS A BIG

For His Delivery to the Atl Seven Additional Warrants Out Against Him by Mr. Po

he seems determined to get the he seems determined to get the re-tive Harry back at any cost.

Mr. Porter has sworn out seven warrants against the forger, and them in the hands of the Atlant

them in the hands of the Atlan partment for immediate action. In addition to these official in justice, the president of the Mer-has deposited something over with Chief of Police Connolly to with Chief of Police Councily to graphic expenses.

The seven warrants indited at the of Mr. Porter are as follows:

June 3, 1893—Letter to J. M. Roendorsed by Mrs. J. H. Porter for May 3, 1893—Note to W. E. Hi and endorsed by Fannie L. Porter.

May 20, 1893—Note for \$1,400 m. E. Hill and endorsed by Mrs. Fan Porter.

April 8, 1893—Note for \$2,000 m. F. Gatins and endorsed by Fan Porter.

Harry Hill is wanted in Atlanta.
This time Mr. J. H. Porter, protect the Merchants' bank, is the process.

F. Gaths and endorsed by Fast Porter.
May 11, 1803—Note made to "me \$300 and endorsed by Mrs. J. H. August 3, 1892—A forged letter M. Robinson, purported to have been by Mrs. Porter to obtain a strength of the same thing. Mr. Robinson for the same thing. He Has Left Augusta

Mr. Robinson for the same thing.

He has Left Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., July 8.—(Special)
Hill, the festive young man who is so prominently in Atlanta's court effect out of jail on bond this week and Augusta Weduesday to quietly special or two, has pulled stakes and gone nobody knows.

His disappearance was as sudden strange. Last night Chief Hood stelegram from Chief Connolly astirelegram from Chief Connolly asters Harry Hill again, for who three more warrants for forgery. In only also requested Hill to be hinazards until an officer could be sent and if Hill was not here to wire she was supposed to be. Chief Hood went to the Arlington. Where Hill boarding, in search of him, and was to learn that the gay young man gone four or fire hours. He skippetown without anybody knowing it, belief is that he got wind from Attaches were red-hot after him again.

Chief Hood thinks he took the train either for Charleston or Saufor some other intermediate place those points. Anyhow he has gone be found in Augusta. Maybe he night train for New York, for he special support of the sent of going abroad.

VERY ATTRACTIVE .- One of VERY ATTRACTIVE.—One of the tractive window displays ever seen is is that of D. H. Dougherty & Calwindow. The display is made enhandkerchiefs, and represents the Georgia in the center. There is representation of the coat of arms of with the soldier on guard on the flarge photograph of Governor Northethe left a drawing of the state capitals the left a drawing of the state capitals and the companion of th

WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.—The countre of the ordinaries of all the countres of promises to be a big thing. The expected next Wednesday of this mether meeting, as the stress of busines at falls time of the year than at any The meeting will occur in the superioroom, but the reception rooms and rooms will be at the Kimball house rate has been allowed all delegate families.

MR. GALLOWAY TODAY.—At 11 this morning Mr. T. L. Galloway, tur, will deliver one of his best set the Buena Vista avenue mission. His will be "The Unnecessary." The lect be original throughout and those will be well paid for their time. The third lecture delivered by Mr. Gallow this mission, and this one is entirely will surpass any of his addresses in the

BOTH BOUND OVER,—Two most from Paulding county, Lee Cole and law were bound over yesterday before Commissioner Haley in the sum of 4. They both gave bond. They were with distilling.

CHIEF CLERK BLODGETT.—Cas Blodgett, of the railway mail service, to the city yesterday from a tour of in in the Birmingham division.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING—W. Lumpkin will lead in the your meeting at the Young Men's Christiciation this afternoon. Mr. West who had been ahnounced for this p taken sick last night and Mr. Lumply consented to fill his engagement.

BURIAL OF AN INFANT.-The child of Mr. W. H. Hudson was boukland yesterday afternoon.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL-M Chambers died Saturday morning Grady hospital, where she had be some time. Her home was at No. street. The body will be taken to Ga., for burial on the Central rails at 7:50 o'clock this morning.

Washington Seminary.

This institution so long and he known to Atlanta and the south as abrest of the times in the work of education, will begin its next sethe 5th of September, 1893, with corps of able and experienced ten. The principal of the school, Mr. Candler, is a full graduate of one of ia's best female colleges, and has beyears experience as principal and of Bowling Green Female Seminary in The graduates under Mr. Chandstructions have held responsible as teachers in almost all of the states, and have adorned the most social circles. Her aim has been well the foundation on which to be children do not begin their school correct habits of attention and stall tive harm is done.

The primary department taught Butler of Virginia will be under Washington Seminary.

The primary department taught
Butler of Virginia, will be under
cial supervision of the principal. U
department depends the future of
dent and of the school.
Only computed the considered

Only competent, experienced, a siastic teachers are employed, wand interest will be given to the s and interest will be given to the so The principal presents the name following teachers as eminently a confidence and support: Miss Ro-full graduate of Vassar: Miss Ro-graduate of the Royal Conservata Music Leipsie; Misses Carter, and Smedley, so well and favorably to the patrons of the Seminary last and Miss Nora Hutchison, one of te successful students of the Seminar fessor Welloff will have charse

successful students of the Seminar fessor Welloff will have chare French department, which will be in five grades that his scholars may erly classified. Mrs. Chandler win this department.

Miss Seyer, the accomplished to art and German in the seminary of Germany and graduate of the Academy of Berlin, is now arranging a small party for European trastudy. Speaking several languagh having traveled extensively, about well prepared to conduct a foreign The party will leave in Septembanian seven months. A part of the The party will leave in Septemmain seven months. A part of the be spent traveling, under Cook's in England, France, Holland, Belomany, Austria, Switzerland and The remainder of the time will in Paris and Berlin, where Mismany relatives and friends.

Membership must be secured at date.

During Miss Seyer's a

WONDERS

As They Appear Casua

SOME POINTS

The Exposition

EVERY SOUTHER

A View from ris Wheel,

In the first place reeley's "Go we uch as it means isdom so clear an, woman and years in the south advice and, no r should "go west"

White City.
There is nothing It is the advice went, saw and such thing be po The times are have heard many ford to go. I the can't afford to sta the realms of pos young or old, sho see that his wife or his daughter—o or his daughter—of to spend a few da the lake. The re n pleasure and pr ment or calc

stay after you get You'll never regre ter for it, and if ences you to any for the advice. As I said, it 1

or where you stay tibule" or the "tw roads out of Atla are of you and city. The accome to the park and rains, the whale omfort, ho has but a sires to use

Fantage, I wou You can see C you are not atent who is popu "What abo

nght I'd tak ve that year Ohicago isn't

desirability over the theaters at the big ballet splendid attraction are worth see tions at almost ren Leland's l hotel and other nicest possible

the numerous Then there are can be obtained

When I say mean as chear reasonable for fair. The san mnts and cafe
listing circumst
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Volumes mig
A few words i
be of value to
to go. When
building given
liberal arts—on ings, for that of awe. You all inside of a a week or ten are to your that at the en it all pretty the bly be glad is over; but

white walks always inte The joys A ride in the top of the ing the broad ings and the thing be the tor. Then a guide book

Don't sa lay, that

OMB HA

SIDE LIGHTS

OF THE BIG FAIR.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD,

As They Appear to the Eyes of the

Casual Observer.

SOME POINTS ON WHAT TO SEE.

The Exposition Proper Is Good and

the Plaisance---Oh, My!

EVERY SOUTHERNER SHOULD SEE IT.

Some of the Special Features Which Are

Sure to Prove Especially Interesting.

A View from the Wonderful Fer-

Introduction to It All.

In the first place, go. Never did Horace

Greeley's "Go west, young man" mean as much as it means today; never was its

wisdom so clearly demonstrated. Every

years in the south should take to heart that

advice and, no matter at what sacrifice, should "go west" to Chicago to the great

White City.

There is nothing partisan in this advice.

It is the advice of one who doubted; who went, saw and came back determined, if

The times are hard, money is scarce. I have heard many people say they can't af-

ford to go. I thought so myself, and I expect my creditors thought that way more than I did. "Can't afford to go." You can't afford to stay away if going is within

the realms of possibility. But every man, young or old, should go; every man should see that his wife or his mother, his sister

or his daughter-one and all-have a chance

to spend a few days in the charmed city by

the lake. The returns are a thousand fold

in pleasure and profit—yes, beyond all meas-

It matters not how you go, where you

stay after you get there, or how long. Go. You'll never regret it, indeed, you'll be bet-

ences you to any extent, you'll thank me

city. The accommodations from the city

Whether you go by the Illinois Central

vated road or the cable lines you will be

given a quick trip with the minimum of discomfort, considering the crowds. But for a family, for a man who has but a few days to spend and de-

sires to use them to the best possible ad-wantage, I would say be all means se-

cure accommodations near the grounds.

You can see Chicago at any other time

you are not at all likely to see another centennial celebration of the arrival of the

gent who is popularly supposed to have dis-

thought I'd take them in at night," suggested a youth at my elbow.

To him and such other youths as may

Chicago isn't "in it" with Midway at

Seriously, the hotels near the ground

seem to have every advantage in point of desirability over those in the city, except

to people who may be combining business

the theaters at night. There are "America,

the big ballet at the auditorium, Sol Smith

Russell in his new play, Willard and other

splendid attractions down town, and all

re worth seeing. But to return to the

hotel question. You can get accommoda-tions at almost any price. There are any number of excellent hotels here from War-

ren Leland's Ingram, the Vendome Club,

the Rosalie cottages, the Chicago Beach

hotel and others of their class—that is the

nicest possible—to smaller and cheaper ones,

all of them within a short walk of some of

the numerous entrances to the grounds

Then there are many homes where lodging

When I say reasonable figures I don't

mean as chean as Atlanta, but I mean

reasonable for Chicago during the world's

fair. The same may be said of restau-

ments and cafes-reasonable under the existing circumstances.

Now what to see and how to see it.

Volumes might be written on this topic

A few words in a general sort of way may

be of value to people who hope and expect

building given over to manufactures and

liberal arts-or any other of the main build-

ings, for that matter-your feeling is one

of awe. You don't see how you can do it

all inside of a year. But you can. Devote

week or ten days to it, see the things that

are to your taste, and you will discover

that at the end of your time you have seen

it all pretty thoroughly and you will proba-

bly be glad the hard work of sightseeing

is over; but down at the bottom of your

heart there will be a lump of regret that

you have to leave the great buildings with

contain, the lake and the lagoon, the broad

white walks with their ever-changing and

always interesting crowds of people and

The joys of Midway.

A ride in the Ferris wheel or a view from

the top of the administration building show

ing the broad expanse of great white buildthe stand the intervening lagoon—the thing I in its entirety—should be the first act of the visitor. Then a ride by launch or gondola. A

ruide book is valuable principally for its

map and from the fact that it tells in suc-cinct form what there is to be seen. To

the people of about forty states of the union,

the most attractive place on the first day

is in the north end of the grounds. But that

don't apply to Georgians. Here are situa-ted the state buildings—from the great

stored samples of the wealth of California

to the unique old fort of Florida-all are

there except the Empire State of the South. Don't go there, it might make you feel a lit-

tle ashamed of Georgia, and you should

Don't say you will see this building one

day, that the next; that will involve a good deal of hard and unnecessary walking.

never be that.

combination of white and gold wherein are

go. When you step into the great

can be obtained at reasonable figures.

have that yearning, this hint:

"What about the sights of Chicago? I

trains, the

covered us.

might!

the park and return are excellent.

whale-back steamers, the ele-

As I said, it matters little how you go.

ter for it, and if anything I may say

ent or calculation.

such thing be possible, to go again.

man, woman and child of more than tender

Wheel, Which Is the Best

by President erchant's Bank

tional Warrants wanted in Atlanta
J. H. Porter, pre-mank, is the prosec-ined to get the gay sworn out seven the forger, and has of the Atlanta

TY NEWS. TIVE .- One of the

r. L. Galloway, ne of his best 1

OVER.—Two mon nty, Lee Cole and Ma r yesterday before ey in the sum of \$20 bond. They were

BLODGETT.-Che ay from a tour of in a, division. EN'S MEETING.

N INFANT.-The

HOSPITAL -MI gton Seminary.

so long and and the south as es in the work of egin its next se mber, 1893, wit experienced teacher the school, Mr. Graduate of one of ileges, and has had as principal and Female Seminary ing Seminary in inder Mr. Chand

the principal. I

capeline de de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición de l rell and favorable be Seminary last itchison, one of the Seminar ill have charge to this scholars may rs. Chandler will be a bis scholars may rs.

accomplished to the seminary, graduate of the is now arranging European transeveral languagensively, abroadment of the under Cook's S. Holland, Belgintzerland and Image the time will be where Miss S. I friends.

be secured at

Devote a day to manufactures and liber-Parts of several days to the art gal-eries, for you can't take it all in at once. Don't miss the transportation and elec-

tricity buildings.
See manufacturing and mining, agriculture if you like that sort of thing; the wo-man's building, the government building and fisheries—don't miss this.

And then the Plaisance. This latter is not considered a part of the exposition, yet it is the most attractive part of the "whole show." The various estimates of cost to see the fair make no allowance for the various and sundry entrance fees charged on the plaisance. It will cost you from \$15 up to take in the whole of Midway, and it is worth a trip of a thou-

sand miles to see these features if you see nothing else of the fair. "Dere's more kin' o' dagoes dere dan dere's dives on Clark street" was the comment of a Chicago hoodlum who was steer-ing a pal through the mazes of Midway the day I first saw it, and one didn't have to go far to find that he was at least approxi-

mately correct.
Some of the side shows on Midway are fakes, but most of them are genuine; all are run by fakirs, it is true, but they are such entrancingly interesting fakirs that you feel as if they were doing you a favor to let you pay them the prices they charge. "What is best on the plaisance?" I am asked.

The torture dance in the Algerian theater, That is most wonderful. But-To Cairo street go early and often. See the dancing girls there, the mosque, the temple and the conjurer. Take a ride on "Mary Anderson," "Ta-Ra-Ra Boom de Aye," or some other of the diminutive donkeys, or, if you have your life insured, on one of the camels. Then see The Algerian theater. See the Cairo

theater in day time, the Algerian theater at night, and be sure to get the latter at the time of the torture dance. Among the many other splendid things which you must not allow yourself to miss are— Lady Aberdeen's Irish village.

Hagenbeck's wonderful trained animals. The South Sea islanders.

The Turkish theater. The Bedouin Arab encampment. The German village. The Javanese village and the dancing

Old Vienna. The Moorish palace. The Dahomey village.

The ostrich farm.

The Chinese theater. And, oh, by all means, those beautiful Persian girls and their dancing. This oriental dancing-that of the Persian girls and of those in Cairo streetis pretty peculiar, by the way, and perhaps it will be well for you to go it alone when taking in these dances you men, I eman.

These are a few of the features of mid way; a few of the things you cannot af ford to miss. There are millions of other or where you stay. Either the "relvet ves-tibule" or the "twin vestibules" of the rival roads out of Atlanta will take the best of interesting features and, as for the fair itself, it is beyond all description. There is only one way to get an idea of what care of you and put you in Chicago in the shortest possible time. As to your hotel or boarding house, a few words. Jackson Park is seven miles from the center of the it is, that is

Seeing it yourself! J. O.

LIKE UNTO THAT OTHER CITY.

The Inadequacy of Comparisons-Notes and Impressions of the First Day.

One of the first things you should do after you enter the main grounds you must take a naptha launch, or if your taste be more romantic, a gondola and make the tour of the grounds by means of the lagoon that winds a rippling ribbon through white walks and beneath the white arches. When you have done this, you will go and sit for an hour under the trees on the wooded island and wonder and dream and try to compare your impressions with comething you have seen or read of during your mortal existence; and then you will give it all up in despair and wisely discover that the mind of one man cannot compas or discover the planning and execution of a work so perfect in detail, so noble as a

It seems to me that this white city-with its domes, and its arches can be like unto nothing save that city to which the conquering mortal looks after long years of anguish and labor. This mortal city planned by mortal men and built by mortal artians has a grandeur that makes even common people great. The crowds that carelessly tramp along its white streets seem mbued with a dignity never fore possessed by busy sightseers, One seldom thinks of finding amusement in them. They have that enchanted grace which lies in the face of any girl on a moon-

light night.

There Are Exceptions.

They have in general, I mean, for speaking in this poetic fashon I must pause to except the soda-water man, the waiter girl and the New England woman with her reticule, who are all just about the same

here as anywhere else.

There is so much I want to tell you about this big exposition that I scarcely know how to begin, but I am sure if you are a woman with small interests like mine, you will begin at the Children's building. The most interesting thing here is the children themselves who are checked by the day for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents, and left by their mothers to the care of competent trained nurses. The nursery where the tiniest babies are kept is on the first floor, and the windows which open upon the arcade enable visitors to see its arrangement without entering its sacred precincts. It is a large, bright room cheerily furnished and contains about twenty-five little brass bedsteads, and about o'clock every day these are occupied with tiny contented bundles of pink and white somnolency. In other seasons the small inmates of this comprehensive nursery often act in the natural and uproarious fashion indulged in by the ordinary unchecked infant.

It took some time, I am told, to persuade the mothers of the general public with babies to check, that their offspring would receive the proper attention and tenderness at this place, and for this persuasive purpose infants were hired to do duty in the nursery for some time. The mothers came and saw that these small people were not only cared for and amused by their nurses, but that there was also a constant swarm of risitors peeping through the nursery windows, thus making it impossible for any neglect or the ill treatment that some mothres imagine must be the result of leaving their babies alone with hirelings.

The center of the children's building is given over to a gymnasium for boys, and

the upstairs rooms are all used as class rooms, so that any one willing to spend year with one's family at the fair can give the children the benefit of a daily education while doing so. The children in the kindergarten school are checked in the same way as the babies, and they seem an awfully happy, contented little set. In the Woman's Building.

The Woman's building naturally follows The Woman's building naturally follows the children's, and, although I have heard a good many expressions of disappointment about the arrangement, and so forth, of this noble structure, I certainly found enough therein to have interested and delighted me for a month or so, and enough to make me proud of and delighted with my sex, from the empress who sent her costumes and her handiwork to the simple, half-civilized women who enriched this display with countless treasures in fine needle-work and embroidery.

The associated artists of New York have

display well worth an hour's study. It is arranged on the left hand side of the north wing. There is one notably exquisite piece of tapestry designed by Dora Wheeler—a strange faint figure of a sea nymph against a green-gray ground. At this place alone one can get an idea of what American women are doing in the way of embroidery and china decoration. The display of fine needlework and linen embroideries is simply enchanting.

Opposite this wing is the Russian ex-

hibit, where one will find in a tall case two of the Russian empress's magnificent robes, and other fabrics and embroideries of marvelous splendor. The two royal gar ments are respectively a gown of high state entirely formed of raised gold em broidery and an evening dress of heavy white satin with a train of pink brocade and a touch of the same pose color about the bodice which, with the front of th skirts, is embroidered exquisitely in silver. There is a splendid service in decorated glass, equal to any of the finest Bohemian glass, done by a Russian lady and, indeed, everything one looks upon is interesting. The work of the Russian peasant woman has a barbaric splendor and richness entirely its own, and the jewels, laces, fabrics and silver vessels of the no bility are indescribably sumptuous. Russian seems a sort of northern Turk in

his splendid ideas of luxury. French Dolls of All Ages.

The women of France have a great many beautiful proofs of their art and industry in the woman's building, and the case o dolls illustrating the court costumes France is something that every woman and every little girl will want to see. Never, J am sure, has any child's eves seen before congregation of dolls like these. Such beautiful ladies they are, each one dressed in the court costume of a certain period, and many of them fashioned to represent in features and coloring the queens and

Near this stand is a marble bust of laughing child by Madame Sara Bernhardt, and the northern portion of the room represents afternoon tea in the Parisian salor of the day.

The women of Spain, of Italy, of Germany, of India and Japan, have sent the of their artistic accomplishments exhibition, and one is simply dazzled by the array of breidered fabrics and

The art exhibit in this building is not as comprehensive or satisfactory as one would expect. It seems that many fine women artists have sent their work to the big gallery, and to special exhibits, and this gives the idea that women have not been doing as much in painting and culpture as in other lines of art.

I cannot begin to specify all the beautiwonderful things in this building that show the progress and ability of the women all over the world today, but it may interest my readers to know the following arts and sciences have been taken up successfully by the modern woman.

In the department of agriculture women are planters, honey makers, dairy farmers, growers of chocolate and coffee, cotton planters, cattle farmers and silk growers. In horticulture they are fruit growers reserve and jelly makers and makers of fruit and sweet wines.

They are taxidermists, mineralogists, mi ners, inventors of weaving machines, washing machines, plaiting machines, steam ressing and ironing boards. A woman has exhibits-a model of a

stock car; another has invented a car step and barrier, and another kind philanthropic soul has invented a warming device for protecting street car drivers. Others of the sex are manufacturers of saddles. In the department of interior decorations

upholstery, etc., the women make a fine nowing and the list of women workers in ceramics and mosaics is a long one. In stained glass work, art metal work enamels, glass and glassware, carvings in various materials, gold and silver ware, jewelry and ornaments, silk and silk fabrics, woven goods of wood and cotton, laces, embroideries, trimmings, etc., the women of today are doing first-class artistic work.

There is, by the way, a painting in the art gallery by Marie Baskirtseff of two little urchins that will interest every one, not only for the sake of the artist, but for its own strong and simple truthfulness This picture was quite the most striking in the gallery.

The woman's building has been accepted

literally and gratefully by the female sex of the entire universe. Now and then hus-band or brother finds himself struggling with his human belongings through the mazes of silks, laces, pottery and so forth, but he soon extricates himself and seeks some more congenia. spot wherein he awaits his interested rel-

atives until long after the hour appointed-The woman's building it is, and you will have women to serve you and women to look at you across the tables of the clean, lovely restaurant in the top floor. These waiter girls will bring you a very nice well-cooked lunch and quite the best cup of iced tea you will find on the grounds If they would only be like men waiters and serve you a little more generously with the expensive things you order you could feel that women were really losing their sex peculiarities in small matters. But they won't do this and if you are real hungry and haven't a fortune in your pocket book eschew the woman served luncheor for the progressive waiter girl of today is just as skimpy as the proverbial woman the church fair.

This brings me to the discussion of material comforts and right here, oh! gentle tourist, let me warn you against those deleterious beverages advertised at the little stands in the grounds as "ice cream soda," and various other liquid delicacies. None of them are worth the dime you pay for them and many have actually a poisonons and uncanny taste. Eschew ice crean sodas. But you are safe in your investment when you spend a penny for the Wauke sha water you find at every turn; the beers are said to be good and I know the sweet milk and buttermilk that you buy from the pretty dairy maid in Lady Aberdeen's Irish village are delicious.

The restaurants are in general as snaring and deceptive as the soda founts. The New England clam bake is a good place to get a nice fish dinner and there are one or two other nice places; but go not blindly into the hashery with its gay air and alluring inscriptions. You will find

and addition and a snare—a place replete with hollow promises and high prices.

The most sensible thing one can do is to take one's lunch in a neat little box.

Some nice potted meat and bread and cakes can be procured at a bakery and these make a far better lunch than the gener-ality of those served on the grounds. MAUDE ANDREWS.

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS. The Benuty Show That Is Sure to Attract All

Male Visitors.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—(Special Correspondence.)—There is one show on the Midway laisance that always has a big crowd—

of men. You wander northward from the big transportation building, past the fairy like palace given over to the children and the woman's building, and to the left you see a sign that causes you to stop. "Entrance to the Midway plaisance" in big letters in a dozen places greets your eye. Many kinds of music floats to you

from the plaisance, about which you have heard such wonderful stories. Of course, you go in. Nobody ever goes to the fair without spending a day on this wonderful thoroughfare. The result of going in may be the same in your case as in the case of the fellow who sings the song about the plaisance in Ali Baba-"busted," but you go in just the same. The very first show on the plaisance is

one you'll see, if you're a man. A wonderful man, in a most remarkable costume man carrying a half dozen sinister looking knives in his socks, and a man who has a powerful pair of lungs first calls your attention to this show. This man does nothing but operate a very noisy, but withal a very musical bagpipe. The industry and endurance of the man are remarkable. By the hour he blows into that bagpipe, marching up and down in front of the building with stately tread the while.

This bagpipe fellow is the only advertise.

ment the beauty show gets and it does not need any more. People will walk a dozen squares to get a good look at the bagpipe operator, and once they get close to him they discover from a big sign that they are in front of the "Congress of beauty, contain-ing native beauties of forty nations, dressed in their native costumes."

in their native costumes."

The two young women who peep out of the ticket windows are kept busy selling tickets, mostly to men. Women go in sometimes to see the dresses. The day I went in the big building was crowded, but there were not more than a hundred women in the crowd. The women are seated on a raised and richly carpeted platform that extends all around the sides of the building. A hig lebel tells you which pation a ing. A big label tells you which nation a beauty belongs to.

From Far Away Climes.

The first one is Austria. If this one at the show is a fair type of the Austrian maidens, they are a very lovely and sensible lot. She wore just the prettiest sort of cos tume, and was fingering with some sort of needlework. Pretty, but indolent Bohemia, who sits next to Miss Austria, had arisen who sits next to Miss Austria, had arisen from her chair and was talking over the rail to her neighbor. Miss Behemia is a blonde. She is not large and looks very soft. She wore a loose titting gown, that was hitched up at the waist in a way to show that she had a fine figure. Holland had gone out to lunch, and I did not see her. Miss Ireland, a soft eved, fair skinned rosy cheeked maiden in green, sat in very dig-nified pose reading one of the Duchess's

novels. One fellow got it in the neck by tryign to get funny with the fair wearer of the shamrock.

"Oh, I know dat girl," said he, a big fellow, with a big pin and sporty clothes, "she uster sling beer down to Tony's on South Clark street."

There was a big crowd and the big fellow There was a big crowd and the big fellow laughed smartly as he finished the remark. Miss Erin didn't speak. She just lowered that novel a little and looked out over the top of its pages. Those soft blue eyes shot through that fellow in a glance that he will not forget in many a day. He hung his head and giggled sheepishly. The young lady resumed her reading, once glancing at him with heightened color as he walked off.

Some Pretty-Others Not Quite.

It was a bonnie lass I saw there from It was a bonnie lass I saw there from Scotland. She was a sweet little Annie Laurie. Great masses of inky black hair fell over her shapely shoulders. She had a pretty face, and it was a typical one, too. Miss Japan was working a curious black agure into a silken hanging. She was not a beauty—not as pretty as other Japanese maidens to be seen at the fair. She was achest thirty. She had a serious, marronly maidens to be seen at the lair. She was about thirty. She had a serious, matronly air about her. Round faced Miss China, a very young and very short miss, was curied up on a rug sleeping. People yelled "rats!" at her in vain. She didn't budge; she was dreaming, perhaps, of her lover across the seas. Miss Syria, a dark hued, finely molded young maiden flirted with the vismolded young maiden firsted with the visitors with true womanly ardor. She had sine eyes of uncertain color, but when she leaned back in her chair and sent mellow glances toward the young gallants, they wilted and hung on the rail. Now, I don't know whether Miss Syria is a humbug or not. She said she was genuine and she was labeled that way, but after she had solemntagened me that she was space En assured me that she "no speakee En-sh at all," she launched out into a very glish at all," she launched out into a very fine dissertation on America and the fair. She talked with every one who came along after first coyly assuring them, as she did me, that she "no speakee English." She took roses from some of the young fellows, too. They've made provision for that right there in the building. A flower girl conducts a well patronized stand in the center. Three male Bedouin Arabs are the only men on exhibition in the building. Three lovely young orientals are to be seen reclining on soft divans. Canada has a very fat and very unprepossessing representation fat and very unprepossessing representation.
Three creoles from Acadia—Louisans Three creoles from Acadia—Louisana creoles—dressed in native costume, occupy one platform and one of them is spinning on a very low spinning wheel. A very grand-looking lady from Chicago promenaded up and down one of the platforms in hoop skirts of the most extreme styles. It really appeared as if she might have a hogshead underneath that commodious red dress. It was labeled, the coming style. I think she wore a wig, too. When they get this style it will not only be impossible to hug a woman, but it will not be within the means of a great many to buy such a mountainous garment to encase his little 125-pound wife in.

Pretty, Piquante America.

Pretty, Piquante America.

America had a pretty representative, but scores of young ladies can be found in Atlanta who would reflect more credit on the women of the nation. She is a Miss Helmeck, of Ohio. She is not large, and has a wonderfully clear complexion. She is young, too. She had a very little infant turtle, which she was fondling, the day I saw her. She wore a very fine gown of yellow silk and always had a crowd about her.

saw her. She wore a very fine gown of yellow silk and always had a crowd about her.

Miss Russia was a typical representative of the women of her nation. There was nt any foolishness about her. She is rather large, and very short-waisted. She has massive cheekbones and a wide forehead. A great shock of black hair covers her head. Miss Norway is short, too, and has a pretty face with a poor figure. Miss Switzerland is old and positively ugly. An octoroon serenely rocks herself to and fro on one of the platforms.

It is a very fine congress of beauty, and is interesting because of the varying types and costumes, but turn a bevy of Georgia beauties loose in the fair and they'll take the blue ribbon every time.

Some people are laboring under the delusion that this fair does not equal in attendance the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. The Chicago Herald prints some figures this morning which show how the two fairs compare. In the whole month of July, the Centennial had 636,518 visitors. In four days of this month 542,049 people have paid ther way into the world's fair and thousands have entered on free passes. The attendance at the Centennial on July 4th. was 46,290; at Chicago 283,376. The daily average of visitors for this month will be 125,000.

Channecy Depew was right when he said that there is nothing in history to compare to the world's fair save the Paris exposition. The attendance at Chicago may yet equal that of Paris.

FROM THE GREAT WHEEL.

How the Big Show Looks from the Bigge How the Big show Looks from the Biggest
Thing in the Grounds.
Chicago, July 6.—(Special Correspondent.)
The Ferris wheel is one of the features
of the world's fair, you never get out
of sight of it. No matter in what part of
the grounds you may go, if you'll just look
away toward midway palsance, there you'll see the great wheel of iron reaching into the air. You see it before you ever get to the fair grounds. Soon after you get on the car to ride out to the grounds, you be-gin to stretch your eyes in the direction of the White City. Of course, you don't east the fair. it's eight miles out there. but see the fair—it's eight miles out there—but pretty soon the big wheel looms up. You think you are at the fair then but you ain't. The train keeps dashing down streets, past tall buildings and vacant squares. The wheel gets bigger as the train gots peerer, and finally when the train gets nearer, and, finally, when the clanking cars halt on the Jackson park entrance, you discover that the giant rim

Taller than any of the buildings, and having a foundation that covers more than an acre, it is not strange that the whole should attract attention even in such a congress of wonders as the fair. A continual stream of people pour into the gates that lead to the cars and every time it stops in its ponderous revolutions scores get on. You ride around twile for 50 cents and among the other strange sensations one among the first people to ever take such a ride as that. No other fair, not any other nation ever had a Ferris wheel. The Wheel More Satisfactory.

From the dizzy height at the top of the big wheel an excellent view of Chicago and the world's fair to be obtained. stretches beneath you like a world in miniature. The captive balloon, just across the way, goes higher and commands a breader view, but the impressions I got on the Ferris are the clearest. Great as it was, I couldn't enjoy the view from the balloon, 600 fett in the air. I couldn't appreciate the landscape and lakescape for thinking which way I'd jump if the gas bag collapsed. I couldn't see a soft place anywhere; I would be as likely to land on top of the agricultural building as anywhere else. The pretty view of brick and smoke and lake and white houses all became one confused blur. And that gas bag kept hanging there, held by a cable fastened to a windlass down on terra firma; hanging there like a giant bird poising for flight.

But on the Ferris wheel and you get on a nice car with forty seats in it and more than likely there are thirty-nine people in the car besides yourself.

Behind you and in front are cars just like yours, and all around the wheel are cars, numbering in all thirty-six. There may be 1.440 people on that car while you ride. You sit in a revolving chair and look out through the glass sides of the car. Slowly the ponderous wheel begins to move. It makes no sound, but like some giant motive power that is revolving the earth, it goes up. The earth begins to sink beneath you and objects to get smaller. Slowly you are climbing. Now you are half way up and the car stops to take on more passengers. Imperceptibly the car begins to move again. Up, up, up—the horizon is receding, big uildings are coming into view and just a moment ago was a faint streak of blue is now a broad expanse of lake stretch ing away and away until it melts into the

At the top you pause for a moment. A young lady in the car giggles nervously. A fellow with red mustache and a very wide and flat straw hat says he's not afraid. The conductor tells you that it is 264 feet to the ground.

Delightful-Heavenly

"Delightful, heavenly," warbles a pretty lady, who really is not afraid. And she was right. The plaisance, straight and wide and smooth lies to the east and west. Thousands of people smaller than Gulliver's Lilliputians swarm along the walks. To the east is the great White City. The magnificent structures, glories of architectural and mechanical skill, stand beneath you like a wonderland of palaces. To the west and north is Chicago. Smoke from a thouand north is Chicago. Smoke from a thou-sand factories helps to dim and make ob-scure the views. But before you are miles and miles of avenues, and interminable stretches of sky-scraping buildings. Miles away Chicago is swallowed up in smoke and mist. To the east beyond the fair, and ly-ing toward Chicago, is the lake, now a sil-ver sheet under the magic of the sun. To your limited vision Lake Michigan seems as the ocean itself. Little white sailboars your limited vision Lake Michigan seems as the ocean itself. Little white sailboats dance about upon its waters. A big procession of steamers are moving along between the city and the fair, leaving behind great trails of black smoke. Far off yonder—so far away that it looks like a speck—lies the gunboat, Illinois, and it is there to show the people what Uncle Sam has in the way of battle ships. It lies very peacefully and very still out there in the sunlight and in that sea of molten silver. Nearer by is the Blake, the United States coast survey. She might be a toy, so small does she appear. Sailing crafts of every kind flit about on the waters. Yonder where the water hlends with the sky the black smokestack of a steamer has begun to rise above the water. Nearer and nearer it comes until the big black hulk is in full view. A faint blue streak of mist marks the dividing line between the water and the sky and seems to speak of the vastness that lies beyond.

As you gaze rapturously, enchantedly upon the picture that lies on every cite the ween ocean itself. Little white As you gaze rapturously, enchantedly upon the picture that lies on every side the wheel begins to move again and you begin to descend. Gradually the picture is shut out—shut out as a scene upon which the currier shut out as a scene upon which the curtain

falls.
"Oh, I wasn't a bit afraid," a dozen pe "Oh, I wasn't a bit afraid," a dozen people say the moment their feet strike the plank platform, and they go away to settle their nerves and to tell others about the most delightful experience of the fair.

The wheel is a marvel. It represents the achievement of a plan which Charles Ferris has had in mind many a year. He believed such a wheel could be built and he went to work to do it. It cost \$400.000. It only started running two weeks ago. Already there are imitation Ferris wheels, but there is not one that is one-tenth part as great as the original. great as the original.

The Grounds at Night.

One way to see the fair is at night after the gates have closed, and the visitors have gone home. I saw it that way the other night. In company with a reporter on one of the morning papers here, I wandered through the dream city and saw it without the throng of animated sight-seers. Reporters from all the morning papers were there, and as there was nothing much to do they enjoyed the queer sights of the plaisance. You imagine everything is quiet then, do you? Not much; the world's fair is not quiet. During the day no wagons are allowed inside the gates, but between 11 o'clock at night and 8 o'clock the next morning the wagons are constantly rumbling through the grounds. The Columbian The Grounds at Night. Il o'clock at night and 8 o'clock the next morning the wagons are constantly rumbling through the grounds. The Columbian guards are always on duty. The tired inhabitants of the odd little villages have not retired. In many of them there is the sound of song, and the most eccentric quality of instrumental music. These people are tired, but this is the only hour they have to do as they did in their native land, and talking, smoking, singing and drinking, they spend the time until a golden streak begins to creep across the lake and lights its dark blue waters. I could not help but wonder when these people aleep.

ROBERT L. ADAMSON. der when these people sleep. ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

EXCITEMENT AT SYKESTON. Threat to Run the Negroes Out of That L cality.

Dexter, Mo., July 8.—News was brough

Dexter, Mo., July 8.—News was brought here on the afternoon train that great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Sykeston, twenty miles east of here, in Scott county, where the negro Miller, who murdered the Ray girls, near Bradwell, Ky., was captured, and that an effort would be made tonight to run the negroes out of that locality. There will prohably be serious trouble, as many of the bold citizens and farmers of that part of Scott county and neighboring counties employ a large number of laborary and will defend the negroes while there are also many of the good citizens who favor moving them. It is impossible now to secure confirmation of the saws from Sykeston.

THEY OPPOSE IT.

Herr Groeber, Centrist, Announces That His Party Is Solidly Against the Bill.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CZAREWICH.

The German Ruler Will Meet the Russian. Americans in Germany-Other Foreign Gossip.

Beriin, July 8 .- The speeches that were nade for and against the army bill in the reichstag yesterlay and today were of a purely partisan character, indicating nothing of the undercurrents which may ultiitely guide the vote of the several parties. Each speaker indicated his kn programme and avoided any reference to compromise. Herr Boeckel, who leads the for that party has not escaped division a speech delivered today, suggested the terms of which half a dozen followers would support Von Caprivi. They contained the suggestion that if its terms were not granted the faction would maintain its op-position and set its face against the bill.

The best speech made today was that of or. Von Binnigsen, the national leader, who attacked the centrists and Richterists, declaring that they were defeating their own purpose by the intensity of their hostility to the government. These parties, he said, were rejecting conciliatory proposals and forsaking their best traditions by demanding their own terms or nothing. It was this attitude that had led to the political destruction of the freissinig party, for which Eugene Richter was responsible. The voters, Dr. Von Binnigsen added, had deserted Herr Richter at the polls.

Made Herr Richter Angry.

Herr Richter wes very angry at this allusion to the defeat of the movement which he had led to an almost complete extinction and made a furious reply to Dr. Von Binnigsen. He said, among other things, that moral principles formed the sole standing ground of the radical people's party and that the ultimate triumph of these principles was assured. The defeat of his party was, he claimed, but momentary.

Then Herr Preiss, an Alsatian, had an inning of the old style of denouncing an ncrease of the army. The increase asked for by the government, he said, was needess and would place an oppressive burden upon the people. His speech was simply repetition of the threadbare argume against the measure. The obvious determination of a large numbers to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week.

Wednesday next is the day for private members' motions. The centrists will then raise the question of readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. The freissinig papers persist in saying that the govern-ment's refraining from opposing this ultramontane proposal will be the price paid the centrists for their support of the bill. Both the centrist leaders and the government adherents deny that there is any compact. The chancellor undoubtedly has a majority in favor of the bill without the

centrists.

In the lobbies today it was not the Jesuits, but the taxation question upon which the centrists declared an arrangement for the carriest declared an arrangement for their support was possible. Herr Richter stated in the lobby that if the chancellor pledged the government to cover the increase in the expenditure by a progressive imperial tax on incomes of over 12,000 marks the centrists would vote for the bill. Privately they are angling for a deal, which is likely to be arranged, giving the government a large majority. Dr. Leiber means to insist that the bill go to a committee and this will give time for negotiations to be carried on. The session is certain to last longer than was at first expected.

The mational liberals have given notice of a motion in regard to the distress caused by the drouth and also in regard to the lack of fodder for the army maneuvers and to its limited supply in the district outside of those where the maneuvers are to be held. The Richterists, with the members of the Volksparte, will propose the entire suspension of the import duties on fodder until May 1, 1894. The socialists

entire suspension of the import duties on fodder until May 1, 1894. The socialists will support the measure.

Advance of the Socialists. For the first time in the history of the reichstag the socialists have obtain chairmanship of one of the permanent committees, Herr Auer being elected to the position. Herr Singer, another socialist, has the vice chairmanship of another committee.

The conservatives have re-elected Freiheer Von Manteuf, the Pole and the centrists, Count Hompesch presidents of their respective groups. Liebermann Von Son-nemann leads the conservative section of the anti-semites.

The election for members of the Bavarian landtag are proceeding. For the first time the socialists have captured seats, two of their candidates having been elected in Munich. They have also won seats in Nuer-emburg, Augsberg and Bamberg, much to the amazement of the opposing clericals.

The Emperor and Czarowich.

Emperor William will receive the ezaro-

wich at the Potsdam station on the return wich at the Potsdam station on the return of the latter from England on Tuesday. After taking dinner at the palace the czarowich will continue his journey to Moscow. The emperor has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway. The conflict of the Norwegian radicals against the government is approaching a dangerous clinax. After decreeing the exclusion of the Swedish colors, the national flag, a majority of the storthing now refuse to vote supplies for the consular service unless their demands for consular representation for Norway be for consular representation for Norway be

The Stockholm Allehanda, an official paper, says that the refusal will provoke a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends an immediate discussion of the position by an extraordinary session of the Swedish diet.

Swedish diet.

America was well represented at the opening of the reichstag. Among those seen in the diplomatic gallery were the United States charge d'affaires. Consul Edwards and Mr. Washburn, American consults the gradeburg.

wards and Mr. Washburn, American consul at Magdeburg.

Mrs. Runyon, wife of the American minister, is deriving much benefit from her stay at Ems. Her daughter, Mrs. Haskins, is at Carisbad.

Mr. Robertson, the newly appointed American consul at Hamburg, is timed to arrive at his post the first week in August.

Baron Von Sauerman-Jeltsch, the new German ambassador to the United States, got a special leave from the emperor to go got a special leave from the emperor to go to his country seat in Silesia before starting for Washington.

London, July 8.—A sad accident, resulting in the loss of twenty lives, occurred today off Skegness, a watering place on the east coast of England. A party went from the village for a day's sail in a yacht. They were caught in a heavy squall when some distance off shore and the yacht capsized. Before assistance could reach the people struggling in the water twenty men and

women were drowned. "A Free Citizen of London."

London, July 8.—The king of Denma who came to England to witness the marria of his grandson, the duke of York and Pricess May, was today made a free citizen. London. After the ceremony a luncheon wifer. Among those present were the que of Danmark, the prince and princess of Walland the duke and duchess of Teck.

NELMS AND GOODWIN

They Take a Drive Over West End "Just Lookin' Around."

ANNEXATION STILL IS THE QUESTION

They Bay They Have Come to No Definit Agreement Yet, but Will Report Next Weanesday.

Mayor Goodwin and Mayor Nelms tool a carriage drive over the beautiful little town of West End yesterday to see what could be done looking towards certain an

At the last meeting of the joint committee on annexation West End made her demands in the way of improvements in case she consents to come into Atlanta as a ward.

At the same meeting West End was willing to give to get West End as a ward. There was a good deal of difference be-tween the two propositions. West End asked a great deal more than Atlanta said the would be willing to give. Then the two mayors were appointed a committee from the general committee to look over the situation and after scanning the anditions closely to try and smooth down dif-ferences as near an equitable basis as pos-

sible for the two cities to agree upon.

This was the work that the two mayors had before them yesterday afternoon. They took a drive out to West End to give May or Goodwin a chance to see the condition out there. He had not made himself famil iar with the needs of West End and had not carefully studied the real values of the town in the way of public schools and buildings and general taxable property.

He thought after he saw these things and looked into the general makeup of West End he could arrive at a fairer idea

of the issue at stake.

Mayor Nelms took Mayor Goodwin all Mayor Nelms took Mayor Goodwin all over the pretty little suburb. They talked over the propositions in detail and informally came to many agreements. Neither of the two mayors would say anything when they returned from the drive as to the nature of the report they will make to the general committee on annexation next Wednesday. They said they had not begun to study the report yet and that the trip to West End was simply to "get at" the facts in the case. They say they will hold a meeting Monday or Tuesday for the purpose of making agreements where agree purpose of making agreements where agreements can be made, but further than this

they say nothing.

It is given out from good authority, however, that the two mayors talked informally over the situation yesterday while driving over the town of West End and that several

agreements were reached.

It may be safely counted upon that the two mayors will report favorably to the general committee to consider annexation, the proposition to give West End about \$71,000 in improvements from the jump if annexation is accomplished. Furthermore, it seems safe to say that the two mayors will report in favor of giving West End

four policemen in case of annexation.

It is also stated upon good authority that they will agree upon allowing West End to have the next artermau to be elected in case West End should become a ward of Atlanta.

All of these things, it is said were talked

All of these things, it is said were talked over by the two mayors yesterday in an informal way and that they pretty well agreed upon the propositions as stated.

When Mayor Goodwin was seen yesterday and asked about the trip to West End he

"Yes, we took a drive out there to look "Yes, we took a drive out there to look at the town. I wanted to see just what West End must have in the way of improvements before we handled the question of annexation for final settlement. I wanted to see what the town had in the way of taxable property and I wanted to see how the school house was kept up and how ithe water service would have to be planned. We took Engineer Clayton with us and made a careful survey of the town and I think I will be better able to talk annexation when we get together again annexation when we get together again than I was at the last meeting, having posted myself on the needs and the conditions of our neighbor. As to making any adjustments of the differences between the two reports of the compatitions we have two reports of the committees, we have made none at all. We haven't met for made none at all. We haven't met for that purpose yet. We did not go to West End to do this. We did not come to any conclusion at all today and will not before Monday or Tuesday, and maybe Wednesday, as to how we shall adjust the differences between the demands of West End and the offers of Atlanta. We will make a report on this, however, Wednesday when the general committee on annexation meets in the council chamber."

Vegetable Cheps.

"Why do you save those bones so carefully?" was the question asked a French cook, who was skillfully cutting the meat from some delicate chops and laying the bones aside,

evidently for future use.

"To preserve an illusion, madam," was not an enlightening answer.
But I bided my time, and patience and observation were rewarded when the next day's menu presented "vegetable chops" for our

It happens sometimes even on a hot day that the masculine members of a family become suspicious if there be no piece de resistance at lunch, and a vegetable dish is installed in the place of honor. Vegetables usually have to be boiled, or mashed, or something done to the control of the cont thing done to them to reduce their bulk. so prepared are lost on any ordinary sized

Abroad, in France and Italy and Switzerland, at the pensions where ment is a luxury and the practice of intelligent economy a fine art, great mounds of macaroni stewed with tomatoes are served as a separate course, delicious and satisfying. We Americans rarely dream of enting things in such fashion as they are cooked and served in those countries, but—so much the worse for us! Certainiy there is no occasion for the over-abundant use of ment, especially in hot weather.

As a matter of fact, it is much easier for a cook to serve a steak of some chops than to prepare a substitute, but nevertheless many can be prepared of simple, small cost materials.

prepare a substitute, but nevertheless many can be prepared of simple, small cost materials.

It was with this idea in mind that I started to tell you how those chop-bones were used "to preserve an illusion;" I know, because I afterwards learned to scrape them and serve them and prepare "vegetable chops" all by myself.

To make these "illusion chops" you need two or three cupfuls of mashed potatoes, quite free from lumps, moistened with a little hot milk and well seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. You will need also two small round onions, those called buttons; mince these very fine and fry brown in a spoonful of butter. You will also mince fine six small carrots, boiled until tender, and four small boiled turnips; and if yon have some fine, firm white cabbage, or some bits of cold boiled cauliflower, add them; season with a little finely cut parsley, a tiny pinch of grated nutmeg, salt and a red pepper corn, or a bit of the long scarlet pod.

Now mix all well with the mashed potato; mold with the hands into dainty chop-shapes, dip into beaten egg and then in sifted cracker dust, and fry in very hot butter; drippings will answer, but there must be enough of it to lumerse the cutlets just as you do oysters or Saratoga chips, and it must be boiling when the chops go into it.

Let them fry a fine brown. You have had your chop-bones in a bot oven meantime, and now stick one daintily in each chop. Len them on coarse brown paper in the mouth of the oven. In order that every particle of grease may be absorbed. Then you serve immediately on a very hot dish: garnish them with crisoed parsiev. In reality these chops both look and taste very much like the breaded cutlets one often orders but seldom gets perfectly prepared.

Vin Place of Steak.

Another dish that does not belong quite so well among substitutes for meat, and yet is highly nutritions and often served abroad in place of steak or fillet, is "tomato with eggs." In Swiss kitchens there are found long, boat-ahaped dishes of earthenware that seem to give character and dignity to whatever is arreed in them. If you can have one of these for this dish of tomatoes, the effect will be

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SOBER, industrious, wideawake gentleman with \$3,500 can engage in a profitable wholesale business by addressing, at once, W. D. & Co., care Constitution. FOR SALE-A well assorted stock of general merchandise; invoice cost \$8,300. The best town for a general business in the state. Address W. M. Weaver, Receiver, Greenesboro, Ga

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of over ten years' standing is in need of a secretary and business manager who will, if mutually satisfactory, invest in the capital stock of the concern. Address H., care Constitution.

QUICK! QUICK! Must sell established business for \$500 cash; \$1,200 and over can be made yearly; can be run with other busi-ness. Apply at once. Contract, this office. FOR SALE—I have for sale the patent of a safety pin—a needed article in every house-hold; is easily and cheaply made, yielding a clear profit of not less than 100 per cent. This is well worth the attention of any party with small capital, who desires to engage in manufacturing. Edward McConnell, Folsom's Hotel, 14 to 20 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A well established coal yard.
Railroad front. A bargain; will sell cheap.
Address. R. Schmidt, Jr., 28 Inman build-

FIVE REASONS why Rowe's Infallible Handleapping System commends itself to investors with \$200 or more:

1. Absolute safety.

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1. Absolute safety.
2. Quick returns.
3. Capital completely under control.
4. Scientific accuracy and uniform profits.
5. Two years' practical test.
\$200 yields \$45 net profit weekly. Prospectus, 1893, free, explaining system in detail; tabulated results; references from subscribers who have operated successfully over a year.
C. D. Rowe, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONTRCTORS ND BUILDERS-We CONTRCTORS ND BUILDERS—We are selling strictly lump lime in ten-barrel lots at 35 cents, and guarantee it to give satisfaction. Call and see us, and we will make you extremely low figures on your building materials. G. O. Williams & Bro., 257 Marietta st.; Thone 328. July9-d-tf—HERE'S A CUT FOR YOU—See this, contractors. We have on hand about 500 barrels of the famous Anniston Hydraulic Lime that we'll deliver anywhere in the city at 30 cents a barrel. We can't give it to you, but we'll do the next thing to it. We make this price only on the stock on hand. Ackerman & Co., 78 North Broad street. THE BEST WORKMANSHIP and best ma

terlais are of equal importance in house painting. Both are furnished by Southern Paint and Glass Company. FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Two magnificent Oxy-Hydrogen Stereopticons—McAllister's (New York finest make. In first-class order, with all purtenances, single and compound dissolving keys, 25 feet square linen sheet, pressure boards, rubber gas bags and tubing, stand lamps, extra lenses—everything complete. Also about 500 of the finest views made—his the complete and the complete tobical religious, temperance, biographical beautiful and funny. A bargain. Ackerman & Co., 78 North Broad street. sun tues GUARANTEED \$150 diamond for sale. Par

voltemplating purchasing can get bargain and good investment in the stone I am compelled to part with George F. Viett, 260 East Hunter street.

SEED PEAS—Clay, Whip-poor-will, Red Rippers and mixed peas. T. H. Williams, 51-2 S. Broad street.

FOR SALE—The finest half Jersey and half Holstein cow in Georgia. Apply at 305 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Iron safes—Several new and second-hand iron safe for sale at cost for second-hand iron safe for sale at cost for cash, or on easy terms, as we will close out stock o. same. Delbridge Paper Company, 8 and 10 Trinity avenue.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
New and second hand. Safes
moved and repaired; call on, or
address, Atlanta Safe Company, 35
North Broad street, Southern Agents Mosler Safe Company. june 11-1m. sun. address, Atlanta
North Broad street, Southern Agents Mosler Safe Company. july2 tf
FOR SALE—A full fine of Herring-HallMarvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes,
vault doors, depository boxes; also some
second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone
124. Call or address B. F. Smith 34 West
Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. aprl 1—6m

PERSONAL

MISS MYRTLE ZIBART, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting her friend, Miss Beulah Fudd, 391 Whitehall street, and would be pleased to see her friends. THE OWEN'S GALLERY will give you one dozen cabinet photos for \$2, 56 1-2 Whitehall

HAVE your house painted by Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street. and Glass Company, 40 Peachfree street.

WRITE for sample copy of our beautifully illustrated marriage journal. Brown Publishing Company, Toledo, 0. july6-17t

FIRST-CLASS WORK and best materials secured by having your houses painted by Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street.

CASH paid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., 57 Whitehall street.

SEND YOUR STOCK to one of the best pastures in Georgia; 500 acres bottom land planted in all kinds of grass and clover. Plenty of good fresh water, four miles from Address W. F. Brown, West Atlanta, NO MORE ANNOYANCES by Hen laws if you have your house painting done by South-orn Paint and Glass Company 40 Peachtree

street.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you.

jan 29 30t sun

ATTENTION LADIES!-"Emma" bust de veloper will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instruction 2c. or 24-page Illustrated catalogue 6c., by mail. Emma Tollet Bazar, Boston, Mass. apr16 11t sun SANTAO SANTAO—For men only. Greatest restorer and developer known. Strengthens, invigorates. Price \$2. Guaranteed. Send stamp for confidential circular. Dr. Miller, 21 Quincy st., Chicago. dec4 52t sun MR. W. C. MILLER, late of Chattanooga, a master painter of national reputation is manager of painting department of therm Paint and Glass Company, 40

Peachtree street. FOR SALE-Rorses, Carriages, Etc.

LARGE MARE MULE for sale, works any place. Apply 94 North Bon BIG CUT in saddles, harness, all kinds saddlery. Go and see at 86 Whitehall street. FOR SALE—A good track sulky, weight fif-ty pounds; also open 3-4 gauge buggy; no finer in the city. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Charles Victor.

Vittur.

FOR SALE—Two wagons, buggy, mule and harness. Will exchange for city lot. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A good open buggy, newly painted, for \$25. also a fine top pony phaeton, leather top and harness, cheap as party needs money at once. Apply at 110 Whitehall.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. ORGAN FOR SALE—Estey celebrated make or \$50, worth double; must be removed im-nediately. C. O., Constitution office,

WANTED—To rent four or five-room cottage ar out on car line; must be well sucded or ear woodland. W. B. Deans, 24 East Ala-

FINANCIAL

LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insurance policies bought. Loans made on same Charles W. Seidell, 3 i-2 Whitehall street.

WANTED-By gentleman and wife, board with refined private family. References given and required. W. T., care Constitution.

greatly enhanced. I take for granted that you have. greatly enhanced. I take for granted that you have.

Butter it well, peel as many tomatoes as it will hold, side by side, and carefully scoop a spoonful from the middle of each.

Mince a small onlon and fry it light brown in a little butter: add a cupful of sifted bread crumbs, a little minced parsiey, a bit of pounded spice, and sait and pepper to taste.

Chop fine the tomato you have removed and mix it with these ingredients. Fill the cavities in the tomatoes with the mixture, sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs, dot generously with butter and bake in a rather onlick oven for half an hour.

When micely browned, break over the top an egg for each person to be served and return to the oven until they are cooked. A

HELP WANTED-Male.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Salesmen and Teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address, "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Man with push to introduce a new article among merchants and stable men in Atlanta, Ga., and every city and town in Georgia; pays \$3 per day; sells on sight; no competition. Address, with stamp, M. Hill, Appleton, S. C.

SALESMAN WANTED—By leading manufacturer, to carry line fabric gloves and

SALESMAN WANTED by leading manufacturer, to carry line fabric gloves and mitts to retail dry goods trade, as side line, commission; write, giving permanent address, territory and references, Amsterdam Silk Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN-It is education that determines why one man can earn only \$10 a week and another, who has developed his abilities, can earn \$10 a day. Send for circulars; they may help you to decide for the future. R. J. Maclean, sec., A. B. U., cor. Whitehall and Alabama.

future. R. J. Macienn, sec., A. B. C., Oxi-Whitehall and Alabama.

WANTED—Stenographer; young man for two weeks; acquainted with Yost machine. Address P. O. Box 278.

YOUNG MAN—Professionally trained teachers conduct the Atlanta Business University. Education is an investment, not an expense. See to it that you lay a solid foundation for ouccessful business life. Send for circular, or call at office, cor. Whitehall and Alabama.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Drummers, Clerks, Collectors, Teachers, Engineers, Machinists, etc., are furnished free, by Southern Bureau, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1-2 Peachtree St.,

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1-2 Peachtree St., will assist you in getting a good position. Several placed last week. We are patronized by Atlanta's best business men, as the many applicants we place will show.

TWO active men wanted to travel. Must invest \$25 in full line of samples; good salary and expenses. Apply 441 Equitable, Atlanta. and expenses. Apply 441 Equitable, Atlanta.

STENOGRAPHER—A firstelass stenographer who has some knowledge of bookkeeping and willing to serve in both capacities, can secure a good permanent situation immediately; must be good at figures and a quick and accurate stenographer and type-writer operator; none but A No. 1 men need apply. Address in own long hard, stating age, experience and giving references, and state salary expected, K. R. K. G.; care Constitution.

BOOKKEEPER-We want an expert book keeper for thirty to sixty days; one compe-tent to close books and make partnership settlements, annual statements, etc. dd stating terms per week, S. M. X., care

YOUNG MEN-The Atlanta Business Uni-YOUNG MEN—The Atlanta Business University (chartered) comprises six superfor schools—Business and Finance, Shorthand and Correspondence, Penmanship and Art, Elocution and Oratory, Preparatory, Normal, The A. B. U. makes a specialty—the higher work of the accountant. Send for circular, R. J. Maclean, sec.

WANTED—A good coal man, one to collect and sell coal; must know the steam and domestic trade. None but a young, thorough business man need apply and must have best of references. Address, giving your ability, experience and salary expected, "Coal Dealer," care Constitution.

er," care Constitution.

A TEACHER of Elocution and Physical Culture desires a position in a college or school. Can assist in literary department and teach penmanship; best references given; engagements made for parlor or church recitals. Address M. E., Macon, Ga., care Carrier No. 5. July4 tueg thur sun

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY Building and Loan Association, 29 1-2 Marietta street, wants a good general agent. Excellent terms to right man. June 11—5t. sun, \$200. TO. BE paid for distributing circulars.

\$300 TO BE paid for distributing circulars in your county by our big advertisers. Hustlers enclose stamp for above work. Advertisers Bureau, 68 Broadway, New York.

wantenant and the state of the

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Two lady teachers of voice culture, plano and pipe organ, desire positions conjointly if possible. References: Hollins Institute and the New England Conservatory. Address Postmaster, Fork Union postoffice, Fluvanna County, Virginia. july9-3t HELL WANTED—A German or Hebrew girl to help around the house and attend to chil-dren. Good home and wages. Apply to 204 Rawson street, city. July9-3t sun tues thur WANTED—Good house girl who can wait on table good wages. German girl preferred. Apply No. 89 Capitol avenue.

WANTED—Ladies to know that all parties advertising for "ladies to do writing, etc., at home," are merely imitating Miss Flora A. Jones. For particulars and best wages, address, with self-addressed stamped envelone.

Blush of Roses," South Bend, Ind. july2-St-sun-wed

WANTED-A competent housegirl familiar with diningroom service. Apply to Mrs. E. P. Howell, Gordon street, West End.
july 7-4t.

july 7-st.

WANTED-Ladies to write at home. Enclose stamped envelope. Bertha Benz, secretary. South Bend, Ind. may 7-180t

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male

WANTED-By a young man, fifteen years' experience, position as prescriptionist in wholesale department or traveling salesman; licensed by board of Georgia and Alabama; best of references. "Salol," 63 Piedmont avenue, City.

WANTED—An experienced traveling man wants a position as city salesman or will take short trips (is a hustler.) Groceries or teas and coffees preferred. Drummer. Constitu-

WANTED—By a competent art teacher, osition in college, or would give private lessons. Best references. M. B. 59 1-2 Broad WANTED—Situation in a sawmill by a machinist; sober and competent; with over twenty years' experience in sawmill busi-ness. Address Machinist, Box 38, Fernan-ding Files.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Position as governess, house-keeper, or companion. Best references given. Address B., Griffin, Ga.

WANTED—By an experienced teacher the position of governess in a family. She teach, es Lutin, French and music. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A., Box 20, Madison, Ga. julyb-2w sun tue fri WANTED—Position by experienced lady stenographer for entire or portion of day. References; terms reasonable. Can furnish machine. Address Zee, care Constitution. WANTED—Situation by a competent WANTED—Situation by a competer stenographer; use Caligraph, Remington at Smith typewriter. Address Miss Leon Wood, Resaca, Madison county, Ohlo.

WANTED-By a lady graduate of five years' experience in public school work, a situation as teacher; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box No. 4, Griffin, Ga. WANTED—By a young lady of experience a situation as music teacher in a school of college. Best of references. Address Miss E. box 20, Madison, Ga. july9-2w sun tu fri

INSTRUCTION.

MANDOLIN LESSONS—Thorough instruc-tion by pupil of Signor C. Valisi, Chicago, Enquire at Barnweil's music house, 118 Peachtree street

FREE-A course of shorthand and type-writing free to first person answering this notice. Address 51 Wheat street. WANTED-At 148 South Pryor, a limited number of music pupils, beginners preferred at summer prices.

at summer prices.

WANTED—Five more relect boys or girls to fill out my class in practical arithmetic. George C. Looney, 66 1-2 Whitehall.

THE CIRCULAR of the Atlanta Business University (chartered) may help you to decide for the future. Send for it. R. J. Maclean, sec., Whitehall and Alabama sts. BANJO—Why don't you take a term of lessons on the most popular instrument of the day? Professor Molter, 112 Mills Street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED-Ladies Kid Gloves cleaned to 25 cents per pair. Fine dresses and e erything in ladies clothes. Southern D and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton stree Telephone 605. \$2 FOR ONE DOEN photos, cabinet size, a hwen's Gainery, 56 1-2 Whitehall street IF YOU WANT est-class work in he painting, backed by capital and experienal on Southern Palet and Glass Occurrent

WANTED-Agents

LADY made \$48 last week selling "Long's Solid Mucliage Pencils." Why not you? Ad-dress C. A. Long, Manufacturer. 334 Dear-born street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—At 148 South Pryor. None but ladies need apply. None but ladies need apply.

WANTED, AGENTS—The United Life Insurance Association, of New York, has lately issued a new policy more equitable to the policy holder and more salable and profitable for the agent than any now before the public. Natural premium; no advance or admission fee; good men wanted as managers, local and special agents upon liberal terms; guarantee. To secure territory address as above, care of World Building, New York.

WANTED—General agent or manager to

dress as above, care of World Building, New York.

WANTED—General agent or manager to take charge of permanent and pleasant business and work city and surrounding country, through corps of canvassers. Business strictly legitimate and exceedingly prolifable. Cash salary and commission. Must be a live, energetic worker, as well as a good talker. Preference given to a man with a little capital though lack of it will not prevent engagement if applicant suits in other respects. A few vacancies in other cities. Address, at once, J. W. Jones, Manager, Springfield. O. july7-fri sun

july7-fri sun

WANTED Good special and local agents
to represent ordinary life department Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Liberal
commissions allowed. Strong old line company. Attractive plans. Frank M. Oliver &
Co., General agents, Macon, Ga.
june 29-10t thur sat tues

GENERAL AGENTS-Selling new articles WANTED—Agents. Sample Sashlock, Pat. 1892, free by mail for 2 cents stamp. Immense. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. \$12 a day. Brohard, (Box 7), Philadelphia, Pa.

A NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN association wants two good general agents. Splendid contract for right men. Address P. O. Box 461, Atlanta, Ga.

june 11—sun 5t.

june 11_sun 5t. \$75 PER MONTH for agents. Chance of a lifetime. Best seller on earth. Send 2 cents stamp for reply. Edwards & Co., Decatur, Ala. july2-2t-sun

WANTED-Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few more boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable rates, at 135 Spring st.

LARGE, WELL VENTILATED, comfortably across ween seed board at the Tutts furnished rooms, good board at the Tuf house Decatur, Ga. Convenient to the Geo gla railroad, electric line and dummy. Ca on or address Miss Lou Tufts.

on or address Miss Lou Tufts.

WANTED—Gentlemen will find it to their
interest to address "S," care Constitution, if
they would like to secure board in desirable
private house with pleasant surroundings.

CALL at 114 South Pryor street for first class board at reduced rates. R. L. Duncan AUBURN HOUSE, 35 Wheat street, local, transient and day boarders can find an ele-gant and home-like house at moderate prices. WANTED BOARDERS-Nice front room uitable for two gentlemen or married couplest of neighborhod. At 131 Washington's BOARDERS WANTED-Nicely furnished room with board for a couple at reduced for the summer. 191 Whitehall street. BOARDING-Elegant furnished front and

single rooms, single or en suit with or without board. Every convenience: central location. 103 South Pryor, near Mitchell. PLEASANT room and board for one. French preferred. Address X. N. HAVE TWO furnished rooms with board; also desire limited number of boarders. Very best table board. Apply 89 Capitol avenue. ROOMS AND BOARD—Pleasant rooms and irst-class board, near in; references. Apply West Ellis street. july 6—4t.

ROOMS AND BOARD-NEW YORK.

SIXTIETH STREET, 104 East, New York city. Rooms with first-class board; also table boarders. References exchanged. Address W. july 2 9 16 23 aug 6 13 ROOMS, with or without board, near Central park. References. Southern family. 73 East Sixty-first street, New York. july 2-2t sun mon

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NO BETTER or more home-like place can be found to spend the summer than the Josey house, Decatur, Ga., six miles from Atlanta. Electric car every twenty minutes, fare 5 cents. Tables furnished with the best. Large shady lawn. Splendid water. Terms reasonable.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, at Norcross, Ga., is now ready for summer guests; table first-class; special rates for families. For terms, etc., apply to J. M. Holbrook, proprietor, Norcross, Ga.

NO BETTER or more home-like place can be found to spend the summer than the Jossey house, Decatur, Ga., six miles from Atlanta. Electric car every twenty minutes, fare 5 cents. Tables furnished with the best. Large shady lawn. Splendid water. Terms

Large shady lawn. Splendid water. Terms reasonable. july 9.-3t, sun. tues.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BANCROFT, CHICAGO—Fireproof; Calumet ave. and Twenty-ninth street; 244 fine rooms, steam heat, baths on every floor; first-class family hotel; best location; near world's fair; European and American plan, \$1 to \$3 per day. Write for circulars if you wish to reserve rooms.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED-I want to buy a job lot of old sewing machine screws, springs, etc. State quantity, condition and price. Box 5, War-renton, Ga.

WANTED—Yellow pine 2 to 6 thick, 7 to 16 wide, 14 to 36 feet long, only few pieces larger sizes; also yellow pine ties 6x.7.7; all strict merchantable; mill inspection, name price and delivery. Address W. J. Dibble, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A second-hand Davis patent churn. Address W. T. Hudgins, Clarkston,

ESTIMATES SOLICITED on house painting from all parts of the south by Southern Faint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street. WANTED—Ten pupils at once to take shorthand and typewriting. \$5 per month. Address 51 Wheat street.

WANTED—To buy eight or ten second hand bleycles; must be chaep and in first class repair. Bicycle, care Constitution office IF YOU WANT responsibility, integrity and capacity back of the work, have your houses painted by Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Ladies' party dresses, ki rloves and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 2 Walton street; telephone 695. jan 29 30t sun

yan 29 30t sun

WANTED—All southern printers and publishers to write us for a line of new samples and prices of printers' papers. We can sell news and book paper at mill prices. Delbridge Paper Comany, 12 Trinity avenue.

june 11—1m. sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORK GUARANTEED, materials guaranteed and immunity from lien laws guaranteed when house painting is done by Southern Paint and Glass Company. FOR THE NEXT WEEK Owen's Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall St., will make cabinet pictures for \$2 per dozen. AVOID the operations of the lien law by having your house painted by Southern Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree street. Phone 1076.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Dirmond Brand), are the best, safe, ruliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," lu letrer by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemi-cal Company, Philadelphia, Pa. aprile-156t-thur-sat-sup

WANTED-Money.

WANTED—To borrow \$1,600 on \$4,000 worth of real estate three miles from city.

Address W., this office.

WANTED—To sell to private party first-class note for \$165, due in 60 days. Will give 1 1-2 per cent per month. James, care Constitution. AUCTION SALES.

"THERE SHE COMES—Here she goes."
At your own price, Tuesday, July 11th, Atlanta suction house, 78 North Broad street.
One top buggy, refrigerator, lot drummers' amples, pictures, household goods, sundries.

FOR RENT.-Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT-A nicely furnished 6-room nouse, newly papered, has gas, water and sath, only five minutes' walk to center of own. Electric cars, good neighborhood. Trice \$35. Apply to W. J. Mailard, Jr., 509 (quitable.

Equitable.

FOR RENT-0-room house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences; central
location, opposite the Hotel Marion, 100
North Fryor street.

FOR RENT-Seven-room cottage on West
Baker-one door from Spring-newly painted
and in good condition. Apply 36 West Baker.

FOR RENT-\$27.50 per month, new, six room house, near in and good neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Apply to J. U. Wynn, 116 1.2 Peachtree st. july4 tues thur sun

FOR RENT-Nice five-room cottage 111 McDaniel street. Apply to 103 McDaniel street.

TO RENT-Nice five-room cottage 121 McDaniel street.

G. P. Gomez.

TO RENT-Furnished residence, north side, close in, choice location, gas, warm and coud bath; very cheap; long or short time. W. A. C., this office. FOR RENT-The 8-room brick residence, No. 1 Washington street; at a reduced price. Mrs. A. J. Moore, 104 Crew street. july9-d2t

July9-427

FOR RENT—A new two-story, seven-room house, with all conveniences; price \$20 per month. Apply to Black and McIntosh, 17 E, Alabama st. TWO NICE RESIDENCES with modern improvements and in nice neighborhood near Washington street. Apply to Charles L. Newman, 55 East Alabama street. A NICE 5-room house for rent, 115 Powers street; spiendid water, good location; apply to owner, Walter Sayler, 4 Fairlie street. FOR RENT-Elegant seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, papered, waterworks, gas, bathroom. Call at adjoining store 148 Crumley street.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT-Two large connected from rooms, close in, water, bath and gas. Apply at 41 West Fair street.

FOR RENT-Four connecting rooms, nice neighborhood, modern conveniences. Apply

neighborhood, 137 Crew st. NICE front room for rent opposite Young Men's Christian Association building. Newly papered today. Lagge windows. Every con-venience. Suitable for two young men or gentleman and wife. No. 28 Wheat street. FOR RENT-Three rooms for light house keeping; water and gas; \$8 per month, 82 Gimer street.

FOR RENT-Elegant apartments, with bath attached, at summer rates; rooms delightfully cool. Call 109 Spring street. FOR RENT-Two splendid connecting rooms with kitchen, large closets, gas and water, also an elegant front room, close in, 88 Luczie.

FOR RENT-Edgewood, three large rooms, two blocks from Decatur electric line, opposite Clifton station. Georgia railroad fare to city five cents. Will rent for \$6.50 per menth. R. L. Kennedy.

menth, R. L. Kennedy.

FOR RENT-Two nice, large rooms with gas and water, in a nice little house on S. Pryor street car line, 656 S. Pryor.

FOR RENT-Two delightful front rooms in suburbs on car line, with gas, use of bath, hot and cold water, etc. Inquire for particulars 54 Marietta street. ulars 54 Marietta street.

TO RENT—A pleasant room for one or two young men within two blocks of Kimball; rent reasonable. Apply 57 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—Several alce rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PLEASANT furnished front rooms on second floor with gas and bath. Will rent cheap to the right parties. 101 Spring street. FOR RENT-Comfortable and nicely furnished rooms with private family. One block from Peachtree. All conveniences. Address "Incog." care Constitution. FOR RENT-Furnished rooms for rent; modern improvements. No. 30 Luckie street.

FOR RENT-One nice, furnished room at 162 Loyd st. 162 Loyd st.

FOR RENT-Two large connecting rooms furnished. Special inducements for the summer. Excellent location and all modern conveniences. Apply at No. 19 East Cain.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, including

FOR RENT-ROOMS. Elegantly furnished room for married couple or gentlemen at 187 lry street. First-class table board can be obtained next door. TWO NICE and well kept furnished rooms to let to gentlemen; 14 Formwalt street, first door off Whitehall street; terms reasonable.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOUR ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished to rent, 29 Ellis street. Single, double or all together. Very central. Well adapted to light housekeeping. Has gas stoves.

FOR RENT-2 rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquir at 140 Windsor stret. FOR RENT-Two nice rooms, furnished or infurnished. No. 6 West Ellis.

FOR RENT-First-class office. Has consultation room, gas, carpets and is newly papered. Apply at 26 1-2 S. Pryor street. FOR RENT—The unexpired lease on a number of desirable office rooms on second and third floor of building cor. Broad and Marietta sts. Parties desiring these rooms can arrange with landlord for new lease at expiration of our lease. Telephone Exchange.

July8 2w

FOR RENT-By the year, from September 1st next, a new, well arranged brick storeroom, about 30x75 feet, on public square of this place, fronting courthouse. For terms, etc., apply to H. K. Galrdner, Elberton, Ga. FOR RENT-Fifth floor of the Fitten building, corner Broad and Marietta streets; two magnificently lighted halls; will lease cheap. Apply Room 402, Kiser Building.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

One handsome residence, Capitol avenue, \$45. Beautiful new cottage, three blocks from new capitol, every desirable improvement, stable, \$35. stable, \$35.
5-room house, nice order, and house, one block from governor's

\$20. 4-room cottage, large shady lot, garden, stable, etc., Luckie street, \$14. 4-room cottage, Walker street, \$12. 6-room residence, with gas, water, bath, servant's house, shade, stable, south side, close in, \$35. Superior 8-room residence, 4 acres, three miles from carshed, grove, stable, near street cars, fine location, ou main road, \$25. Small store and three rooms, Marietta street,

S8.

Good corner brick store and basement, very near the heart of the city \$50.

Good new brick store, Mitchell street, \$16.

Store and two rooms and wood yard Smith street, good stand, \$12.50.

Nice 4-room house, near Air-Line shops, \$12. 4-room house, servants' house, gas, water, Scott street, \$18. 7-room residence, Whitehall, gas, water,

\$30.
4-room house, Foundry street. \$12.
4-room house, Houston street. \$12.50.
8-room residence, north side, two and a haif blocks of Kimball house, \$65.
0-room house, very close in, north side, furnished, everything very nice, \$75.
16-room boarding house, Wheat street, \$65.
25-room furnished hotel, close in, north side, everything elegant, \$150.
5 rooms, every convenience, private in a house, to rent to a family, partly furnished, \$25.
Pretty 4-room cottage, \$44. Pretty 4-room cottage, 344 Rawson street, Small Farm.—Valuable 50-acre farm six miles from passenger depot, in splendid culture, fine fruits, well watered, will sell stock and crop with the land at a very reasonable price or the land alone. J. Healy Smith, 12 West Alabama street.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

WANTED At 19 Marietta street, all kinds school, medical, law and miscellaneous books. Call, or address J. H. Gavan & Co. FOR SALE .- Piano.

PIANO for less than half its value. ant rosewood case; grand action; good sew, for \$120 inmediate cash. G. P.,

FOR SALE-Real Est

FOR SALE—Pryor street lot 10 malley; all street improvements down for. Electric cars in front, good hood. Price \$2,500; terms \$250 can five years at 7 per cent interest. We lard, Jr., 500 Equitable.

FORS ALE—\$3,500 buys a new 7-rose corner lot 45x145 to an alley. House water and bath, etc., is modern in appointments; locality is Al. Electronic and the state of the state appointments; locality is Al. Elect 15 minutes' walk to center of town \$3,500; terms \$300 cash,balance \$35 p W. J. Mallard, Jr., 500 Equitable. FOR SALE—Six-room house and Scofield street; close to Decator; nice Oakland cemetery lot to go at a Address J. C. Hanson, 15 Scofield Address J. C. Hauson, 15 Scofield of FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—60 arm miles southeast of Decatur. Will confer city property. Askew, this office FOR SALE on easy terms, good a house, wide lot, in second ward, near of avenue car line. Askew, this office.

TWO choice bouse adjoining washington Heights; sacrifice. Apply Talley, No. 2 South Forced sale. Forced sale.

FOR SALE—3-room house near avenue. Will take vacant lot or ge-

residence, corner Boulevard and In avenue; modern conveniences throughon glan blocks on both streets; two cap pass the door. Terms to suit purchase, july 7--Im. fri, sun, tues.

FOR SALE-By a non-resident. desirable vacant lots, each 50 feet or ning back parallel with Lee street, to an alley, being on corner Lee at West End avenue, and fronting on wavenue. Will sell to colored beoterms apply to H. Wise, Postoffice Cincinnati, Ohio. FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, sever

suburban lots, near electric car line Atlanta. Must be sold in three day drawn. Address S. H., Constitution DELIGHTFUL suburban residence de Leon avenue for sale cheap or to desirable tenant. Partly furnishe ferred. Joseph S. Cook, telephone june 30—1m fri sun tues I HAVE a beautiful two-story

I HAVE a beautiful two-story Woodward avenue, nine rooms with halls. Lot 40x130, nicely shaded and making a very valuable home. A son rear porch. Improvements all de property would be cheap at \$5,000, have decided to leave the city will 000. Will accept as last payment vac a nice small bustness of most any balance at \$45 per month. Addres box 360, city.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter St.

A LOVELY building lot 55x165, who east front, on Jackson street, near Posseleon avenue. You can now buy this is less than its true value. Terms, \$1,000 abalance easy. Price only \$2,500. NEW 4-room house, nicely finished, fine veranda, hall and mantels, on a chigh corner lot 50x200, fronting a blocked street; electric cars pass the li will accept \$250 cash payment, be easy. Price only \$1,000.

5-ROOM house and lot 50x100, on street. This place always rents well pay you more than 12 per cent Call soon if you want a bargain, for one at \$1,000.

one at \$1,000.

4-R. H. in Edgewood, on beautiful to 52x150; the new house is nicely fund is a little gem of a home, on vipayments, viz.: \$200 cash and \$20 per Price only \$1,500. ELEGANT building lot 50x145 to a alley; lies high and nice, near car Hemphili avenue and Emmet street. Theap at \$500, but owner is anxious and will take \$350. See me about this

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per THE QUESTION of the hour is west End will come tho the give on Atlanta will annex to West End. The tell, but this is settled, if you want home wheap and on easy terms, elthouse wheap and the settled, if you want thouse wheap and the settled, if you want the west End or Atlanta, D. Morrison, if Hunter st., has the bargains.

Hunter st., has the bargains.

FOR REINT.

7-R. H., Cooper street, gas and water, 6-R. H., Richardson st., gas and water, 11-R. H., Whitehall st., \$30.

6-R. H., Davis street, \$14.

6-R. H., Davis street, \$14.

6-R. H., Hood st., \$14.

6-R. H., Hood st., \$14.

6-R. H., Hood st., \$14.

6-R. H., 46 East Hunter st., \$30.

4-R. H., 344 Rawson st., \$10.

4-R. H., 9 Waterhouse st., \$10

Two nice office rooms.

Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47.

Hunter street.

JOHN H. GROVES, E. F. ANDE

Times are getting better, money en and this is the best time for parties wish to deal in real estate to buy cand to sell at a considerable profit in the future. We are offering property now prices that in less than six months 25 cent profit can be made. Call and let us you our list. We have a number of beautiful cottages for rent. We have several airc ange groves in Florida that the owners us to negotiate, for Atlanta property. Provisaling to borrow money on their resistence anget it through me at a low ray interest.

No. 36 Peachtree Street

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$1,500 TO LEND on improved city production. TO LOAN-For a client, \$2,000; 8 per and commission. Jas. W. Austin, @12 Alabama st.

SHORT loans made upon approved parensonable rates without delay; establi 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama str.

may 8, 132

WE ARE PREPARED To negotiate on choice residence and central business erty in amounts from \$3,000 to \$100,000 out delay, at very low rates. Elley-Company No. 28 S. Broad street. may26 13t

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money can be ed by borrowers for long periods on improved real estate by applying to & Arkwright, 141-2 South Broad st. July 8 1m JOHN V. DIXON, 411 Equitable but negotiates loans on city property at a ables rates. Good building and loan negotiated for cash. MONEY TO LEND on central business improved residence property at 6 and 7 cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Cont. Apply at once to Weyman & Cont. Equitable building.

4 PER CENT-Money to lend on land Atlanta property. No delay. Romer feb 7-6m \$2,500 TO LOAN at once of property. William C. Hale, 21 North corner Decatur street.

FOR EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—A \$3,500 home and paved steet, sewers, hot and cold water electre cars in front, for unimproved latinate, for farm on railroad or car line Atlants. W. W. G., this office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE small far railroad near Atlanta for improved property. Address Merchant, care Con-tion. WANTED TO TRADE 15 shares De Paper stock, \$150 paid in, for a firs bleycle. Box 283, City.

FOR SALE—Eagle Altair blerde is condition. Been used very little. Will for \$110. Address F. W. C., care Con-tion. FOR SALE-Bicycle; easy terms; will take small safe as part payment of buy safe if a bargain. Box 644.

FOR SALE-BICYCLES

LOST.

FOR SALE—One-horse second-riage. Apply to No. 4 West Per LOST—On McPherson barracks et or on highway about quarter of yond barracks, gold ring about wide; embossed. Finder will be re-returning it to 54 Cooper street.

USB PAINTING and diams style by Southern

The Atlanta:

AND NOW The Secon

MACON And Three

Expected CLUBS-Atlanta Birmingham Memphis . . . Montgomery

The Atlan series from Tomorrow and in the The Savar sidered one league, and playing has Manning evenly mate two teams league this The game that the A CHATTANO McClellau, Abbey, cf. Selbach, c. Katz, lfl. Flaherty, 31 Easton, 88. Daub, rf. Stephens, 1 Keenan, p.

Totals. ATLANTA-Ely, ss. .. Duffee, 3b. Motz, 1b. Connor, 2b. Newman, 1f Camp, rf. Murray, cf. Murphy, c. Darby, p.

Totals.
Score by to Chattanoog Atlanta.
Earned r Two-base hits—Newm on balls—Bout—By Ke Mr. Forster Cha Charlesto often this heavy hitt local man, were very in Augusta. Charleston.

Birmingh this after an unsuspe The sco vor. I nearly pitched that he men, and the regulate balan ances will Mobile tes is a myst of the lea Birmingha Mobile. . . Earned

Macon, vented th con and first half had to be runs, on were on enal hitt bright for

Nashville Nashville Mempha Batter Wittrock

Montgon Score as Montgon New Or Batter by and NA At Lo News Y Hemmin At C Philade Hutchis Cross. At Cl 2; Brod Chambe ley. At P 2; Bos Ehget

lotte road leave round Re Wed arran of eq for july

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st., \$20. ., \$14. t Hunter st., \$30. vson st., \$12. In st., \$10. thouse st., \$10 ist D Morrison 47

ng better, money o est time for parties eeal estate to buy che siderable profit in the affering property now than six months 25 ade. Call and let us ave a number of beauti We have several nice ida that the owners wall and the company on their real and the several and the several nice ida that the owners wall and the several nice ida that the owners wall and the several nice ida that the owners wall and the several nice ida that the owners wall and the several nice ida that t

n improved city projec Constitution. client, \$2,000; 8 per s. W. Austin, 691:

le upon approved paithout delay; estable, 29 E. Alabama str Alabama str may26 13t RED To negotiate and central business in \$3,000 to \$100,000

long periods on Alby applying to Brasouth Broad st.

411 Equitable building and loan

Hale, 21 North

CHANGE.

\$3,500 home and is hot and cold water for unimproved lot railroad or car line , this office. CHANGE small far ta for improved derchant, care Con

DE 15 shares Del aid in, for a firs E-BICYCLES.

Altair bicycle in 1 very little. Will W. C., care Con le; easy terms; as part payment on. Box 644.

orse second-hand.

4 West Peacht on barracks elect quarter of a ring' about hader will be rewarded.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 8.—This notice was posted on the door of the Northern National bank at Big Rapids this morning: "The bank must suspend for the present, but the directors feel confident that all depositors will be paid in fail." The bank has a capital of \$100,000. Its officials decline to make any

IN THE NINTH

The Atlantas Won a Closely Contested

Game from Chattanooga,

AND NOW WE'RE AT THE TOP.

The Second Season Race Is On in

Dead Earnest.

MACON WILL BE HERE MONDAY.

And Three "For Blood" Games May Be

Expected-A Big Crowd Will Come
Up from the Central City.

The Atlantas took the third game of the

series from the Chattanooga team yesterday.

Tomorrow the Atlantas will be at home

and in the afternoon will tackle the Savannah team for three games.

The Savannahs have all along been considered one of the strongest teams in the

league, and the game the men have been playing has been a strong one. Manning and Murray, however, are pretty

evenly matched, and the games between the

two teams will be the closest seen in the league this season.

The games between the Atlantas and the

Chattanoogas have demonstrated the fact that the Atlanta team is by long odds the stronger of the two.

CHATTANOOGA— AB R BH PO A E McClellan, 2b. 4 1 2 3 4 0

Augusta, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The Charlestonians got on to German early and often this afternoon and won the game by heavy hitting. Umpire Hill having resigned

Birmingham 5, Mobile 22, Birmingham, July 8 .- (Special.)-The worst game of ball ever played here was played this afternoon between Birmingham and Mo-

vor. Underwood, who has been pitching nearly every other game for Birmingham, pitched five innings and did well. After that he asked to be relieved as his arm was giving out, but he was kept in the box and in the next two innings the visitors pounded out twelve hits, including a home run, out of which they made seventeen runs. Dehart was put in the box and pitched balls to two men, and then was taken out. Hogriever, the regular centerfielder, essayed to pitch the balance of the game. Such performances will cause all interest to drop. The Mobile team were fiends at the bat, and it is a mystery why they are not in the lead of the league.

It Rained That Day.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Rain prevented the game this afternoon between Macon and Savannah. Macon was playing the

first half of the first inning when the game had to be abandoned. Macon had made three runs, only one man was out and two men were on bases, with Twitchell, the phenomenal hitter, at the bat. The prospect was bright for Macon to win the game.

Nashville 9, Momphis 5.

Neshville, July 8.—(Special.)—Nashville won from Memphis today by the following score: Nashville 22 20 33 10 01—0, H.13. E. 5. Memphis ... 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0—5 H. 5. E. 2 Batteries—Hoffer and Bolan; Wadsworth, Wittrock and Bolan.

Montgomery 7, New Orleans 6,

Montgomery defeated New Orleans today, Score as follows: Montgomery .3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1-7 H 12 E 4 New Orleans 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 0-6 H 12 E 2 Batterles Slagle and Twynam; Parvin, Luby and Baldwip.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES,

At Louisville-Louisville 4, hits 8, errors 1; New York 2, hits 5, errors 2. Butteries-Hemming and Grim; Baldwin and Milligan. At Chicago-Chicago 4, hits 9, errors 7; Philadeiphia 7, hits 7, errors 0. Batteries-Hutchinson and Kittredge; Weyhing and

Foss.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, hits 10, errors;
Brooklyn 6, hits 11, errors 1. Batterles—hamberlain and Murphy; Kennedy and Dai-

At Pittsburg-Pittsburg 13, hits 18, errors 2; Boston 0, hits 4, errors 3. Batteries-Ehret and Miller; Coyle, Stivetts, Nichols, Staley and Ganzell.

At St. Louis-St. Louis 7, hits 14, errors 1; Washington 0, hits 14, errors 6. Batteries-Clarkson and Petrz; Duryea and Farrell.

At Cleveland-Cleveland 7, hits 11, errors 4; Battimore 9, hits 12, errors 2. Batteries-Young and Zimmer; McNabb and Clark.

GRAND EXCURSION

To Charlotte, N. C., July 17th-83 Round

We will run a grand excursion to Charlotte by the Richmond and Danville railroad on Monday, July 17th. Train will leave union depot 8 a. m., city time, and the round trip rate will be \$3.

Returning train will reach Atlanta early Wednesday morning. July 19th. We have arranged for a great excursion and plenty of coaches will be provided. Separate cars for white and colored.

ARNOLD & LANDRUM, july 9-2t

The Nation of the Book.

The Notice on the Door.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—ontgomery defeated New Orleans today.

It was simply a farce perpetrated on an unsuspecting public.

The score resulted 22 to 5 in Mobile's fa-

vor. Underwood, who has been pitching

Katz, if.
Flaherty, 3b.
Easton, ss.
Daub, rf.

Trialty M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Sermon by pastor at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., by pastor Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

CHURCH NOTICES.

clined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor Treaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Heidt and at 8. p. m. by Rev. J. B. Robins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 12 a. m. by contribution of the singing. Vice to Young People's Epworth League. Seats free.

Merritt's Avenue—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor, completing the series of sermons on "The More Executent Way." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payne's Chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunni-

Payne's Chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunni-Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church-Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. W. Ash. Gospel scryices at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Address-es by Rev. T. N. Andrews and Mr. W. A. Waggoner, general secretary of Radiroad De-partment Young Men's Christian Association. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Park street Methodist church, West End-Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League at 7 p. m.

J. W.Lee, D. D., pastor. Prenching today af 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League at 7 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White pastor. Prenching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. B. Robins, and at 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:30 pf. m. Services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fower street. Sunday school every sunday afternoon at 3 o clock. Everybody cordially invited. Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson s store, end of Pryor street dummy—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Trinty Rome mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Enworth Methodist church, Edgewood, J. T.

Epworth Methodist church, Edgewood, J. T. Daves, Jr., pastor-Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 . m. West Side Methodist Church—Rev. W. F. Glenn, ditor Wesleyan Christian Advocate, will preach

First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. William Jones. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. M. Frayer meeting 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitcheil street, near Loyd-Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., bastor. Preaching at 1 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Baptizing at evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Third Baptist church, Jones avenue-Rev. J. D. Wigehester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Central (Foarth) Baptist Church, corner Central (Foarth) Baptist Church, corner

at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner
Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D.,
pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p m.
by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
All invited
Fifth Baptist Church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Kev.
J. Pendleton Jones. Sunday school at 9:30
a. m.

a. m.
Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor.
Preaching at 11 a, m. and 8-b. m. by Rev. Harry Hatcher. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 b. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. West End Baptist Church, Lee street. West End-Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Capitol avenue Baptist Mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R.A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Simpson street mission of Third Baptist church. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Decatur Street Mission—228 Decatur street, near corner Hilliard. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. prayer meeting every Thursday and Sunday nights. C. H. Burge, superintendent. Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third Sunday and Saturday before in eich month. East Atlanta Baptist Church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street.—E. L. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. E. McCutchen.
Jackson street mission, Rev. A. T. Spalding pastor—Services at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Mr. Alex. Bealer, superintendent. heavy hitting. Umpire Hill having resigned to go to Macon to play ball, Jack Keenan, a local man, umpired the game and his decisions were very impartial. Score by innings: Augusta. . . . 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 0 - 7. H 8, E 4 Charleston. . . 0 0 3 0 3 0 2 2 x - 10. H 17, E 6 Summary—Earned runs, Charleston 6, Augusta 5; two-base hits, Killeen; three-base hits, Killeen; three-base hits, Killeen; three-base hits, Killeen; three-base base on bails, by German 4, by Killeen 5; struck out, by German 1, by Killeen 4; passed ball, Sugden; wild pitches, German 1; hit by pitcher, German 1, Killeen 1.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday chool at 9:30 a. m.

Moore Memorial church, corner West Baker and Luckle streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Rev. G. R. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pustor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1. will meet at PRESBYTERIAN.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m.; also religious services at 7:30 p. m. near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

a. m. Psaim Singing Presbyterian church, corner of Whitehall and Humphries streets—J. E. Johnson, pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 11 a. m.. Eabbath school at 9:30 EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Washington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning prayer 11 a, m., holy communion at 11:30 a, m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p, m. Sunday school at 0:45 a, m. at 9:45 a. m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and
North Pryor streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson
rector. Rev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Morning prayer 11 a. m., holy communion at 7:30
Evening prayer and sermon at 8
p. m., Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Evening prayer and section p. m. Studing school at 9:45 a. m.

Mission of the Incarnation, in hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:55 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North avenue. Sunday school and children's service at 3 p. m., A. McC. Nixon, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Contral Congregational Church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrili, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavors at 7 p. m. Pleasant Hill Congregational Church, West Third, near Marletta street, Kev. H. E. Newton pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Evening service at 8 p. m. Sanday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free and all made welcome.

free and all made welcome.

OHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian church. 44 East Hunter street,
Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday
school 9:39 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:39 p. m. by the
pastor. Seats free. Congregational singing.
Missions: West End, Sunday school at 3:30
p. m., J. L. Shuff, superintendent, Decatur
and Bell street mission at 3:30 p. m., S. R.
Webster, superintendent,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Church of Christ (Scentist) 42 1-2 North Broad street —Divine service and Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. All invited. FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

English Lutheran service will be held in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Grady Avenue chapel, between Soldiers' Home and Grant park. Sunday school services every Sunday afternoon. All cordially invited. Non-sectarian.

Invited. Non-sectarian.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Union Spiritualists association will meet in the hall over Maddox and Rucker's bank, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. Public cordially invited. Subject—"Man, Know Thyself."

invited. Subject—"Man, Know Thyself."

coloned.

St. Paul's mission, 138 Butler street—Res.

W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer

11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening
prayer at 7:30 p. m.

An Artist Who Has Come to Atlanta and Captured Our Musical Souls.

IS CALLED THE AMERICAN JENNY LIND,

Her Engagement at the Atlanta Chautauqua Assembly a Grand Success. The Teacher, Mme. Marchesi.

Mme. Decca in private life is known as Mrs. Francis Leon Chrisnean, and her maiden name, as she very plainly remarked the other day, was Mary John-Mme. Decca was born in Georgetown, O.

and is the granddaughter of General Thomas L. Hamer, the renowned soldier and statesman, who, when a congressman, ap-pointed the late General U. S. Grant, then an unknown lad, to West Point Military academy as a cadet. She received her musical education principally in Paris under the world's most famous and successful exponent of the Italian school of vocal art, Madame Marchesi. When hardly the age of a graduating school girl this ambitious singer made her debut under the loudest and strongest protests of her teacher, the latter although having full confidence in the ability of the voice



MME. DECCA.

to compass and sing any soprano role, feared the extreme youthful age of her pupil would be the means of greatly detracting from her future brilliant career, as only Europe's recognized artists would appear in the production. Like all true, gritty and determined American girls, she knew of no such thing as fail, and expressed herself emphatically in this way, when being opportuned to desist. Hurrying from gay Paris to London she at once sought Colonel Mapleson of her Majesty's Opera Company, and laid her plans before him. She sang an Aria for the auto-erat of the baton, and he was enthused by the wonderful brilliance of her voice, and the magnetic power which nature had so kindly bestowed upon her. Mme. Decca was at once engaged by Colone Decca was at once engaged by Colenel Mapleson to sing the "Queen of the Night" in Mozart's "Magic Flute," and the success which followed the initial appearance of the young and talented gin was heralded far and wide. She subsequently sang with her Majesty's Italian Opera Company throughout Greet Britian and Ireland for two years. Her Italian, French and English reporteire numbers thirty-four operas, including all of the classical compositions of the greatest masters. Since Mme. Decca's debt in America her career has been a series of successes, ters. Since Mme. Decca's debit in America her career has been a series of successes, and her first appearance in Boston on February 1891 at the operatic festival in Music hall, was a triumph vorthy of the octaston. This renowned vocalist has sung in concert all over the north, east and west and upon the Pacfic coast. Her reception was a continuous ovation. Besides singing upon the concert platform in this country Mme. Decca hassung upon the Grand opera stage over here with Patti, the DeReski Brothers, Schaski, Lehman, Simbush, Mertena, Jamango, and, in fact, all of the noted artists ever heard in the United States.

Mme. Decca is admittedly one of the great-

est lyric sopranos pefore the public, not only has her voice the remarkable range of three octaves, reaching the phenomenal pitch of "A" natural in alto, but her magnetism and wonderful in fluence over her audiences combine in making her the ar-tist she is. The press notices she has re-ceived in different parts of the old and new eeived in different parts of the old and new world are eulogistic and appropriately bestowed. Here is the way which Mme. Decca received her sobrequet. As you will notice the second, the third, the first and the sixth, notes in the gamut: not re, mi, do, do, la, as they are called in Italian, but D, E, C, C, A. Various composers have written and dedicated songs to Mme. Decca, and she is as much loved among her immediate circle as she is by the great hustling, pulsating business public. hustling, pulsating business public.

Mme. Decca's Voice. Madame Decca has been the child of smiling fate in that she possesses naturally a rare voice of extraordinary range and beauty. To this has been added the rebeauty. To this has been added the results of unremitting study and culture which have so embellished the natural gift until refinement and the purest music throbs in every tone. It is a voice as lyric as the mellifluous whispers of a southern breeze, melifluous whispers of a southern breeze, and yet is surcharged at times with brilliant dramatic impulse. It is never harsh, even in her most impassioned passages and holds in perfect control all its superh effect without expending its final power and leaving one with the impression that it can do more. It is, of course, a pure soprano, with immense resources and perfect art, subtle, flexible and penetrating, it sumps itself with all its qualities indelibly upon the minds of the listeners never to be forgotten.

Something of the Great Marchesl.

Something of the Great Marchesi.

Mme. Decca, in speaking about the manner of teaching done by Mme. Marchesi, said: "This thing of American girls going to Paris to study with Marchesi and expecting to complete their musical education in a year or two is money and time thrown away. Marchesi very seldom ever consents to take a pupil for a term of less than four years, and goodness knows it is a trial that is the most tasking in all the world. Marchesi does not teach pupils separately, but, to the contrary, in classes of fifteen. Upon a raised platform is her studio; the girls are arranged standing. The accompanist sits at the piano, while Marchesi sits on stands opposite the class. One pupil sings at a time. If the tones are attacked improperly she asks some of the class to define the situation, and, if correct, the pupil continues. In this way while one young lady is being given a lesson the rest of the girls get five times the benefit they would receive if examined and drilled alone.

"The lessons per pupil last one half hour, and the charge is \$5. Of course, none but those who have talent oun enter, and often those who are really talented become discouraged and quit. It is a life time thrown away to attempt anything like this unless you have a guarantee of being gifted with a natural voice. The expense, labor and inconvenience experienced is enough to discourage the bravest-hearted girls, and if I had not been an American I might have gone under like some who did."

Mme. Decca is as charming in private life as she is upon the concert platform, and a more brilliant conversationalist would be hard to find. She is deeply imprecaded.

liam Owens sang at the chautauqua assembly the other night with Mme. Decca de expressed herself as being highly delighted with such a beautiful voice. She referred to Mr. Owens's voice as being among the few scientific cultivated organs in the south. Such a rare compliment will be received with great pleasure by all Mr. Owens's Atlanta friends and admirers.

This is Mme. Decca's first appearance in Atlanta. She has come to our fair and sunny southland, and has not only distinguished and displayed her artistic Godly gift of song, but has captivated our musical souls, and when she takes her departure the sweet, pure and elevating influence which she leaves behind her will stand as a monument to her great genius.

NANON THIS WEEK.

The Attractive Bill at Edgewood Avenue The McCaul opera will commence the eighth

week of its engagement at the Edgewood on tomorrow night, presenting "Nanon," one of the Casino's greatest successes. "Nanon" ran at the Casino for nearly a year, and was played by the Carlton Opera

year, and was played by the Carlton Opera Company for four successive seasons making a fortune for Carlton.

It has been sung in Atlanta but twice, in 1887, and made an immense hit. The opera is replete with beautiful, catchy melodies and strong situations. strong situations.

strong situations.

Mr. Lisie Apple, the popular tenor of last season's company, will make his initial appearance in "Nanon" Monday.

The opera will be cast as follows:

Marquis de Marsellac—Mr. Frank Pearson.

son.

Hector de Marsellac, his nephew—Mr. H.
J. Mathews.
Marquis d'Aubigné, his majesty's chamber-lain—Mr. J. Lisle Apple.
Bombardine, his henchman—Mr. R. C. Gaston, page to Minor-Miss Bessle L. Gaston, page to Minor-Miss Bessie L. Pierce.
Ninon de L'Enclos, the famous beauty—
Miss Maude McIntyre.
Nanon Patin, hostess of the Golden Lamb—
Miss Marie Dressler. Madam Mamternon, the king's consort—Miss Ede Taylor.

Ede Taylor.

Josephine, assistant to Nanon-Miss Sadie Hilton.

Monsteur L'Abbe-Mr. W. Newborough.

Madam de Fontenac-Miss Annie Fablan.
Countess Houlliers-Madge Taylor.
Uncle Mathleu-Mr. Mack.

Aunt Theresa-Miss Miller.

Mere Lisette-Mr. Charles Stout.

Pierce.-Mr. Fred Warhurst.

'Nanon' will be the bill for the week.

Mile. Nada Reyval, the electric dancer, concludes her engagement this week.

HE TOOK MORPHINE.

Mr. Samuel E. Wornock Tries to Suicide by Taking the Deadly Drug.
But for the timely interference of Dr. Jim

Avary last night, young Samuel Wornock, who lives at the corner of Courtland avenue and Wheat street might now be lying a

and Wheat street might now be lying a corpse.

In a fit of despondency late yesterday afternoon, while at a friend's house on East Ellis street, Wornock made the deadly attempt to end his life, and it required a physician's skill to pull him safely through.

Wornock, it is said, took quite a dose of morphine, and if it had been discovered an hour later than it was the result of his foolish act would have proved fatal.

At midnight Wornock was considered entirely out of danger.

PULICE PICKINGS.

Herbert Smith, who is an often visitor to the police station, came in last night with a battered front, and looking somewhat knocked out. Smith's lips were bleeding and scarred from a recent scrap and altogether he presented a deplorable sight.

Henry Fain, a colored hackman, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of driving a vehicle without a license. Before Fain can carry out his ambition he will have to get the proper permission from the city clerk, that is, after he is interviewed by Judge Calhoun Monday.

THE E. T., V. & G.
IS
THE ORIGINAL
WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.

SEASONABLE BARGAINS FOR HOT WEATHER.

5,000 yards fancy colored Scotch Lawns at 61/2c yard, 10c value. 6,500 yards Franco-American Organdies, fancy colors in stripes and

checks, at 10c yard, 20c value. 125 pieces solid colors Chambrays at 5c yard, 10c value. 240 pieces dress style Ginghams at 5c yard, 10c value. 126 pieces light colors Outing Cloth at 61/2c yard, 121/2c value. 2 case White Nainsook Checks at 61/2c yard, 121/2c value. 08 pieces vard wide striped Batiste Cloth at 10c yard, 20c value. 50 pieces double width fancy colored Dress Goods at 71/2c yard, 18c value. 10,000 short ends French Sateens at 100, 25c value. 2 cases best quality Shirting Calicoes at 5c yard. 4 cases best quality dress styles Prints at 5c yard. 50 pieces Wool Challies, beautiful designs, at 15c yard, 25c value. 100 pieces yard-wide Sea Island at 5c yard. 5 pieces unbleached Table Linen at 25c yard; 40c value. 50 pieces nice sheer India Linen, only 61/2c yard. 10 pieces all-wool navy blue and black Serge at 35c yard; worth 5oc. 10 pieces all-wool navy blue and black Hop Sacking at 50c yd.; worth 75c. 1,000 26-inch black Gloria Silk Umbrellas at 95c each; worth \$1.50. 50 dozen ladies percale Waists at 73c each; worth \$1.50.

The above list of Bargains are the Greatest ever offered in this city.



NEW DRY GOODS STORE, 37 Whitehall, 30 South Broad Streets.

Silks.

50 pieces 33-inch China Silks in all colors, 68c per yard. Black and colored ground Chinas at OSc per yard. Bengalines in every shade at \$1.25 per

25-inch Taffetas, plain and changeable, at \$1.19 per yard.
20 pieces striped Bengalines at \$1.10 per

yard.

Peau-de-Soies, Armures, Velours, Surahs, Chmas, Gros Grains, Satins, ranging in price from 68c to \$4.50 per yard.

Grenadines, in figured stripes and plain, from 75c to \$5 per yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

2,000 yards of light colored Hopsacking at 50c per yard.
6,000 yards of colored Henriettas at 50c per yard.

3,200 yards of colored Henriettas at 75e per yard.
_7,100 yards of colored Serge at 50c per yard. 4,600 yards of colored Serge at 45c per

ard. 3,200 yards of Bengalines at 75c per yard. 2,786 yards of Bengalines at 98c per yard. 2,300 yards of Fancy Weaves at \$1 per yard. 4,000 yards of French Challies at 41c per

Black Dress Goods.

1,400 yards black Hopsacking at \$1.17 per yard.

1,600 yards black Serge, 46-inch, at 75c per yard.

2,100 yards black Serge, 46-inch, at 85c per yard.

1,300 yards black Tamise at 75c per yard.

1,100 yards black Tamise at \$1.25 per yard. yard. 1,300 yards black Henriettas at 50c per yard. 4,100 yards fancy Weaves at 85c to \$2 per yard. 6,300 yards Priestley's Silk Warp Henri-ettas at 75c to \$2.50 per yard. Plain and Checked

White Goods.

5.000 yards white checked Nainsooks at 3,000 yards plain white Lawns at 8c per yard. 8,000 yards plain white Lawns at 10c per yard.
1,000 yards dotted Swiss at 221-2c per 2,000 yards China Mulls at 10c per yard. 4,000 yards figured Organdies at 25c per

Ginghams and

Wash Goods. W ASN GOOGS.

20,000 yards Patterson & Burkshire's
Ginghams at 8c and 10c per yard.

15,000 yards Toile de Nord Ginghams at
10c per yard.

3,755 yards fine Scotch Ginghams at 18c
ner yard.

per yard. 2,500 yards imported French Ginghams at 2,000 yards haper \$,000 yards, just received. French Per-cales, at 121-2c per yard. 7,560 yards Chambrays, splendid value, at 121-2c per yard.

Satteens and Figured Cloths. French Satteens in beautiful designs at 25c per yard.

A full line of Pongee cloths at 20c per

yard. Table Damask

and Towels. 200 remnants in Table Cloths at half Towels and Toweling of all kinds at 20 per cent off former price.

Bed Spreads, price no object; Spreads worth \$1.75 and \$2 each will be sold for \$1 each.

Corsets. 5,000 Tra-la-la Corsets at 50c each. 4,000 P. D. Corsets at \$1.75 each. 3,785 P. & D. Corsets at \$3.25 each. 3,250 R. & G. Corsets at 75c each. Gloves and Mitts.

500 pairs black Silk Mitts at 75c per pair. 1,300 pairs black Silk Mitts at 50c per 1.000 pairs black Silk Mitts at 25c per

Gloves. In all the leading shades and styles.
500 pairs Kid Gloves at 98c per pair.
200 pairs 16-button Opera Gloves at \$3

Another New De'pt. Lace Curtains. of taped-edged Lace Curtains at 69c a pair.
500 pairs of extra good value in Lace
Cartains at 98c a pair.
750 pairs Brassel's effect Curtains at
\$1.75 a pair.
Full stock of Lace Curtains from 69c to
\$15 a pair.

Ladies' Suits and Shirt Waists. Styles and prices to suit everybody.

950 Ladies' Shirt Waists, nicely made, at 39c each.

500 Ladies' Fine Percale and Lawn Shirt

25 Ladies' fine Bolera Jackets left, worth \$3, choice Monday at \$1.50.
200 Ladies', all-wool Eton Suits, new style Skirts, at \$6.75.
85 Ladies' all-wool Serge Eton Suits at

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. 135 Ladies' fine Corset Covers, trimmed in lace and embroidery, at 75c each.

118 Ladies' Gowns, trimmed in lace and embroidery, at 75c each.

125-Ladies' Skirts, trimmed in lace and embroidery, at 75c each.

Umbrellas and Parasols. Thorellas and Parasols.

700 Gloria Silk Onyx Handle Parasols at \$1.48 each.

800 red, blue and changeable, with Dresden handles, at \$1.98 each.

Parasols in Chiffon, Crepon and changeable in natural wood and bamboo handles from \$1.48 to \$20 each.

1,000 Children's Parasols, in any color, from 48c to \$1.75 each.

75 Carriage Sun Shades from \$1.25 to \$10 each.

Notions.

A full line of Extracts and Perfumeries, 113 bottles of La Belle Triple Extract Per fumery, one oz., 24c.
133 bottles La Belle Triple Extract Perfumery, two oz., at 48c.

120 bottles La Belle Triple Extract Perfumery, eight oz., at \$2.

800 genuine leather Purses at 25c.

500 real alligator skin Pocketbooks at

50c.
600 Russian leather Pocketbooks at 75c, 10,000 folding Fans at 2c each.
5.000 Japanese Fans, half price, 10c each, 8,000 Palm Fans, large size, at 5c each.
500 Gauze Fans at 50c each.
200 real Ostrich Tip and hand-painted Fans from 50c to \$10 each.
Hairpins from 2c each to \$5.
Fine Toilet Soaps from 5c to 35c a cake.

Gents' Furnishings.

200 dozen Gents' Unlanndered Shirts
1900 Linen bosom, reinforced, at 50c each.
50 dozen Boys' Shirt Waists at 25c each.
50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Therad. Grostitched Hose at 39c per pair.
25 dozen Gents' Night Robes at 50c each.
50 dozen Ladies' ecru-ribbed Vests at
21c each.
20 dozen oil red Hose, ribbed and plain, at 25c per pair.

Laces. All-sik Lace, 5 inches wide, at 25c per yard.
Valenceinnes Laces from 5c a yard to \$2

A new line of Sarin Ribbons in all coloned widths from 10c to 40c per yard.

All-elle plaid Ribbon at 40c per yard.

Raby Ribbons, both plain and plant ed.

UND.

algia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Dimnix Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one
o twenty minutes. Not one hour after readag this advertisement need any one SUFFER
WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a haif to a teaspoonful in
ialf a numbler of water will in a few minites cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach,
Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervoussess,
Sieceplessness, Sick Hendache, Diarrhoess
Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A
few drops in water will prevent sickness or
pain from change of water. It is better than
French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

To cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

LIVER. STOMACH AND BOWELS

Taken according to directions they will re-store health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists. or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

dec-d-1-y sun wk top col nmn last pg.



DOLLARS TALK.

SILVER DOLLAR.—I say, little man, as you seem to be in high feather with the classes, can't you lend me 40 cents, so I can reach my full value? Capital is down on me."

GOLD DOLLAR.—Why, you needn't worry about that. Just go around to your friends at 40 Peachtree street, near Walton. You'll command full value there.

And that's a fact. Comparatively speaking, some other dealers in paints give 60 cents' worth of painters' supplies for a silver dollar, while we give a full dollar's worth. The value of sliver has been reduced by demonetization, alias Shermanizing. The value of ilinseed oil in painting is destroyed by adulteration. Both means are unfair, and eventually the people will, understand it. Meantime, we maintain the parity between linseed oil and both dollars of our daddies, by furnishing the former in its purity. We are now doing house painting and decarating in all of its branches. This department of our business is managed by Mr. William C. Miller, late of Chattanooga, who is a master painter of exceptionally fine qualifications and experience. We solicit inquiries or estimates on work from any point or points in the south.

SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO.,

No. 40 Peachtree St., near Walton.

Tallulah Falls, Ga., Grand View Hotel. Mineral water, celebrated for its medicinal qualities. Altitude 2,500 feet. Scenery unexcelled in America. Cool nights and low rates. W. D. Young, proprietor.

For Sale, The Oothcaloga Water Mills.

This splendid property, located on Ootherloga creek, one mile west of the courthouse, in Calhoun, the county seat of Gordon county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, eighty miles north of Atlanta, with a daily capacity of 600 bushels of meal and 40 barrels of flour, is for sale. In the heart of one of the finest grain section of the south, with a trade extending over South Car-olina and Georgia, its products being of su-perior quality, make this desirable as valua-A rare chance for a choice bargain

Also a 22-acre tract of land on the right-of-way of Western and Atlantic railroad, at Glimores in Cobb county, ten miles north of Atlanta, and known as the "Beach Hill Distillery," recently owned by McKinnon. This is a valuable property, worth a great deal more than it may now be bought for, if a more than it may now be bought for, it a purchaser will apply soon. Examine the above properties, and for price, terms, etc., call on or address. W. R. RANKIN, Calhoun, Ga.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y. june 23-1m.

Tallulah Falls Excursion, July 22d, \$1.50
On Saturday, July 22d, a very select
and enjoyable excursion will be run to
Tallulah Falls. The rate for the round trip will be \$1.50, and the train will leave trip will be \$1.50, and the train will leave the union depot at 8 o'clock a. m. (city time), returning at 9 o'clock p. m. Plenty of coaches have been arranged for, and a most delightful trip it will be. There is no more wonderful or beautiful spot than Tallulah. It has been arranged for tickets to be sold at the union depot and at No. 10 Kimball house.

Literary Habita.

From The New York Recorder.

It is said that for some time after her marriage Amelia Rives Chandler found it impossible to write in New York and other places; in fact, anywhere but in her old Virginia home. However, during a long stay abroad she produced a novel in Paris. All writers may lat be so peculiarly sensitive to such subtle influences, but a large proportion experience the same feeling in composing. Many women fail to get the best results of their literary work because hampered by conditions which are adverse to that intense concentration which all composition requires. Some are harrassed by household cares, which are death to the perfect development of a poetic idea. Others, like Mrs. Stowe, can write a novel that stirs the world to its depths of human feeling while she is surrounded by nursery cares and up to the elbows in domestic duties. Composition, with some writers who have the faculty of concentration, can go on while one is shelling peas or sewing on buttons; the mere writing down afterwards, or typewriting down, is a bagatelle. Mrs. Custer takes pencil and a block of paper with her for early morning drives about the country, stopping in some sequestered spot to note down the ideas that occur to her. Many persons keep candle and copy block on a might table by the bedside to be ready for jotting down some epigranmatic phrasse or poetic line that come the parameter.

Judge Marlowe seemed to pale a little when the case was called, but he soon recovered himself, so the counsel thought, and became completely absorbed in the evidence that was being given.

The case was that of a girl of twenty, with soft, gray eyes like the judge's own, and a countenance that seemed sincere

and a countenance that seemed sincere and frank. But she was on trial for her life. The grand jury had indicted her for infanticide. The evidence was exceedingly strong, and nothing in rebuttal was of-fered. The story was briefly this: Cecile had been picked up from nobody

knew where, at the age of eleven. It seem

fered. The story was briefly this:

Cecile had been picked up from nobody knew where, at the age of eleven. It seems that she had been in a circus, but she had run away. Her history before that was a blank. But now an old couple had taken pity on her, in her almost starving and quite desperate condition, and had given her a home with themselves, where she had been a fairly faithful servant for some years. Four years later changes had occurred, the death of, the old gentleman who had been to her a father had thrown his wife and Cecile on the world without money or support, and Cecile had found a place as governess in a noble family, that of the Franklius, where she had remained for three years.

Now and then she had asked to go to the old village where she had lived so long to visit a friend, and permission had readily been granted, though it was not known at the great house that she had a child there. One day she went on this periodical visit, as usual, returning two days later. But it was afterwards discovered that she had gone to her child, taken it from the good woman who nursed it, and was seen making her way with it toward a thick wood, in which was a shallow pond. She stopped as she reached the edge of the copse and sat down on a log to rest, and it was in this position that a passing wood cutter saw her for a moment. Two hours later he saw her return without the child in her arms, apparently weeping. She immediately went back to her duties as governess, but in two days she was arrested for the murder of her child. The body of a child had been found in the pond in that wood. On the shore were found marks of feet, and in the mud was a crucifix and rosary which were known to have belonged to the unhappy girl. She had been seen going into that wood with her child, she was seen returning without it. The body of a child had been found, and this crucifix and rosary, the sign of the mother's presence at the pond. What evidence could be more conclusive? What escape was possible? And the worst of the case was that even to her counsel make an explanation of her conduct, though she stoutly denied having caused the death of her child, and said the body must have been the body of another. But where her own child was she refused to say, or why she had taken it to that wood.

she refused to say, or why she had taken it to that wood.
Judge Marlowe was a man of fine and delicately turned countenance, with large, peculiar eyes of gray, which were filled with a soft, some said, half timid light. In the present case it was clear that he sympathized with the prisoner from the first, and the poor girl's counsel, seeing that he had the judge on his side, could not but hope that he might secure her acquittal in some way, though he hardly knew how, the evidence was so damning.

that he might secure her acquittal in some way, though he hardly knew how, the evidence was so damning.

On each of three successive days the judge listened calmly to the evidence and arguments; he seemed to grow paler and paler, more anxious to find some loophole for the prisoner. But he was a judge and he did the duty of a judge faithfully.

Twenty years had now passed since a certain episode in the life of Judge Marlowe that had been concealed from all, even from his wife. When s young man of twenty he had gone to Brittany to spend a summer's vacation, wearied out with the work he had given himself up to in preparation for his legal examination—and, if truth must be told, a little love sick for a girl who had snubbed him. There for some months he lived quietly, professing to be a poor, struggling artist. There he had been loved by a peasant girl, who, in her devotion to him, had nursed him through a fever. For his sake she had sent away the rough fellow who had heretofore been her suitor. Her kindness during the long hours of his feverish delirium had been the means of bringing him back to life. He remembered his aristocratic home, the disapproval of his parents, his own personal regret in the future, but gratitude got the better of him and he married the poor girl, and a child, a girl baby, was born to them.

Then he had sent his child away to be educated as became her rank, for he was at heart kind and good and meant to be just

became her rank, for he was at heart kind and good and meant to be just to her and to give her his own home. He himself returned after this long absence to his father and mother, where he found If Cecil Marlowe had seen Cynthia be

If Cecil Marlowe had seen Cynthia before he went to the Brittany coast he would not have married poor Renee. Cynthia had heard much of him, for he was the idol of the household, his mother's pet and hope, and she had a far-away respect for him before she had even seen him. Then when he came he was tall and graceful, with such fine eyes, like his mother's, such an intelligent bearing and attitude toward everybody and everything, such a tender way of speaking and acting, it was indeed not strange that she loved him. Yet he was cold, it seemed to her; he was sad, and his thoughts wandered now and then, and she wondered if he loved some other girl. It all piqued her terribly, and she enticed him on, determined not to be played with herself without playing back. He had meant to tell her of his wife. He should do it some day, but the day neyer came. He wished he was free; he wished he could blot out that simple country ceremony under the trees down there by the Brittany coast. He loved Cynthia; she was such a woman as his soul craved; she alone could be nother. The sad-

But he was bound to another. The sadness of it filled him, overwhelmed him, and only piqued Cynthia the more, for she could not understand, and wondered if he were not playing with her.

Then one day he read in a paper of a fire in a little church down at the little willow.

in a little church down at that little village on the Brittany coast, and a few days later he had a letter saying that his wife and baby had perished in the crowd, suffocated to death.

he had a letter saying that his wife and baby had perished in the crowd, suffocated to death.

In two months he was engaged to be married to Cynthia. He was by her side on the ice in the north country. They were happy together now. In two months more they would be married.

But suddenly, as he whirled and whirled about on the glazed surface, looking love into the eyes of his tetrothed, a figure started madly forth from the woods; a wild looking girl with a child in her arms cried, 'It is I, Renee, your wife,' in the Breton tongue. Cecil understood, but the others did not. They only stared at her. Cecil turned his back. Then he slowly raised himself, turned about, and looked far past the pittiful little figure on the shore of the lake. She saw it. She turned and was gone, the anguish of death at her heart. He, her husband, had not recognized her. He loved the pretty woman by his side. She had seen the love glances he was giving her before she, the poor little wife, had proclaimed herself.

Cecil Marlowe sent his servant after her, poor creature, and asked to see her in an hour beyond the copse. When he came he found her there. He tried to soothe her, to reassure her, to say he thought her dead. But her pride was fierce. She had expected that when he knew that she was alive he would came to her, and put his arms about her, and say, "Father, mother, it is finy wife! She was dead, and is alive again! My wife; Renee, my wife." But instead of that he had not known her.

She had walked miles and miles to the northern country to find him, sure in her simple heart of his fidelity. But she would him, no! not she, though she were indeed him no! not she, though she were indeed him no! not she, though she were indeed him wife. Doubtles that she would not belong.

D.H.DOUGHERTY&CO.

ARE IN DEAD EARNEST.

THEY HAVE HAMMERED PRICES UNTIL THEY ARE AS FINE AS DOWN

Harder the Times, Hotter the Weather,

Bigger and Brighter the Bargains! SEE HOW THEY GLITTER, O!

Another shipment of Silk and fire Dress Goods for this week's sale.

Beautiful China Silks at 21c, Surah Silk at 19c, best black Dress Silk

Underwear and Furnishing Goods for \$1.07. Silk Henriettas to arrive early Monday at 98c, cost the world over \$1.50. Beautiful dark-ground Chailies at 71/2c.

Navy blue Serges just cpened.

All those \$1.75 China Silks are mashed to \$1.15. Those \$1.25 Chinas are shining at 65c. 350 pieces fine Surah Silks, in all the evening shades, at 74c. Fine embroidered French Ginghams and dotted Swisses in new styles. Early in season same goods sold for 65c and 75c. These are crushed to 40c. Beautiful lot French Organdies at hammered prices for this week.

Fancy figured Lawn's at 17/8c. Fancy figured Lawns at 31/2c. Chambrays at 478c. Fancy Ginghams at ;c. Fancy Batistes at 71/2c. Fancy Sateens at 878c. Fancy Cheviots at 5c. Fancy Seersuckers at 5c. Fancy Swiss Lace at 2½c. 10-4 Sheeting at 11¾c. Men's Overalls at 25c. Ladies and Children's Sunbonnets at 17c and 25c. White Plaid Organdies at 7¾c. Damask Towds at 10c. Huck Towels at 10c. Table Linens at 35c and 43c. Above are eighteen specials for this week which will knock the bark off the backs of competitors.

Another shipment of those imported Veilings at 10c per yard. Silk Mulls at 33c. Fine Satins at 27½c. The best Wool Henrietta for 48c. We buy only from first hands, which enables us to sell for less than competition pays for them.

Take advantage of our Shader and you never will be sunstruck. 235 nice Umbrellas at 53c and 63c. 500 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$1.43, \$1.87, \$2.48 and \$3.25. These are prices that fine Umbrellas never have been sold at before, and you will see many hot days before they are

This is the weather for fans.

3,000 Jap and Silk Fans for this week at about one-third the regular

50 dozen Gents' fine Teck Four-in-Hand and Fly Scarfs at 25c choice. Ladies' 50c embroidered Ties at 25c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests 634c, 71/2c, 10c, 15c and 25c that you would have to pay double the prices for elsewhere. This week we will seil all those \$1.25 and \$1.5 Ladies and Men's Undersnirts for 75c. Men's Cheviot Shirts 2 Men's Outing Shirts at 15c. Boys' fine Seersucker and Percale Wais at 18c. Ladies' Waists at 43c. Men's white Dress Shirts at 5oc. Ladie and Gents' summer Muslin Underwear for less than you could get the

You can't dress like Adam and Eve did, but you can dress a long ways cheaper if you will come our sale of printed Lawns, Organdies, Muslins, White Goods, Ginghams and Wash Goods that commence

Monday morning at 7 sharp.

DON'T FORGET our great sale of Bleached and Unbleached Domestics. Boys' Pants 25c. Crash Toweling at 31/2c. Turkish Towel 5c. Extra Dice Towels at 15c. 150 remnants fine Table Linen, 2 to yards lengths, that will go on bargain table for about half regular price.

Our new stock of Hosiery and Gloves arrived

Have got anything in Gloves or Hose you want and at great bargains

This will be Lace Curtain, Scrim and Drapery

Curtains will go as low as 40c per pair. Scrim as low as 00 per yard. Beautiful Silkoline at 15c. Satin Damask Draperies at 50c.
Our New Laces and Ribbons for Dress Trimmings are just the things the ladies have been worried about all the season. We are selling these cheaper than ever. This new stock will go on sale Monday. We are having a good trade and will keep it rolling by giving the people greater bargains during the summer months. Come and get what you want. We are the people's friend.

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

the tangled wood, and he had lost her. The next morning she was lying dead in the snow before his father's house. But even in death she was a stranger to him. He wondered with the rest how that strange creature had come to their house to die; he with the others guessed at what nationality she was, for they did not know. He thought she might be Breton, but he could not tell. Yet she was buried almost with the same ceremony as if she had indeed been acknowledged his wife; her form was carried from his father's house, and was laid in his rather's burial lot. And the child which so had left at an inn seven miles away death she was a stranger to him. He wondered with the rest how that strange creature had come to their house to die; he with the others guessed at what nationality she was, for they did not know. He thought she might be Breton, but he could not tell. Yet she was buried almost with the same ceremony as if she had indeed been acknowledged his wife; her form was carried from his father's house, and was laid in his father's house, the hideously grotesque, it would be harl to equal. Spontaneous combustion is not new to the novelist. Dickens got rid of one of his characters in that way, and so did Captain Marryatt. Mme. Rougon had occasion to visit him at his house. The coor stood open and she called him from the outside, but he made no reply. At last, with a vague feeling that all was not right, she went inside.

was gone, and no amount of searching could discover it.

Judge Marlowe, as he sat in that English court trying that case of life and death, became hourly more certain that the prisoner in the dock was his own child, little oner in the dock was his own child, little Cecile, whom he had lost. He asked to see the crucifix and rosary which were found broken by the pond. They were the crucifix and rosary he had given his little peasant wife in those far-off happy days when he had taken her in his arms for the first time and pledged himself to marry her. He knew the old tokens, he saw in a moment why the face of the prisoner had haunted him. On the back of that little cross he read the word "Pardon," cut in rough letters with a knife. She had cut it to send to him that winter night when she had died letters with a knife. She had cut it to send to him that winter night when she had died in the snow. She had repented her hard words in the wood, and was going to beg his pardon and believe him true to her af-

The judge bowed his head, the couns wondered at his strange paleness and asked if he were ill. The prisoner at the bar waited to hear the sentence she knew must be hers. "Have you aught to say why sentence of

death should not be parsed upon you?" asked the judge, steadying himself, and looking directly though somewhat vacantly "Only this," she answered, "that I am

He looked away and seemed to wipe tears from his gree as one hand toyed with the crucifix and rosary on the desk before him, and he seemed to mutter, though none were sure of what he said, "My own child, my wn child." Then in a clear, unwavering, though m

Then in a clear, unwavering, though most someer voice, he repeated the formula for sentence of death in English courts:

"I sentence you. Cec'le Renny, to be hanged by the ngck until you are dead."

He did not look at the prisoner as he ended, but quickly raised his handkerchief to his mouth to stop a sudden gush of blood, and as he did so he sank down with his official robes of black about him, stained with red, and they heard him say distinctly, "My own child. She is my own child and I have condemned her to death."

It was his last sentence. They carried him out and called the doctors, but it was too late.

What did it matter to him, when af th What did it matter to him, when af the last moment a reprieve came for his child, that she was shown to be innocent, that she was truly married to the son of her aristocratic mistress, that he had taken her child away, and because she had promised silence she had said nothing that would inculpate him, even when she must die for it? He, the father, had taken the baby away with him where he had gone to a distant country to win his fortune, and the body that had been found was a stranger's. But Judge Marlowe, the respected, the wise, the beloved, had died with that sentence of death upon his lips—his own sentence, it proved, and not the sentence of the innocent child whose mother he had murdered.

The Policy Paid.
Atlanta, Ga., July 8.—83.000.
Amos Fox, Treasurer Alanta
A. No. 160. three thousand dollbenefit certificate, No. 28000, by

SPON FANEOUS COMBUSTION.

M. Zola Trie His Hand at Picturing the Death d a Man from This Cause.

right, she went inside "The door in the left of the hall opening into the kitchen, where Uncle Macquart generally sleit, was closed. She pushed it open, but she could distinguish nothing at open, but she could distinguish nothing at first, as the binds had been closed, probably in order to shut off the heat. Her first sensation was one of choking, caused by an overpowering odor of alcohol, which filled the room; every article of furniture seemed to exude this odor: the whole house was impregnated with it. At last, when her eyes had become accustomed to the semi-obscurity, she perceived Macquart. He was seated at the table, on which were a glass and a bottle of spirits of 36 degrees, completely empty. Settled in his chair, he was sleeping profoundly, dead drunk. This spectacle revived her anger and contempt. "Come, Macquart, she cried, is it not vile and senseless to put one's self in such a state? Wake up, I say; this is shameful. "In vain she raised her voice and sinpped him smartly on the hands." "Macquart! Macquart! Macquart!

"In vain she raised her voice and slapped him smartly on the hands.
"'Macquart! Macquart! Macquart! Ah, faugh! You are disgusting, my dear!"
"Then she left him, troubling herself no further about him, and walked around, looking for something to drink from. Coming down the dusty road from the asylum she had been seized with a consuming thirst, and she wished to get a glass of water. Her gloves embarrassed her, and she took hiem off and put them on a corner of the ther gloves emparrassed her, and she to-them off and put them on a corner of the table. Then she succeeded in finding the rable. Then she succeeded in finding the jug and she washed a glass and filled it to the brim and was about to empty it when she saw an extraordinary sight, a sight that agitated her so greatly that she set the glass down again beside her gloves without drinking.

"By degrees she had begun to see objects more clearly in the room, which was lighted.

"By degrees she had begun to see objects more clearly in the room, which was lighted by a few scattered sunbeams that filtered through the cracks of the old shutters. She now saw Uncle Macquart distinctly, neatly dressed in a blue cloth suit, as usual, and on his head the eternal fur cap which he ware from one year's end to the other. He on his head the eternal fur cap which he wore from one year's end to the other. He had grown stout during the last five or six years, and he looked like a veritable mountain of flesh overlaid with rolls of fat. And she noticed that he must have fallen asleep while smoking, for his pipe—a short, black pipe—had fallen into his lap. Then she stood still, stupefied with amazement—the burning tobacco had been scattered in the fall and the cloth of the trousers had caught fire, and through a hole in the stuff, as large already as a 100-sou piece, she saw the bare thigh, whence issued a little blue flame.

"At first Felicita had thought that it was linen—the drawers or the shirt—that it was burning. But soon doubt was no longer possi-ble. She saw distinctly the bare flesh and ble. She saw distinctly the bare flesh and the little blue flame escaping from it, lightly dancing like a flame wandering over the surface of a vessel of lighted alcohol. It was yet scarcely bigger than the flame of a night light, pale and soft, and so unstable that the slightest breath of air caused it to change its place. But it increased and spread rapidly, and the skin eracked and the fet began to melt.

"An involuntary cry escaped from Felictia's throat.

"'Macquart! Macquart!'
"'Macquart! Macquart!'
"But still he did not stir. His insensility must have been complete; intoxicaion must have produced a sort of come, in
lich there was en absolute paralysis of

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

8th Week, Commencing Monday, July 10, 1893. Summer Opera Season THE GREATEST OF ALL LIGHT OPERAS.





SATURDAY

MR. J. LISLE APPLE'S first appearance this season. Popular prices, 15c, 25c, 35

cracks of the skin, feeding the flame, which eracks of the skin, feeding the flame, which was invading the abdomen. And Felicita comprehended vaguely that Uncle Macquart was burning before her like a sponge soaked with brandy. He had, indeed, been saturated with it for years past, and of the strongest and most inflammable kind. He would no doubt soon be blazing from head to foot like a bowl of punch."

He would no doubt soon be blazing from head to foot like a bowl of punch."

Being an extremely selfish person and anxious always to avoid annoyance, Madame Rougon left Uncle Macquart to burn. Soon after her departure Dr. Pascal and Clotilde came that way and stopped to see the old old man. They were surprised that he was not at his usual place at the edge of the terrace. Clotilde remained outside while Pascal went into the house to find him.

"Then the scene presented to the doctor's view filled him with amazement. Everything was in its place; the glass and the empty bottle of spirits were on the table; only the chair in which Uncle Macquart must have been sitting bore traces of fire;

only the chair in which Uncle Macquart must have been sitting bore traces of fire; the front legs were blackened and the straw was partially consumed. What had become of Macquart? Where could he have disappeared? In front of the chair on the brick floor, which was saturated with grease there was a little 'heap of ashes, beside which hay the pipe, a black pipe, which had not even broken in falling. All of Uncle Macquart was there, in this handful of fine ashes; and he was in the red cloud also. shes; and he was in the red cloud also, which floated through the open window—in the layer of soot which carpeted the entire kitchen—the horrible grease of burnt flesh enveloping everything, sticky and foul to the touch."

enveloping everything, sticky and foul to the touch."

Clotilde soon returned and was greatly shocked by what had happened. Dr. Pascal did not think that it was so terrible.

"Just think to it!" he exclaimed. To be drunk to the point of not feeling that one is on fire; to set one's self on fire, like a bonfire on St. James Day; to disappear in smoke to the last bone. Think of Uncle Macquart starting on his journe? through space; first diffused through the four corners of the room, dissolved in air and floating about, bathing all that belonged to him, then escaping in a cloud of dust through the window when I opened it for him, soaring up into the sky, filling the horizon. Why, that is an admirable death. To disappear, to leave nothing of himself behind but a little heap of ashes and a pipe beside it."

Dainty Bed Trappings.

An exquisite bedspread for a silver bed, this style having superseded brass for bedstends, is of violet satin, the two seams down its length covered with lace insertion laid over strips of old rose ribbon. In the center of the spread the monogram of the owner is worked in old rose and violet silks.

Violet satin billow covers are also ganished with the lace insertion and finished about the edges with a wide frill of lace. In each of the four corners of these Frenchily-devised pillows a violet velvet archid, nextling in the heart of a lace rosette. Odd, isn't it, velvet, blossons upon the best trappings? But in-

of pale buttercup satin overlaid with lee. Cunning little clusters of silken buttercups an grasses nestle in the corners of the pillow white a larger nosegay adorus the very center of the spread. The lace-covered canony caught back with bunches of buttercups at long ends of ribbon grass.

Angostura Bitters are used by mothe to stop colic and looseness of the bowe children. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

Raleigh, N. C., July 7. (Special.)—Gra Secretary Tomoffski, of the North Caroli Knights of Labor, reports that that of this now seventy assemblies and 2,000 me

intensely hot weather prevails all over the state; temperatures ranging as high as 10 are reported today.

The commissioner of agriculture says the is very favorable to cotton save in a few localities where rain is needed. Additional reports as to damage to cotton by lice came in today. The July percentage of the condition is estimated at 80 from 500 reports is hand.

PHŒNIX AUCTION CO.,

19 MARIETTA STREET. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE.

Inday, Wednesday and Friday: REGULA.
UUTION every night. Job lots of all kindsoloods always on hand. Money advanced on our
ingments. Outside sales promptly attended to rgains every day.
PHŒNIX AUCTION CO., 19 Marietta St.

e5 1m sun un2jwed PAUSE & MARGRAF.
PRESCO ARTISTS.
46 E. BAKER I



VOL.

WHO W

WILSON SEED

Of Those to

BENERAL WA cific Rails

Washington, onceded on ev natter out of ost interest the committee springer, cha the last hous tween Mr. W Mr. McMillin members of the Mr. McMillin and Mr. Will Mr. Turner, o because he is Crisp.

ant chairman on the floor to whoever t The two me most directly are the president treasury. But these ton this point.
McMillin; Pr Wilson. The Springer. Se McMillin bett ership than M

er physique a rough and tur ticular charact lent Clevelan in altogether ariff question Mr. Crisp nould be or the chai and the floo McMillin an he latter, apport him congress. hairman c

the admini It is believe nsist on Maill be. esponsibil he house

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Report of Char will com ectorshi

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